

WEST VIRGINIA



COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE[®]

Pipeline Safety Training For First Responders



EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANUAL

Overview

Operator Profiles

Emergency Response

NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations

Signs of a Pipeline Release

High Consequence Area Identification

Pipeline Industry ER Initiatives

Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

2025

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Antero Midstream Corporation	1-800-265-6503
Arsenal Midstream, LLC	1-877-839-6295
Blue Racer Midstream	1-800-300-3333
Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Northern Division	1-800-618-0050
Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Southern Division	1-304-325-9164
CNX Midstream Partners	1-844-700-2663
CNX Resources Corporation - Northern Operations	1-800-583-3755
CNX Resources Corporation - Southern Operations	1-800-498-8225
Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation	1-877-711-1138
Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation (Cranberry)	1-800-642-0300
DT Midstreams Appalachia Gathering	1-877-697-2028
DT Midstreams Stonewall Gas Gathering	1-832-437-9804
Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage	1-888-264-8240
Energy Transfer	1-800-375-5702
Enterprise Products Operating LLC	1-888-883-6308
EQT Corporation, as operator of MVP	1-833-929-1736
EQT Production Company	1-833-990-1534
Fullstream Energy and Goff Connector	1-888-257-5574
Greylock Midstream, LLC / Greylock Production, LLC	1-800-323-1855
HG Energy II Appalachia, LLC / EAV Operator, LLC	1-866-401-5014
Hope Gas	1-800-934-3187
Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc.	1-304-867-1298
Mountain Gathering, LLC / XTO Energy	1-877-829-8521
Mountaineer Gas Company	1-800-834-2070
MPLX - MarkWest	1-866-342-6914
or	1-877-675-9378
Rover Pipeline	1-800-225-3913
Shell Pipeline Company LP	1-800-922-3459
Sunoco Pipeline	1-877-839-7473
Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Enbridge)	1-800-231-7794
Tribune Resources, LLC	1-888-748-8635
UGI Energy Services	1-855-511-4942
Union Carbide (collect)	1-304-747-0001
Union Oil & Gas, Inc.	1-304-586-2151

Note: The above numbers are for emergency situations.
Please see individual company sections for non-emergency contact information.
Additional pipeline operators may exist in your area.

Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov for companies not listed above.

ONE-CALL SYSTEM	PHONE NUMBER
West Virginia 811	1-800-245-4848
National One-Call Referral Number	1-888-258-0808
National One-Call Referral Number	811

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To: ALL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS

From: Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC

Re: Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information

This material is provided to your department as a reference to pipelines that operate in your state in case you are called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

For more information on these pipeline companies, please contact each company directly. You will find contact information for each company represented throughout the material.

This information only represents the pipeline and/or gas companies who work with our organization to provide training and communication to Emergency Response agencies such as yours. There may be additional pipeline operators in your area that are not represented in this document.

For information and mapping on other Transmission Pipeline Operators please visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at: <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>.

For information on other Gas and Utility Operators please contact your appropriate state commission office.

Further product-specific information may be found in the US Department of Transportation (DOT) *Emergency Response Guidebook for First Responders*.

The Guidebook is available at:

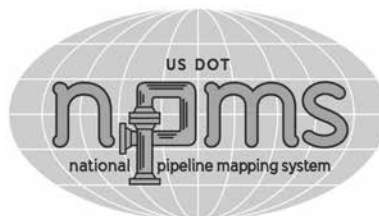
<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf>

Pipeline Emergency Response **PLANNING INFORMATION**

ON BEHALF OF:

Antero Midstream Corporation
Arsenal Midstream, LLC
Blue Racer Midstream
Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Northern Division
Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Southern Division
CNX Midstream Partners
CNX Resources Corporation - Northern Operations
CNX Resources Corporation - Southern Operations
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DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering
DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering
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Mountaineer Gas Company
Mountain Gathering, LLC / XTO Energy
MPLX - MarkWest
Rover Pipeline
Shell Pipeline Company LP
Sunoco Pipeline
Texas Eastern Transmission LP (Enbridge)
Tribune Resources, LLC
UGI Energy Services
Union Carbide, a solely owned subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
Union Oil & Gas, Inc.



Note: The enclosed information to assist in emergency response planning is delivered by Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC on behalf of the above sponsoring companies. Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov> to determine additional companies operating in your area.

Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

- Critical national infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million miles of pipeline provide 65% of our nation's energy
- 20 million barrels of liquid product used daily
- 21 trillion cubic feet of natural gas used annually

Safety Initiatives

- Pipeline location
 - Existing right-of-way (ROW)
- ROW encroachment prevention
 - No permanent structures, trees or deeply rooted plants
- Hazard awareness and prevention methods
- Pipeline maintenance activities
 - Cleaning and inspection of pipeline system

Product Hazards and Characteristics**Petroleum (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of gallons per hour)**

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- H₂S can be a by-product of crude oil

<u>Type 1 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
Gasoline	- 45 °F	600 °F
Jet Fuel	100 °F	410 °F
Kerosene	120 °F	425 °F
Diesel Fuel	155 °F	varies
Crude Oil	25 °F	varies

Natural Gas (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of cubic feet per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Rises and dissipates relatively quickly
- H₂S can be a by-product of natural gas – PPM = PARTS PER MILLION
 - 0.02 PPM Odor threshold
 - 10.0 PPM Eye irritation
 - 100 PPM Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting
 - 200-300 PPM Respiratory inflammation within 1 hour of exposure
 - 500-700 PPM Loss of consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
 - 700-900 PPM Rapid loss of consciousness; death possible
 - Over 1000 PPM Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes
- Incomplete combustion of natural gas may release carbon monoxide
- Storage facilities may be present around populated areas/can be depleted production facilities or underground caverns
- Gas travel may be outside the containment vessel along the natural cavern between the pipe and soil

Propane, Butane and Other Similar Products

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Products cool rapidly to sub-zero temperatures once outside the containment vessel
- Vapor clouds may be white or clear

<u>Type 3 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
Propane	- 150 °F	920-1120 °F
Butane	- 60 °F	725-850 °F

Line Pressure Hazards

- Transmission pipelines – steel (*high pressure: average 800-1200psi*)
- Local gas pipeline transmission – steel (*high pressure: average 200-1000psi*)
- Local gas mains and services – steel and/or plastic (*low to medium pressure*)
 - Mains: up to 300psi
 - Service lines: up to regulator
 - Average 30-45psi and below
 - Can be up to 60-100psi in some areas
- At regulator into dwelling: ounces of pressure

Leak Recognition and Response

- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- Diesel engines – fluctuating RPMs
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- Any sign, gut feeling or hunch should be respected and taken seriously
- Take appropriate safety actions ASAP

High Consequence Area (HCA) Regulation

- Defined by pipeline regulations 192 and 195
- Requires specialized communication and planning between responders and pipeline/gas personnel
- May necessitate detailed information from local response agencies to identify HCAs in area

Emergency Response Basics

- Always follow pipeline/gas company recommendations – pipeline representatives may need escort to incident site
- Advance preparation
 - Get to know your pipeline operators/tour their facilities if possible
 - Participate in their field exercises/request on-site training where available
 - Develop response plans and practice
- Planning partners
 - Pipeline & local gas companies
 - Police – local/state/sheriff
 - Fire companies/HAZMAT/ambulance/hospitals/Red Cross
 - LEPC/EMA/public officials
 - Environmental management/Department of Natural Resources
 - Army Corps of Engineers/other military officials
 - Other utilities
- Risk considerations
 - Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
 - Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
 - Other utility emergencies
- Incident response
 - Always approach from upwind/park vehicle a safe distance away/if vehicle stalls – DO NOT attempt to restart
 - Gather information/establish incident command/identify command structure
 - Initiate communications with pipeline/gas company representative ASAP
 - Control/deny entry: vehicle, boat, train, aircraft, foot traffic, media – refer all media questions to pipeline/gas reps
- Extinguish fires only
 - To aid in rescue or evacuation
 - To protect exposures
 - When controllable amounts of vapor or liquid present
- Incident notification – pipeline control center or local gas company number on warning marker
 - In ***Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual***
 - Emergency contact list in ***Program Guide***
 - Call immediately/provide detailed incident information
- Pipeline security – assist by noting activity on pipeline/gas facilities
 - Report abnormal activities around facilities
 - Suspicious excavation/abandoned vehicles/non-company personnel/non-company vehicles
 - Freshly disturbed soil/perimeter abnormalities

One-Call

- One-Call centers are not responsible for marking lines
- Each state has different One-Call laws. Familiarize yourself with the state you are working in
- Not all states require facility owners to be members of a One-Call
- You may have to contact some facility owners on your own if they are not One-Call members
- In some states, homeowners must call before they dig just like professional excavators

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

HEALTH

- 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.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

PRODUCT: Crude Oil	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1267	GUIDE #: 128

PRODUCT: Diesel Fuel	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1202	GUIDE #: 128

PRODUCT: Jet Fuel	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1863	GUIDE #: 128

PRODUCT: Gasoline	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1203	GUIDE #: 128

Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.

- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

• EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE..

- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)

- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

- or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

• DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire

- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

PRODUCT: Propane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075	GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Butane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075	GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Ethane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1035	GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Propylene	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075/1077	GUIDE #: 115

PRODUCT: Natural Gas Liquids	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1972	GUIDE #: 115

Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

• EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.

- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)

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- Containers may explode when heated.
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HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

- Keep out of low areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

• DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO₂.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
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- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1971 **GUIDE #: 115**

CHEMICAL NAMES:

- Natural Gas
- Methane
- Marsh Gas
- Well Head Gas
- Fuel Gas
- Lease Gas
- Sour Gas*

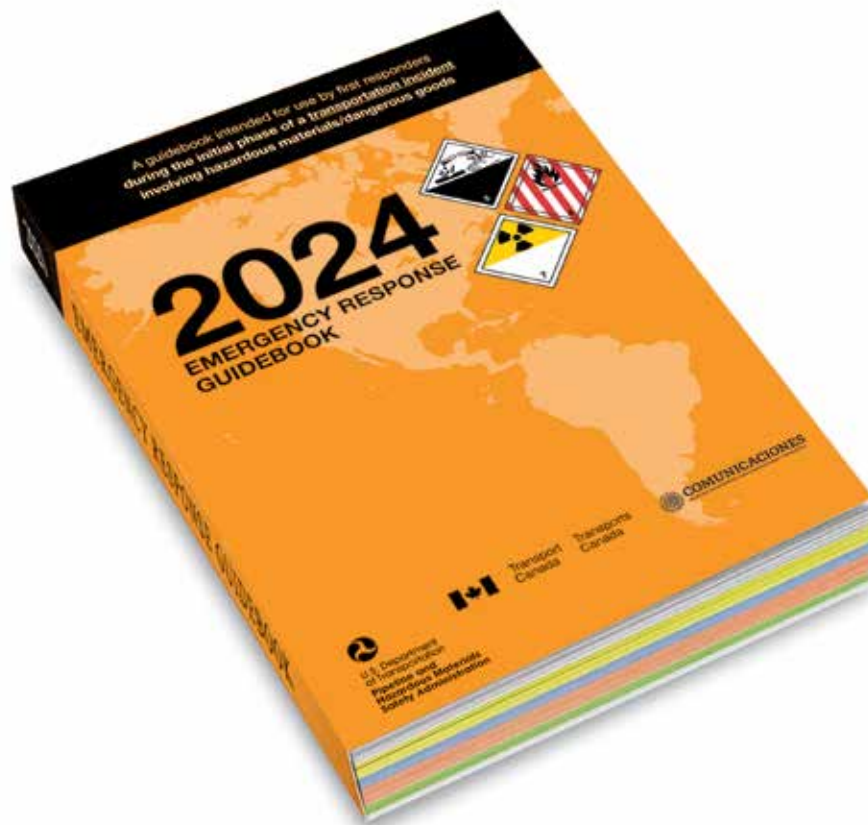
CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

COMPONENTS:

Methane, Iso-Hexane, Ethane, Heptanes, Propane, Hydrogen Sulfide*, (In "Sour" Gas), Iso-Butane, Carbon, Dioxide, n-Butane, Nitrogen, Pentane Benzene, Hexane, Octanes

Product INFORMATION



The Emergency Response Guidebook is available at:
<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf>



This app is only available on the App Store for iOS devices.



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 Bridgeport, WV 26330
 Phone: (304) 842-4830
 Website: anteromidstream.com

ABOUT ANTERO MIDSTREAM

Headquartered in Denver, Colorado, Antero Midstream Corporation (NYSE:AM) is a growth-oriented limited partnership formed by Antero Resources Corporation (NYSE:AR) to own, operate and develop midstream energy assets to service Antero Resources' rapidly increasing production. Our assets consist of gathering pipelines and compressor stations, through which we provide midstream services to Antero Resources. Our assets are located in the rapidly developing liquids-rich southwestern core of the Marcellus Shale in northwest West Virginia and liquids-rich core of the Utica Shale in southern Ohio.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Antero Midstream is committed to operational safety and environmental stewardship. As we strive to protect the natural environment and minimize the impact of our operations, Antero Midstream pipeline is buried underground and identified by marked rights-of-way. Visit Pipeline Safety to learn more about Antero Midstream's efforts to ensure the safety and protection of the communities in which we live, work and operate.

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 (see below) to allow pipeline companies and owners of other buried utilities a chance to mark the underground facilities in the area before digging begins.

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?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- 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

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-265-6503

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas 1971 115

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Doddridge Tyler
 Harrison Wetzel
 Ritchie

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

- Notify Antero Midstream at 800-265-6503
- Do not attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire
- Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves
- Evacuate the area and prevent anyone from entering
- Abandon any equipment being used near the area

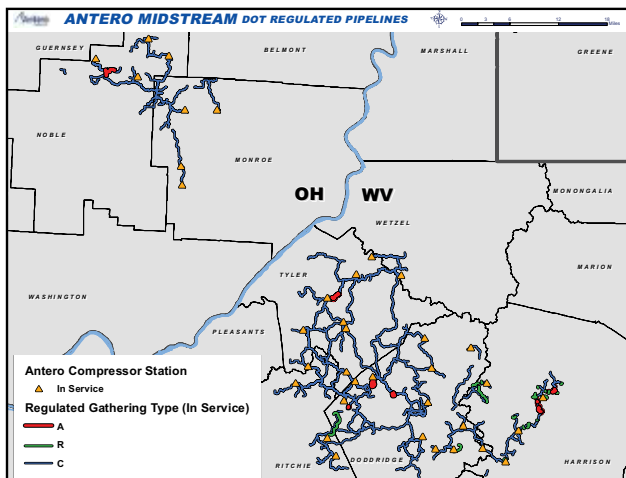
PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route. Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Antero Midstream Corporation's emergency response plans and procedures, contact us directly.





COMPANY OVERVIEW

Arsenal Midstream LLC is headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA and operates approximately 11 miles of regulated underground natural gas gathering pipeline. Arsenal Midstream strives to transport natural gas in a safe, reliable, compliant, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. Our operations are within the Marcellus Shale regions of West Virginia with pipe sizes ranging from 8" - 30" traversing Harrison & Taylor Counties. Arsenal Midstream is committed to safety and dedicated to educating the communities in which we operate on pipelines, pipeline safety and damage prevention to protect the safety and health of those who live and work near our pipelines and pipeline facilities.

ENSURING YOUR SAFETY

Pipelines are the safest method to transport energy. The U.S. Department of Transportation records show that pipelines consistently have the highest safety record among all major transportation systems and are the most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products. Pipeline transportation is vital to meeting our nation's growing energy needs and supply over two-thirds of our nation's energy.

Arsenal Midstream is committed to operational safety and environmental stewardship. We regularly patrol our pipeline rights-of-way, conduct leak surveys, monitor our corrosion protection system, and perform preventative maintenance to ensure safe and reliable transportation of natural gas. Pipeline incidents are rare, however as with any type of transportation, you need to exercise caution. Possible hazards associated with an unintended release from a gas pipeline facility include gas migrating near or inside a building, natural gas fires or natural gas explosions. Although these situations are not commonplace, it is important to review the guidelines

contained within this profile for steps that should be taken if you suspect a gas pipeline release.

Arsenal Midstream has an established emergency response plan and our employees are trained and prepared to handle emergencies should one arise. The emergency response plan is available to all emergency officials upon request. For more detailed information or to review the emergency response plan, please call (724) 940-1100.



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

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

One of the largest contributors to pipeline incidents is third-party damage caused by someone digging in the vicinity of a pipeline without knowing its exact location. It is required by law that excavators who plan to dig call 811 or contact the WV-One Call System by dialing 1-800-245-4848 at least two (2) business days in advance of any planned excavation activity so that the exact location of any underground utilities can be marked prior to breaking ground. If while digging you strike or touch an Arsenal Midstream pipeline or facility, you should stop immediately and report it by calling our emergency number. Even a minor scrape or dent can result in future safety problems. It is extremely important that we inspect the pipeline for any potential damage, whether apparent or not. Don't take chances – Call Before You Dig. For more details, please visit www.call811.com.

PIPELINE MARKERS

Pipeline markers are important to public safety. Pipeline Markers are used to indicate the approximate – NOT EXACT – location of pipelines. They also provide the name of the company

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-877-839-6295

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	Marion
Harrison	Taylor

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

that operates the pipeline, the product being transported and the company's emergency contact number. You will notice these markers along Arsenal Midstream's pipeline routes and where our pipelines intersect with streets, railroads, bodies of water and high-traffic areas. Don't rely solely on the presence or absence of a pipeline marker. Always call 811 before you dig.



CORROSION TEST STATIONS

In addition to pipeline markers, you also might see along the roadway or in a field, small vertical metal or plastic pipes with square or round heads on top. There are corrosion test stations and are used to monitor the corrosion protection system on the pipeline.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE LEAK/RELEASE

Although pipeline leaks are uncommon, it is important to be able to recognize the proper warning signs.

SIGHT:

- Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground.
- Water bubbling or being blown into the air at a body of water.
- Flames, if leak has ignited, burning above or coming from the ground.
- Dead/discolored or dying vegetation on or near a pipeline right-of-way in the midst of green vegetation.
- A dry patch or frozen spot on the right-of-way.

SOUND:

- Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak.

SMELL:

- Unusual gaseous or hydrocarbon odor.
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless.
 - (Unless Mercaptan has been added ("rotten egg" odor).

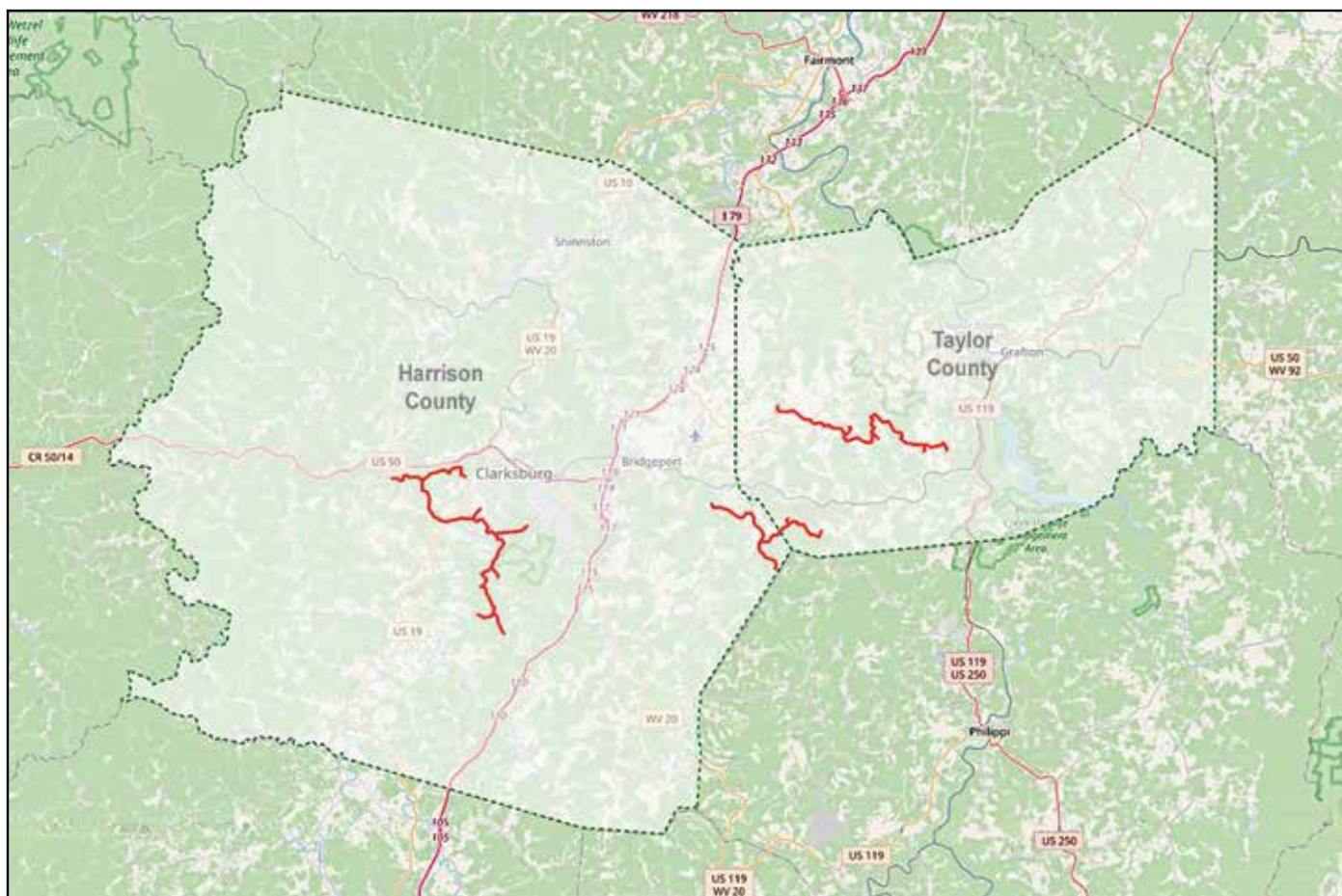
STEPS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF A PIPELINE LEAK/RELEASE

1. Immediately evacuate the house, building and nearby area, evacuate upwind and advise others to stay away.
2. Do not turn lights on or off, or use your garage door opener.
3. Do not use your home or cell phone to make calls from inside or near the house, building or immediate vicinity.
4. Do not close doors or windows. Leave them open while exiting, which will allow gas to travel outside.

5. Do not light a match, start an engine or anything else that could cause a spark.
6. Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves.
7. From a safe location, call Arsenal Midstream at 1-877-839-6295 and call 911.
8. Wait for Arsenal Midstream to tell you it is safe to return to your house, building or property.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact us directly at 724-940-1100 during normal business hours and ask for the DOT Compliance Department.



8" – 30" Natural Gas Pipelines



553 Wheeling Avenue
Cambridge, OH 43725
Phone: 740-421-9255
Fax: 740-421-9272

Website: www.blueracermidstream.com

ABOUT BLUE RACER MIDSTREAM

Blue Racer provides natural gas gathering, compression, dehydrating, treating, processing and transportation services and NGL fractionation and transportation services. Blue Racer also gathers, stabilizes and transports condensate. We believe that Blue Racer's strategically located assets and contractual relationships with fourteen material customers will allow us to retain and grow our position as a leading midstream energy company serving customers in the Utica and Marcellus shale.

WHAT DOES BLUE RACER DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, Blue Racer regularly communicates, plans and trains with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak Blue Racer will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Blue Racer and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency. Blue Racer will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Blue Racer invests 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. Blue Racer also utilizes 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 operators have developed supplemental hazard and assessment

programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). Specific information about Blue Racer's program may be found on our Web site, or by contacting us directly.

PIPELINE RELIABILITY MESSAGE

Blue Racer's highest priority is public safety and protecting the environment. We utilize state-of-the-art computer technology to monitor and control pipeline operations. In compliance with federal and state regulations, Blue Racer also performs right-of-way monitoring and preventative pipeline maintenance to ensure the safe and reliable supply of petroleum products.

PIPELINE HCA AND INTEGRITY MEASURES

High Consequence Areas

For liquid petroleum pipelines, high consequence areas (HCAs) are defined as any of the following :

- High population areas, defined by the Census Bureau as urbanized areas.
- Other populated areas, defined by the Census Bureau as places that contain a concentrated population.
- Unusually sensitive areas.
- Commercially navigable waterways.

Unusually sensitive areas include populated areas, drinking water supplies, ecological resources, parks



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-300-3333

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Brooke	Ohio
Marshall	Wetzel

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



and forests, commercial fishing and recreation waters and other environmentally important areas. Blue Racer manages the identification, assessment and mitigation of risk as it relates to pipeline design and construction, system operations and system integrity. To assist in gas and hazardous liquid pipeline integrity assessments, Blue Racer uses

In Line Inspection, or "smart pig" tools or other tools capable of detecting corrosion and deformation anomalies including dents, gouges and grooves and hydrostatic pressure tests for the integrity assessment of its pipelines.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For an overview of Blue Racer's IMP, go to www.blueracermidstream.com or contact us at 740-421-9255.



PO Box 369
Lumberport, WV 26386
Phone: (304) 584-4545
Website: www.cardinalnaturalgas.com

WHO IS CARDINAL NATURAL GAS COMPANY, NORTHERN DIVISION

We operate approximately 200 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines in West Virginia.

If you observe any unusual or suspicious activity near our pipeline facilities or in the unlikely event an emergency occurs, please call us at any time using one of the numbers listed in this document.

More information on Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Northern Division can be found at: www.cardinalnaturalgas.com

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?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- 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 to notify us.

ALWAYS CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG!

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route. Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-618-0050

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

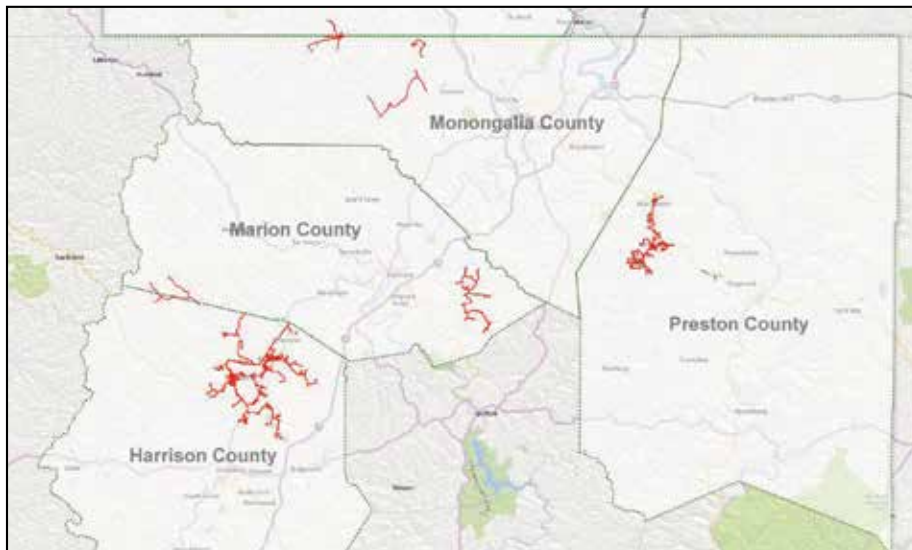
Harrison	Monongalia
Marion	Preston

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

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/ situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Northern Division emergency response plans and procedures, contact us at 304-584-4545.





4699 E. Cumberland RD
Bluefield, WV 24701
Phone: 304-327-7161
Website: www.cardinalnaturalgas.com

WHO IS CARDINAL NATURAL GAS COMPANY, SOUTHERN DIVISION

We operate approximately 115 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines in West Virginia.

If you observe any unusual or suspicious activity near our pipeline facilities or in the unlikely event an emergency occurs, please call us at any time using one of the numbers listed in this document.

More information on Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Southern Division can be found at: www.cardinalnaturalgas.com

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?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- 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

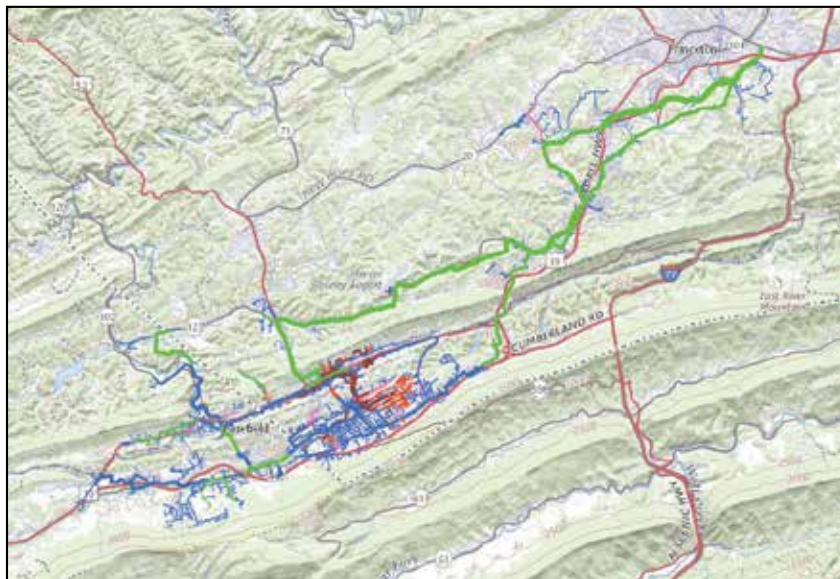
PIPELINE SAFETY

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 to notify us.

ALWAYS CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG!

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route. Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.



EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-304-325-9164

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Mercer

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

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/ situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Cardinal Natural Gas Company, Southern Division emergency response plans and procedures, contact us at 304-327-7161.



CNX Midstream Partners
 1000 Horizon Vue Drive
 Canonsburg, PA 15317-6506
 Website: www.cnx.com

ABOUT CNX MIDSTREAM PARTNERS

CNXM is a growth-oriented master limited partnership that owns, operates, and develops natural gas gathering, and other midstream energy assets in the Marcellus and Utica Shales in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. With headquarters located in Canonsburg, PA, our assets include natural gas gathering pipelines, compression and dehydration facilities, as well as condensate gathering, collection, separation and stabilization facilities.

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

CNXM attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within its operating area and has developed this information in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A gas pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.

- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster involving a pipeline facility including subsidence, landslides, flooding, washed-out or exposed pipelines.
- 5) Third party damage of the pipeline.
- 6) Vandalism or sabotage to a pipeline facility.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the CNXM operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides CNXM with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a gas pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

CNXM may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a gas pipeline emergency. Following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-849-700-2663

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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Regulated Pipeline Operations

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Marshall	Ritchie
Monongalia	Tyler

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

Greene	Washington
Indiana	Westmoreland
Jefferson	

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

- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.



What not to do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves, pipeline components or equipment.
- If gas is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If gas is burning, do not attempt to put out the fire, unless requested to do so by gas company personnel.

CNXM: EMERGENCY PLAN RESPONSES TO A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a gas pipeline emergency, CNXM personnel have been trained, qualified and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property, these actions may include:
 - i. Detect presence of gas in atmosphere.
 - ii. Reducing or stopping the flow of gas.
 - iii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.
 - iv. Eliminating potential ignition sources.
 - v. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.
- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials.

- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps and information to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

If you would like to discuss or obtain a copy of our Emergency Response Plan, please contact us using the information provided at the top of the company page.

PIPELINE SAFETY AND INTEGRITY

The company's Communications/Control Center operates 24-hours a day, seven days a week all throughout the year. We patrol our pipeline rights of way and conduct leak surveys on a regular basis. We conduct periodic inspections of our pipelines and our employees who perform safety sensitive functions receive updated training and are qualified in accordance with the US Department of Transportation regulations for natural gas pipeline operators.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

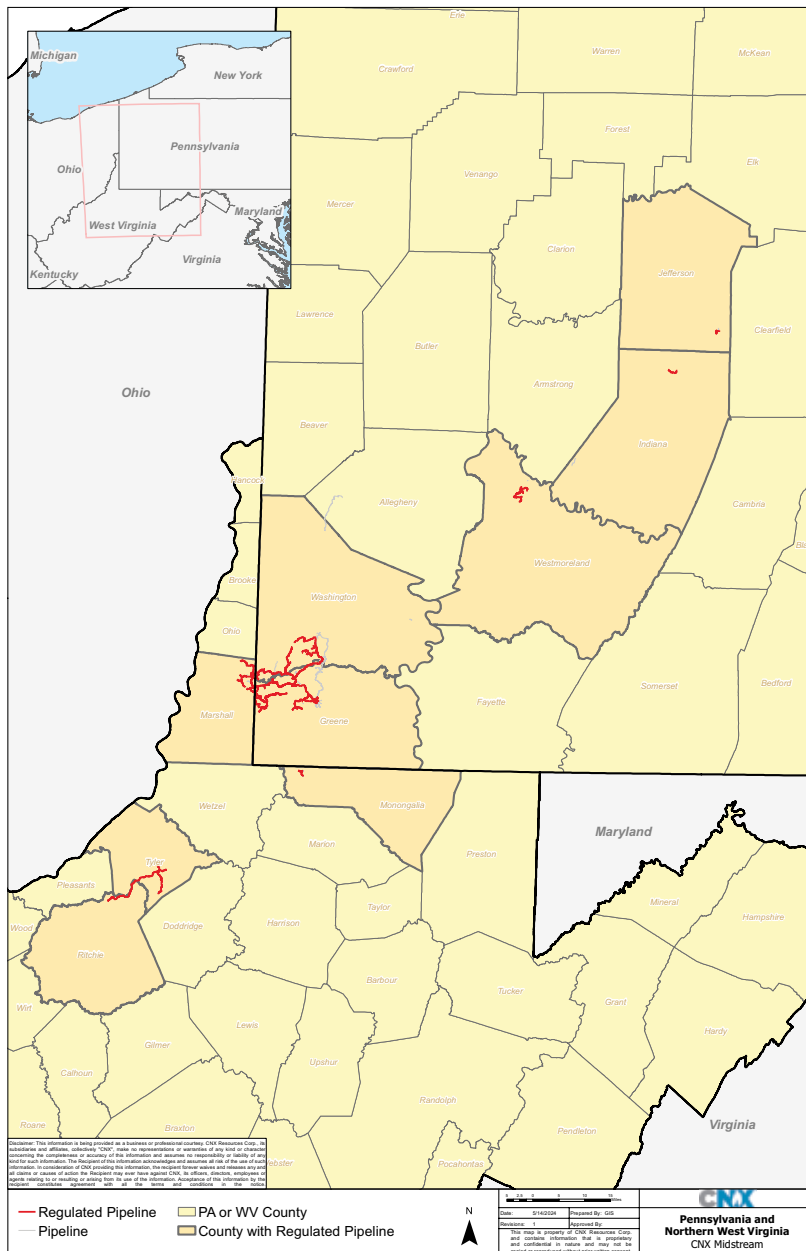
The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

CNXM EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

CNX Midstream Partners:
1-844-700-2663

For additional information concerning CNXM facilities or the public awareness program contact CNX Midstream Partners at:

CNX Midstream Partners
1000 Horizon Vue Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317-6506
Attn: Stanley Schurdak
Phone: (724) 761-1646



Dial 811 or 1-800-245-4848
www.wv811.com



CNX Resources Corporation
 1000 Horizon Vue Drive
 Canonsburg, PA 15317-6506
 Website: www.cnx.com

ABOUT CNX RESOURCES CORPORATION

With a history of energy leadership that stretches back more than 150 years, CNX is a premiere independent oil and gas exploration and production company headquartered in Canonsburg, PA and with operations centered in the Appalachian Basin. With a spirit of innovation, we're pioneering a new tomorrow through technological advancements in shale gas exploration and production in the most prolific natural gas basin in the world. From the well head to diverse end-user markets for natural gas, resources from the Marcellus and Utica shale are disrupting the energy paradigm at home and abroad. CNX currently operates more than 5,000 producing gas wells.

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

CNX attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within its operating area and has developed this information in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A gas pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster involving a pipeline facility including subsidence, landslides, flooding, washed-out or exposed pipelines.
- 5) Third party damage of the pipeline.
- 6) Vandalism or sabotage to a pipeline facility.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the CNX operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides CNX with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a gas pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

CNX may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a gas pipeline emergency. Following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-800-583-3755

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

Regulated Pipeline Operations

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Marshall

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

Armstrong
Greene

Westmoreland

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

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.



What not to do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves, pipeline components or equipment.
- If gas is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If gas is burning, do not attempt to put out the fire, unless requested to do so by gas company personnel.

CNX: EMERGENCY PLAN RESPONSES TO A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a gas pipeline emergency, CNX personnel have been trained, qualified and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
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 - i. Detect presence of gas in atmosphere.
 - ii. Reducing or stopping the flow of gas.
 - iii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.
 - iv. Eliminating potential ignition sources.
 - v. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.
- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials.

- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps and information to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

If you would like to discuss or obtain a copy of our Emergency Response Plan, please contact us using the information provided at the top of the company page.

PIPELINE SAFETY AND INTEGRITY

The company's Communications/ Control Center operates 24-hours a day, seven days a week all throughout the year. We patrol our pipeline rights of way and conduct leak surveys on a regular basis. We conduct periodic inspections of our pipelines and our employees who perform safety sensitive functions receive updated training and are qualified in accordance with the US Department of Transportation regulations for natural gas pipeline operators.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

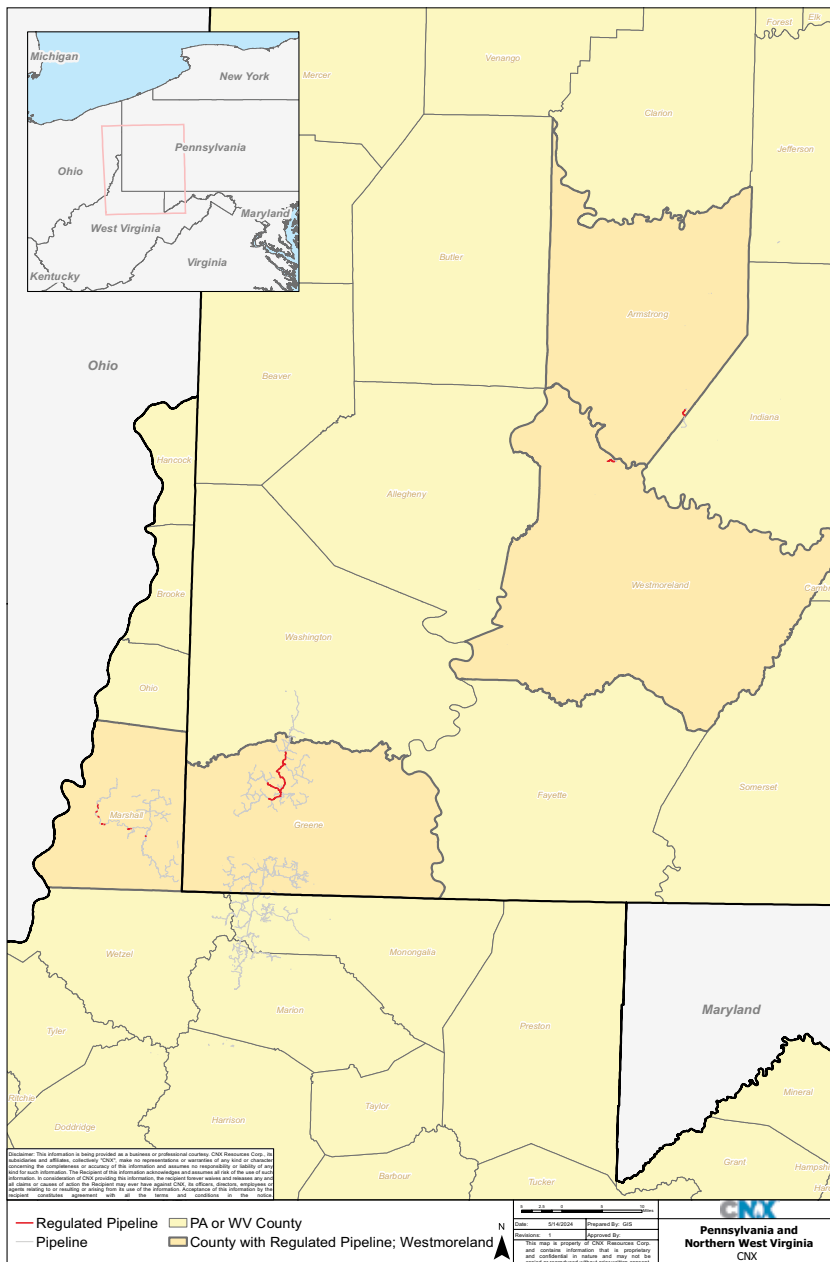
The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

CNX RESOURCES EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

CNX Resources WV:
1-800-583-3755

For additional information concerning CNX Resources facilities or the public awareness program contact CNX Resources Corporation at:

CNX Resources Corporation
1000 Horizon Vue Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317-6506
Attn: Stanley Schurdak
Phone: (724) 761-1646



Dial 811 or 1-800-245-4848
www.wv811.com



CNX Resources Corporation
 128 Glenwood Street
 Cedar Bluff, VA 24609
 Website: www.cnx.com

ABOUT CNX RESOURCES CORPORATION

With a history of energy leadership that stretches back more than 150 years, CNX is a premiere independent oil and gas exploration and production company headquartered in Canonsburg, PA and with operations centered in the Appalachian Basin. With a spirit of innovation, we're pioneering a new tomorrow through technological advancements in shale gas exploration and production in the most prolific natural gas basin in the world. From the well head to diverse end-user markets for natural gas, resources from the Marcellus and Utica shale are disrupting the energy paradigm at home and abroad. CNX currently operates more than 5,000 producing gas wells.

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

CNX attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within its operating area and has developed this information in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A gas pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
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- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster involving a pipeline facility including subsidence, landslides, flooding, washed-out or exposed pipelines.
- 5) Third party damage of the pipeline.
- 6) Vandalism or sabotage to a pipeline facility.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the CNX operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides CNX with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a gas pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

CNX may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a gas pipeline emergency. Following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-498-8225

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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Regulated Pipeline Operations

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

McDowell	Wyoming
Mingo	

VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Buchanan	Tazewell
----------	----------

KENTUCKY COUNTIES

Pike

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

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.



Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.

What not to do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves, pipeline components or equipment.
- If gas is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If gas is burning, do not attempt to put out the fire, unless requested to do so by gas company personnel.

CNX: EMERGENCY PLAN RESPONSES TO A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a gas pipeline emergency, CNX personnel have been trained, qualified and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property, these actions may include:
 - i. Detect presence of gas in atmosphere.
 - ii. Reducing or stopping the flow of gas.
 - iii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.

- iv. Eliminating potential ignition sources.
- v. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.

- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials.
- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps and information to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

If you would like to discuss or obtain a copy of our Emergency Response Plan, please contact us using the information provided at the top of the company page.

PIPELINE SAFETY AND INTEGRITY

The company's Communications/ Control Center operates 24-hours a day, seven days a week all throughout the year. We patrol our pipeline rights of way and conduct leak surveys on a regular basis. We conduct periodic inspections of our pipelines and our employees who perform safety sensitive functions receive updated training and are qualified in accordance with

the US Department of Transportation regulations for natural gas pipeline operators.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

CNX RESOURCES EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

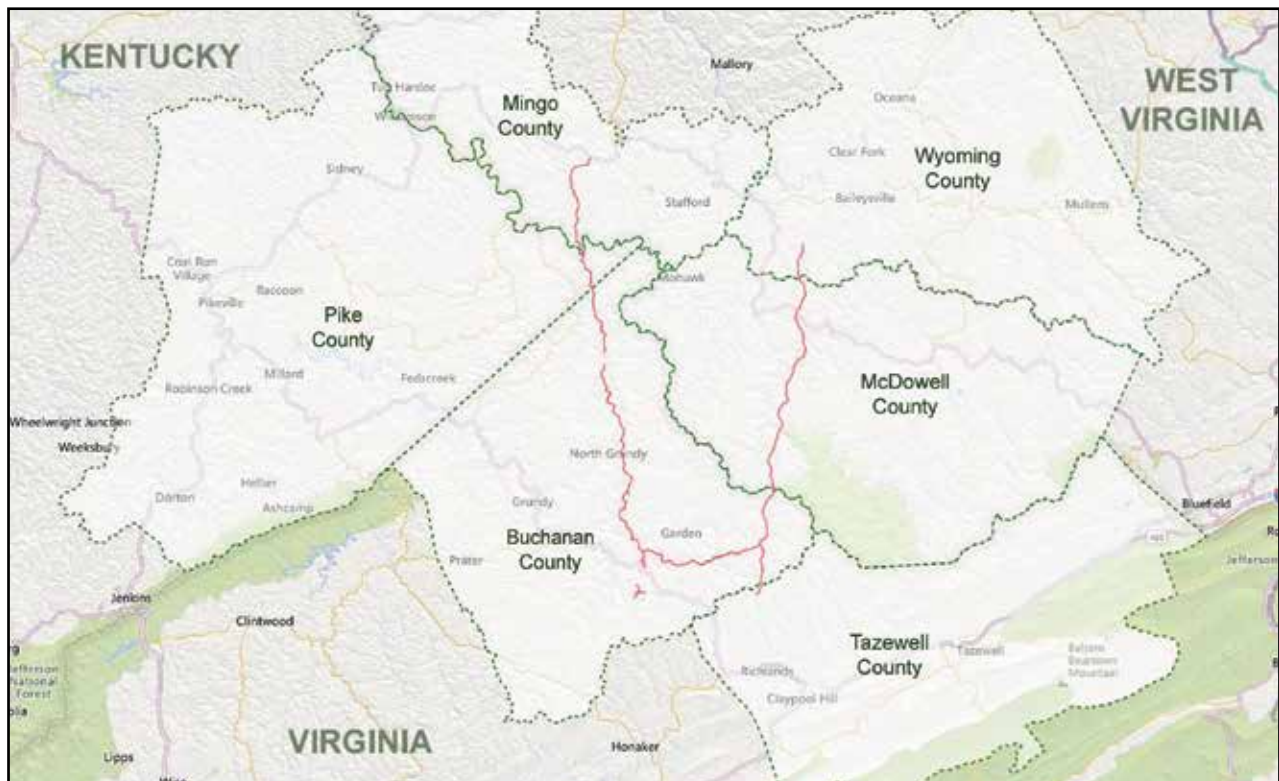
CNX Resources WV:
1-800-498-8225

For additional information concerning CNX Resources facilities or the public awareness program contact CNX Resources Corporation at:

CNX Resources Corporation
1000 Horizon Vue Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317-6506
Attn: Stanley Schurdak
Phone: (724) 485-4342



Dial 811 or 1-800-245-4848
www.wv811.com





DIVERSIFIED
energy

1600 Corporate Drive
Birmingham, AL 35242
Phone: 205-408-0909
Website: www.dgoc.com

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS

Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- (1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- (2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- (3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- (4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within their operating area and has developed this pamphlet in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A gas pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster such as flood, tornado, mine subsidence, etc.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a gas pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a gas pipeline emergency. Following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-877-711-1138 1-800-642-0300 Cranberry

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Carbon Dioxide	1013	120
Condensate	3295	128
Crude Oil	1267	128
Natural Gas	1971	115

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	Logan
Boone	McDowell
Braxton	Mingo
Calhoan	Raleigh
Clay	Roane
Cabell	Mason
Fayette	Randolph
Gilmer	Summers
Harrison	Upshur
Jackson	Wayne
Kanawha	Wirt
Lewis	Wyoming
Lincoln	Putnam

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

- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.



What Not To Do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves.
- If natural gas is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If natural gas is burning, do not attempt to put out the pipeline fire, unless requested to do so by company personnel.

DIVERSIFIED GAS & OIL CORPORATION: EMERGENCY PLAN ACTIONS ABILITY TO RESPOND TO A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a pipeline emergency, Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation personnel have been trained to and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property, these actions may include:
 - i. Reducing or stopping the flow of natural gas.
 - ii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.
 - iii. Eliminating potential ignition sources.
 - iv. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.

- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials
- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Restore supply to the affected area and service to customers.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

The Paradigm Liaison Services meetings afford Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation the opportunity to discuss with the appropriate officials what steps must be taken to engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property in the event of an emergency. A question and answer session is included in the programs and guests are invited to visit the companies display table for additional discussion and information.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

DIVERSIFIED GAS & OIL CORPORATION EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

1-877-711-1138

For additional information contact:

1600 Corporate Drive
Birmingham, AL 35242
Phone: 205-408-0909
Website: www.dgoc.com



500 Woodward Ave.
29th Floor
Detroit, MI 48226
Website: www.dtmidstream.com

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT DT MIDSTREAM'S APPALACHIA GATHERING NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering operates about 123 miles of underground natural gas gathering pipeline traversing Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In West Virginia, DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering operates approximately 105 miles located in north central West Virginia. DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering is committed to providing reliable, quality service to our customers - while making safety a priority.

DT Midstream diligently monitors its network of underground pipelines that carry clean burning natural gas from production to the interconnect to the Columbia WB and TETCO pipelines. These pipelines help fuel our economy and way of life. Our trained employees inspect gas delivery systems, both by air and land, to look for evidence of a pipeline leak or damage.

Natural gas pipelines are very safe. In fact, the U.S. Department of Transportation records show that pipelines consistently have the highest safety record among all major transportation systems.

If you are among the many people who live or work near a natural gas pipeline, we need your cooperation to help ensure the safety of our pipeline system and your neighborhood. Please read the information provided so that you can become familiar with our pipelines and emergency processes. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-877-697-2028

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Harrison	Monongalia
Marion	Wetzel

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



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

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY AT A DT MIDSTREAM'S APPALACHIA GATHERING SYSTEM FACILITY

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System pipeline facilities include above ground facilities consisting of main line valves, a measurement regulating station, gas treating facilities, and gas compression facilities.

WHAT TO DO

- Call DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System at the telephone number on our pipeline markers (1-877-697-2028).
- Cordon off the area and begin to evacuate persons a safe distance away.
- Direct traffic away from the hazardous area.
- Control or limit secondary fire damage only to property or buildings that are not part of the pipeline.

- Coordinate with DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System personnel in effecting a safe return to service of our pipeline facilities.

WHAT NOT TO DO

- DO NOT attempt to extinguish a fire on any of our pipeline facilities unless requested to do so by DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System personnel.
- DO NOT attempt to gain access to any of our fenced and locked facilities.
- DO NOT attempt to close any of our valves.
- NEVER attempt to repair any of our damaged pipeline facilities.

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System, along with your help, can minimize the hazards to persons and property resulting from a leak, fire or explosion.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A PIPELINE

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System has underground pipelines located throughout north central West Virginia. Buried pipelines are out of sight so it's easy to forget about them. Sometimes pipelines are generally marked by above-ground markers, but



sometimes they are not. DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System uses these markers to indicate approximate, but not exact, locations of pipelines.

Please remember . . . before you break ground, West Virginia law requires that you call 811 or contact WV-One Call System at least three working days in advance to have the location of underground pipelines marked. Natural gas pipelines will be marked with yellow paint, flags or stakes. You can also contact WV-One Call System by dialing 800-245-4848. It's FAST, It's Free, and it's the LAW.

WHAT HAPPENS IF A PIPELINE IS DAMAGED?

Damage to pipelines occurs most often when people dig near a pipeline location. Pipelines can be accidentally hit, dented, scraped or gouged. Sometimes, there may not be any apparent damage to the pipeline.

When a pipeline is damaged, the supply of natural gas could be interrupted. A damaged pipeline can leak natural gas – possibly causing fires, explosions or asphyxiation. These hazards could also be caused by:

- Extreme natural events such as floods and tornadoes
- Fire or explosion near a pipeline
- Collapsed buildings that break or damage gas pipelines
- Water main breaks that weaken roadways and pavement, damaging gas pipelines
- Under or overpressure in the gas system
- Equipment failure
- Uncontrolled escaping gas

Automated control centers monitor our gas system. Alarms are activated when any abnormalities occur in gas pressure, flow, or temperature. We quickly respond to any natural gas emergency. If your digging equipment or tools make contact with the pipeline, **stop your excavation and contact the utility company immediately.**

Possible signs of a gas pipeline leak:

- A blowing or hissing sound
- Dust blowing from a hole in the ground
- Continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas
- An odor similar to the smell of rotten eggs

- Dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Abnormally dry or hardened soil
- Flames, if a leak has ignited

If a pipeline leak or emergency occurs:

- Evacuate occupants from the building and/or area. Do not use any telephones (including cell phones), doorbells, light switches, pagers or any other electrical equipment.
- Avoid all open flames. Do not smoke.
- Do not start up or shut down any machinery, vehicles or equipment in or near the area.
- Keep people at a safe distance from the area.
- Upwind of a leak is the safest place to be.
- Do not attempt to stop the leak. If the gas is burning – let it burn. Do not attempt to extinguish the flame. Burning gas will not explode.
- Call DT Midstream's pipeline emergency number, 1-877-697-2028 immediately from an outside phone that is a good distance away from the leak area.

PLANNING TO EXCAVATE?

Call 811 or contact WV One Call System first.

If you are planning to excavate, DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System wants to remind you to dig safely through four simple steps:

1. **Call 811 or contact WV One Call System.**
It's fast. It's free. It's the law.
2. **Wait until marks are present.**
Allow at least three business days for DT Midstream and all other utilities to mark the lines in your designated work area.
3. **Expose utility lines by hand-digging.**
Before using any power equipment, carefully hand-dig where the utility lines are marked to expose them. If you are unable to locate the utility lines, please contact DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System and wait for assistance.

4. Respect the marks.

Stay aware of all underground utility line locations, even if you're not working near them. And never drive heavy vehicles or store materials over marked utility lines. Remind children not to remove the flags and if a child pulls out the utility flags, do not attempt to place the flags back in the ground. Call 811 or contact WV One Call System to indicate the utility lines need to be marked again.

Notify DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System if your digging equipment or tools contact our underground pipelines. Minor damage, such as nicks, scratches, cuts, scrapes, dents or gouges, can result in pipeline failure or a major incident in the future if not properly assessed beforehand. Contact DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System before back-filling your excavation.



FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is a safe fuel. It has a very limited range of flammability. It requires the right mixture of air and natural gas before it will burn – roughly between four percent and fifteen percent natural gas. Natural gas has a very high ignition temperature, about 1100° F.

Natural gas is naturally odorless.

Natural gas has no odor or color. Not all pipelines carry odorized natural gas. Dead vegetation, blowing dirt, hissing or roaring noises are signs that a natural gas leak could be present.

Natural gas is non-toxic and lighter than air. In large concentrations it will displace the air in enclosed spaces and cause suffocation because of the lack of oxygen. However, it will rise and disperse if released into open air.

CHANGES ON THE PIPELINE ROUTE

DT Midstream would like to know if there are any changes to how routes along the pipeline are being used. Changes could include new churches, schools, hospitals, day-care centers, assisted-living facilities, campgrounds or other buildings or outside areas where people congregate.

DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering

You can help by alerting us to any of these identified sites or reporting any unusual activity that is near our pipeline facilities. Go to dtmidstream.com and click on Safety/Community to report new activity.

Please contact DT Midstream's Appalachia Gathering System for more specific information regarding our emergency response program.

To view a list of pipeline operators in your area, visit : npms.phmsa.dot.gov

If you would like additional information about excavation safety and damage prevention, contact WV One Call System.

Thank you for taking time to read this information. Your cooperation helps to ensure the safety of our natural gas pipeline system and your neighborhood.

CONTACT

Steve Wallington
General Manager, Operations
304-276-2929





500 Woodward Ave.
29th Floor
Detroit, MI 48226
Website: www.dtmidstream.com

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT DT MIDSTREAM'S STONEWALL GAS GATHERING NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering operates about 68 miles of underground natural gas gathering pipeline in north central West Virginia. DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering is committed to providing reliable, quality service to our customers while making safety a priority.

DT Midstream diligently monitors its network of underground pipelines that carry clean burning natural gas from production to the interconnect to the Columbia WB and TETCO pipelines. These pipelines help fuel our economy and way of life. Our trained employees inspect gas delivery systems, both by air and land, to look for evidence of a pipeline leak or damage.

Natural gas pipelines are very safe. In fact, the U.S. Department of Transportation records show that pipelines consistently have the highest safety record among all major transportation systems.

If you are among the many people who live or work near a natural gas pipeline, we need your cooperation to help ensure the safety of our pipeline system and your neighborhood. Please read the information provided so that you can become familiar with our pipelines and emergency processes. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-877-697-2028

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Braxton	Harrison
Doddridge	Lewis

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



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY AT A DT MIDSTREAM'S STONEWALL GAS GATHERING SYSTEM FACILITY

DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System pipeline facilities include above ground facilities consisting of main line valves, a measurement regulating station, gas treating facilities, gas compression facilities.

WHAT TO DO

- Call DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System at the telephone number on our pipeline markers (1-877-697-2028).
- Cordon off the area and begin to evacuate persons a safe distance away.
- Direct traffic away from the hazardous area.
- Control or limit secondary fire damage only to property or buildings that are not part of the pipeline.

- Coordinate with DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System personnel in effecting a safe return to service of our pipeline facilities.

WHAT NOT TO DO

- DO NOT attempt to extinguish a fire on any of our pipeline facilities unless requested to do so by DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System personnel.
- DO NOT attempt to gain access to any of our fenced and locked facilities.
- DO NOT attempt to close any of our valves.
- NEVER attempt to repair any of our damaged pipeline facilities.

DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System, along with your help, can minimize the hazards to persons and property resulting from a leak, fire or explosion.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A PIPELINE

DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System has underground pipelines located throughout north central West Virginia. Buried pipelines are out of sight so it's easy to forget about them. Sometimes pipelines are generally marked by above-ground markers, but sometimes they are not. DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas



Gathering System uses these markers to indicate approximate, but not exact, locations of pipelines.

Please remember...before you break ground, West Virginia law requires that you call 811 or contact WV-One Call System at least three working days in advance to have the location of underground pipelines marked. Natural gas pipelines will be marked with yellow paint, flags or stakes. You can also contact WV-One Call System by dialing 800-245-4848. It's FAST, It's Free, and it's the LAW.

WHAT HAPPENS IF A PIPELINE IS DAMAGED?

Damage to pipelines occurs most often when people dig near a pipeline location. Pipelines can be accidentally hit, dented, scraped or gouged. Sometimes, there may not be any apparent damage to the pipeline.

When a pipeline is damaged, the supply of natural gas could be interrupted. A damaged pipeline can leak natural gas – possibly causing fires, explosions or asphyxiation. These hazards could also be caused by:

- Extreme natural events such as floods and tornadoes
- Fire or explosion near a pipeline
- Collapsed buildings that break or damage gas pipelines
- Water main breaks that weaken roadways and pavement, damaging gas pipelines
- Under or overpressure in the gas system
- Equipment failure
- Uncontrolled escaping gas

Automated control centers monitor our gas system. Alarms are activated when any abnormalities occur in gas pressure, flow, or temperature. We quickly respond to any natural gas emergency. If your digging equipment or tools make contact with the pipeline, **stop your excavation and contact the utility company immediately.**

Possible signs of a gas pipeline leak:

- A blowing or hissing sound
- Dust blowing from a hole in the ground
- Continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas
- An odor similar to the smell of rotten eggs

- Dead or discolored vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Abnormally dry or hardened soil
- Flames, if a leak has ignited

If a pipeline leak or emergency occurs:

- Evacuate occupants from the building and/or area. Do not use any telephones (including cell phones), doorbells, light switches, pagers or any other electrical equipment.
- Avoid all open flames. Do not smoke.
- Do not start up or shut down any machinery, vehicles or equipment in or near the area.
- Keep people at a safe distance from the area.
- Upwind of a leak is the safest place to be.
- Do not attempt to stop the leak. If the gas is burning – let it burn. Do not attempt to extinguish the flame. Burning gas will not explode.
- Call DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System pipeline emergency number, 1-877-697-2028 immediately from an outside phone that is a good distance away from the leak area.

PLANNING TO EXCAVATE?

Call 811 or contact WV One Call System first.

If you are planning to excavate, DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System wants to remind you to dig safely through four simple steps:

1. **Call 811 or contact WV One Call System.**
It's fast. It's free. It's the law.
2. **Wait until marks are present.**
Allow at least three business days for DT Midstream and all other utilities to mark the lines in your designated work area.
3. **Expose utility lines by hand-digging.**
Before using any power equipment, carefully hand-dig where the utility lines are marked to expose them. If you are unable to locate the utility lines, please contact DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering and wait for assistance.

4. Respect the marks.

Stay aware of all underground utility line locations, even if you're not working near them. And never drive heavy vehicles or store materials over marked utility lines. Remind children not to remove the flags and if a child pulls out the utility flags, do not attempt to place the flags back in the ground. Call 811 or contact WV One Call System to indicate the utility lines need to be marked again.

Notify DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System if your digging equipment or tools contact our underground pipelines. Minor damage, such as nicks, scratches, cuts, scrapes, dents or gouges, can result in pipeline failure or a major incident in the future if not properly assessed beforehand. Contact DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System before back-filling your excavation.



FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is a safe fuel. It has a very limited range of flammability. It requires the right mixture of air and natural gas before it will burn – roughly between four percent and fifteen percent natural gas. Natural gas has a very high ignition temperature, about 1100° F.

Natural gas is naturally odorless.

Natural gas has no odor or color. Not all pipelines carry odorized natural gas. Dead vegetation, blowing dirt, hissing or roaring noises are signs that a natural gas leak could be present.

Natural gas is non-toxic and lighter than air. In large concentrations it will displace the air in enclosed spaces and cause suffocation because of the lack of oxygen. However, it will rise and disperse if released into open air.

CHANGES ON THE PIPELINE ROUTE

DT Midstream would like to know if there are any changes to how routes along the pipeline are being used. Changes could include new churches, schools, hospitals, day-care centers, assisted-living facilities, campgrounds or other buildings or outside areas where people congregate.

You can help by alerting us to any of these identified sites or reporting any unusual activity that is near our pipeline facilities. Go to dtmidstream.com and click on Safety/Community to report new activity.

Please contact DT Midstream's Stonewall Gas Gathering System for more specific information regarding our emergency response program.

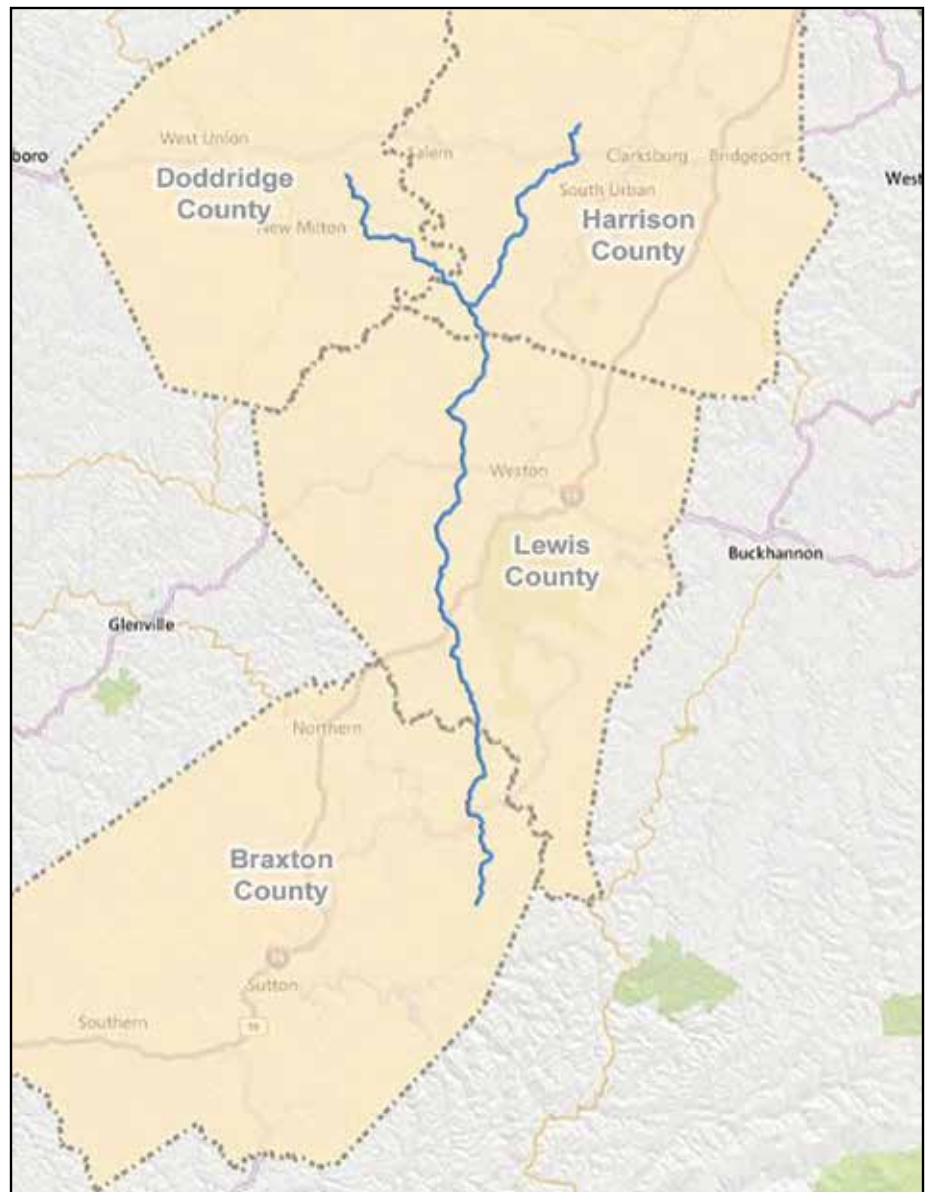
To view a list of pipeline operators in your area, visit : npms.phmsa.dot.gov

If you would like additional information about excavation safety and damage prevention, contact WV One Call System.

Thank you for taking time to read this information. Your cooperation helps to ensure the safety of our natural gas pipeline system and your neighborhood.

CONTACT

Steve Wallington
General Manager, Operations
304-276-2929





PIPELINE PURPOSE, SAFETY & RELIABILITY

Safety is more than manuals and rules. At Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage (EGTS), safety is a way of doing business. EGTS is committed to safe operations, safe facilities and safety-minded employees.

PURPOSE

EGTS operates assets in your area that could include natural gas pipelines, compressor stations, storage wells and other facilities. These facilities are used to deliver natural gas to local gas distribution companies and large consumers. Pipelines have proven to be one of the safest methods of transporting energy. However, they can be damaged by earth disturbance activities such as excavation, drilling, blasting, land movement and vandalism. Interference with pressurized pipelines and connected equipment by untrained persons can be very dangerous. While it is highly unlikely that these facilities will experience problems, we are providing this safety information so you will know what to do if problems occur.

SAFETY & RELIABILITY

The two major hazards for pipelines are third-party damage and corrosion. The EGTS system uses pipelines made of only high strength materials that meet or exceed the standards of the natural gas industry and federal regulations. Pipelines that run through populated areas use pipes with a greater wall thickness to provide an even higher level of protection.

To protect pipe, it is coated with special materials that help block corrosion. The welds that join pieces of pipe into a single long line are wrapped with a special protective material before the pipeline is placed in the ground. All EGTS pipelines are tested and inspected regularly to identify potential problems. Our operational emphasis on safety also involves regular aerial patrols and routine ground patrols for a more detailed line examination.

EGTS maintains an Integrity Management Program that embraces the U.S. Department of Transportation's goal of improving safety and raising public confidence in the natural gas industry. To access additional information about EGTS's Integrity Management Program, please visit <https://www.bhegts.com/safety-and-environment/operational-safety/PIM> or call 681-842-3200.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION & RESPONSE

REPORTING & COMMUNICATION

In any emergency, accurate communication and quick cooperation between EGTS and fire or police units will be essential. When EGTS initially communicates with any emergency response units, we will indicate the facilities involved, the design and operating parameters, the nature of the product involved and the details of our response to the situation. Normally we will dispatch personnel to the area immediately. We also will establish and maintain mobile communications with the site until the emergency has been resolved.

Usually any emergency or potential emergency will be detected and reported immediately through EGTS's ongoing monitoring of its facilities. However, there may be situations when emergency units may report emergencies where our facilities are directly or indirectly involved.

If you are reporting such an emergency to EGTS, please provide all the data you can. Information about the facility, the nature of the product, the location, and the observed condition of our facilities is needed. Your information will be used to determine our initial response to the situation.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION & STORAGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

When EGTS gets a report of an emergency involving our facilities, we:

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-888-264-8240

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
Natural Gasoline	1203	128
Propane	1075/1978	115

WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	Monongalia
Boone	Pleasants
Calhoun	Ritchie
Clay	Roane
Doddridge	Taylor
Gilmer	Tyler
Harrison	Wetzel
Kanawha	Wirt
Lewis	Wood
Marion	Wyoming
Marshall	

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

- Identify the type of facility and the exact location. We also gather information on injuries, if any.
- Act immediately to notify emergency response agencies and organizations in the area if necessary.
- Isolate the affected facility and take all possible steps to stop gas flow at the point of the leak.
- Designate a single company person as contact for all outside agencies and organizations.

When our personnel arrive at the scene of the problem, we ask responding emergency units to:

- Establish perimeter control around the affected area.
- Communicate and work with our designated company spokesman in responding to the situation.

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING EMERGENCY UNITS

Escaping natural gasoline presents both fire and no-fire emergency situations.

When there is a fire:

- Do not attempt to extinguish the fire unless life is in danger.
- Protect the area surrounding the fire.

When no fire is involved:

- Remove any open flame or other possible sources of ignition from the area and prohibit smoking.

- Position equipment at a safe distance and have all personnel in protective clothing.
- Control any secondary fires.
- Assist with personal injuries and coordinate evacuation, if necessary.
- Assist EGTS personnel with access to valve locations as needed.
- If appropriate, help with news media.
- Please remember that shutting off the product flow is the responsibility of

Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage. Non-company personnel should never attempt to use valves and controls.

For detailed information, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.nmps.phmsa.dot.gov or contact the appropriate EGTS representative listed on the following page.

Five Examples of Eastern Gas Transmission Pipeline/HCA markers



1. Vent Pipe



2. Linemarker and cathodic protection test station



3. High-consequence area entrance or exit marker (arrow on top)



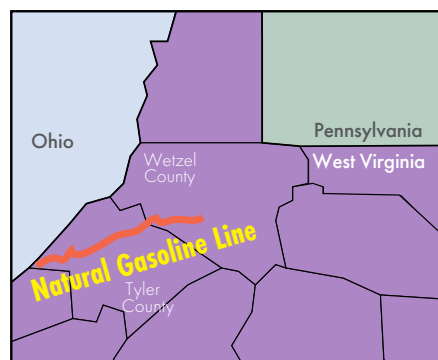
4. HCA line-of-sight marker



5. HCA marker and cathodic protection test station

PIPELINE PURPOSE, SAFETY & RELIABILITY (NATURAL GASOLINE)

EGTS uses its 27-mile natural gasoline liquid pipeline system to transport natural gasoline from its Hastings Extraction Plant in Wetzel County, West Virginia, south to its Bens Run Storage and barge-loading facility in Tyler County, West Virginia.



Owned and operated by EGTS, natural gasoline line G-143 is located in Wetzel County and runs from the Hastings Extraction Plant to the Galmish loading facility. EC-3 is located in both Wetzel and Tyler counties and natural gasoline lines EC-4 and EC-5 are located in Tyler County. EC-3 begins at the Extraction Plant near Pine Grove and runs southwestward to the storage tank at Bens Run. EC-4 and EC-5 are short pipelines that transport the natural gasoline from the storage tank to the barge-loading dock on the Ohio River. The company uses pumps to transport the natural gasoline. The Extraction Plant has two variable-speed pumps. There is a single transfer pump at the storage and loading facility that transfers the natural gasoline into a barge docked on the Ohio River.

Pipelines EC-3 and G-143 are equipped with a leak-detection control system.

A sophisticated computer evaluation system constantly monitors pressure and flow at each end of the pipeline. Upon a leak or break, a pressure drop and flow change would be detected by the system, which would then send an alarm signal for the Hastings Extraction Plant operators.

PIPELINE PURPOSE, SAFETY & RELIABILITY (PROPANE)

EGTS uses its propane pipeline system to transport liquid propane from its Hastings Extraction Plant in Wetzel County, W. Va., north to its Hutchinson Station in Allegheny County, Pa.

Owned and operated by EGTS, liquid propane line G-134 is located in Wetzel County and liquid propane line G-136 starts in Wetzel County and continues to Greene, Washington and Allegheny counties in Pennsylvania.

Pipelines have proven to be one of the safest methods of transporting energy. However, they can be damaged by earth disturbance activities such as excavation, drilling, blasting, land movement and vandalism. Untrained persons that interfere with pressurized pipelines can create dangerous conditions. While it is highly unlikely that these facilities will experience problems, we are providing this safety information so you will know what to do if problems occur.



COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES

In Barbour, Doddridge, Harrison, Marshall, Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Tyler and Wetzel counties:

Shawn Cole / Jeff White
Rt. 2 Box 145
Bridgeport, WV 26330
304-997-9039 / 304-203-9235

Jon Freeland / David Gum
37 Energy Drive
Jane Lew, WV 26378
304-884-1111 / 304-884-1125

Shawn Davis
HC 69 Box 11
West Union, WV 26456
304-203-2158

Nicholas Bright / Jeff White
Lightburn Station
6486 Old Mill Rd.
Jane Lew, WV 26378
304-997-5091 / 304-203-9235

Tyler Moyers / Jeffrey White
24 hr Stations - Salem
6480 Old Mill Road
Jane Lew, WV 26378
304-884-2429 / 304-203-9235

Brandon Tingler / Shawn Davis
24 Hr. Station - Smithville
Rt.16 & 47 Intersection Station Rd.
Smithville, WV 26178
304-844-8627 / 304-203-2158

In Boone, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh and Wyoming Counties:

Jon Freeland / Jeff White
Chelyan Station
116 Gas Plant Rd
Cabin Creek, WV 25035
304-406-4481 / 304-203-9235

Jon Freeland / Jeff White
Oscar Nelson Station
P.O. Box 526
Brenton, WV 24818
304-406-4481 / 304-203-9235

Extraction Plant

Alan Shreves
P.O. Box 370
Pine Grove, WV 26419
304-889-3836

In Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer and Lewis Counties:

Brandon Tingler / Shawn Davis
24 Hr. Station - Smithville
Rt.16 & 47 Intersection Station Rd.
Smithville, WV 26178
304-844-8627 / 304-203-2158

Nick Bright / Jeff White
Sweeney Station
1835 Fink Creek Rd.
Camden, WV 26338
681-495-2772 / 304-203-9235

Tyler Moyers / Jeff White
24 hr Stations - Weston
6480 Old Mill Rd
Jane Lew, WV 26378
304-884-2429 / 304-203-9235

Jon Freeland / Jeff White
Cornwell Station
200 River Haven Rd.
Clendenin, WV 25045
304-406-4481 / 304-203-9235

Brandon Tingler
LL Tonkin Station
HC 69 Box 11
West Union, WV 26456
304-844-8627

Nick Bright / Jeff White
Lightburn Station
6486 Old Mill Rd.
Jane Lew, WV 26378
681-495-2772 / 304-203-9235

In Kanawha and Roane Counties:

Jon Freeland / Jeff White
Oscar Nelson Station
P.O. Box 526
Brenton, WV 24818
304-406-4481 / 304-203-9235

Jon Freeland / Jeff White
200 River Haven Rd.
Clendenin, WV 25045
304-406-4481 / 304-203-9235

In Tyler County:

Tyler Moyers / Jeffrey White
24 hr Stations - Salem
6480 Old Mill Road
Jane Lew WV 26378
304-884-2429 / 304-203-9235

In Ritchie County:

Brandon Tingler / Shawn Davis
24 Hr. Station - Smithville
Rt. 16 & 47 Intersection Station Rd.
Smithville, WV 26178
304-844-8627 / 304-203-2158

In Randolph County:

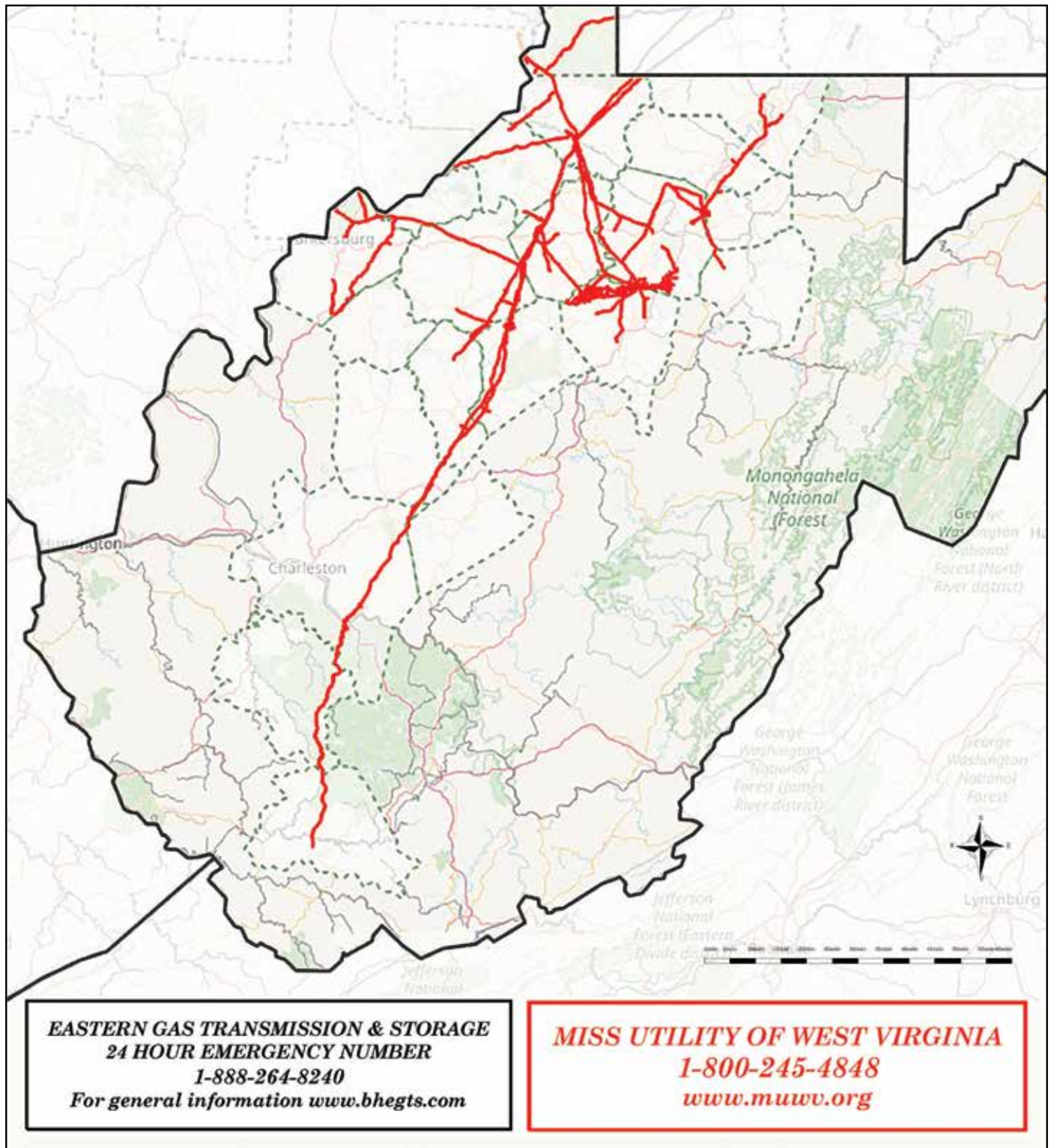
Tyler Moyers / Jeffrey White
24 hr Stations - Weston
6480 Old Mill Rd
Jane Lew, WV 26378
304-884-2429 / 304-203-9235

In Wetzel County:

Sean Murphy
Burch Ridge Station
6411 Burch Ridge Road
Proctor, WV 26055
304-904-9945

Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage

Shown below is a state overview map of EGTS lines. For detailed information, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.nmps.phmsa.dot.gov or contact the appropriate EGTS representative listed on the previous page.



"This map is for reference and should not be copied and distributed without prior written consent. The pipeline operator does not warrant accuracy, sufficiency, completeness of this drawing or map, for any purpose and reliance here on, and use here of, at the risk of the user to agree to hold harmless and indemnify the owner from and against any and all liability in connection with its use."



1300 Main St.
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: (713) 989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

Energy Transfer, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer, or one of its affiliates, operates more than 130,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets.

For more information about local operations of **Energy Transfer**, please contact us:

Doddridge, Harrison and Preston counties:

Brian Shafer
Operations Manager
740-260-6505 (m)
brian.shafer@energytransfer.com

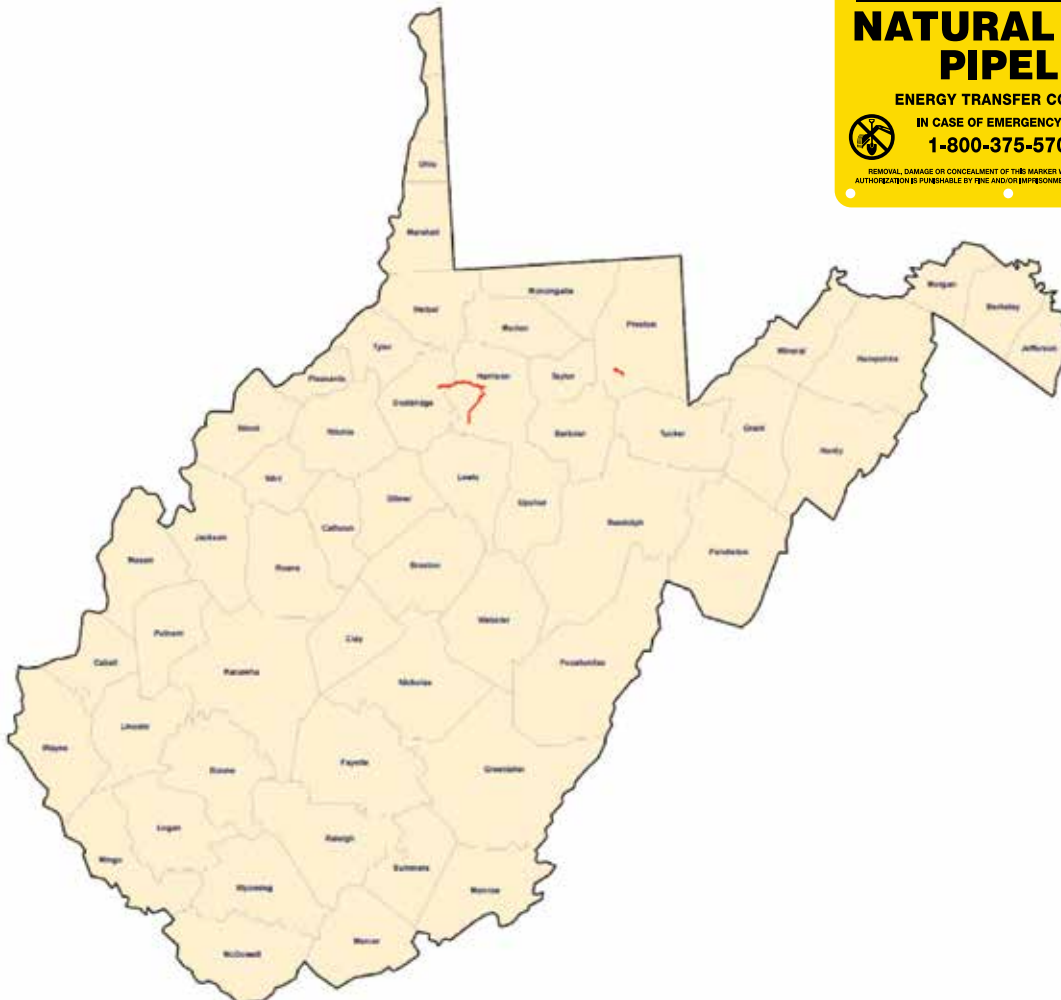
**EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-375-5702**

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

**WEST VIRGINIA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Doddridge Preston
Harrison

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





1100 Louisiana
Houston, TX 77002
Public Awareness: 1-888-806-8152
Email: publicawareness@eprod.com
Website: www.enterpriseproducts.com

COMPANY INFORMATION, ASSETS & PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

Enterprise Products Partners L.P. is a leading North American provider of midstream energy services to producers and consumers of natural gas, Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals. Enterprise transports natural gas, NGLs, petrochemicals and crude oil through a network of pipelines throughout the United States.

The TE Products Pipeline System is a 9,000 mile NGL pipeline that extends through 13 states. In West Virginia, it operates approximately 23 miles of pipeline. The products transported through this system include: Iso-Butane, Normal Butane and Propane.

The Appalachia-to-Texas Express (ATEX) pipeline is a 1,230 mile system which extends from the Marcellus-Utica Shale region of Pennsylvania to Houston in the Texas Gulf Coast. In West Virginia, it transports Propane throughout the state. For additional information about Enterprise, visit www.enterpriseproducts.com.

LOCATING ENTERPRISE PIPELINES – PIPELINE VIEWER TOOL

To find more information regarding location and products transported in our pipelines within one (1) mile of a specific address, visit our website at: www.enterpriseproducts.com/pipelineviewer. Please note the asset map and pipeline viewer tool are for informational purposes only.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Enterprise Products emergency response plans and procedures, contact us at publicawareness@eprod.com.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

The Company's qualified personnel are trained in safe operations and emergency response activities and participate in exercises reflecting various types of emergency scenarios and environmental sensitivities. The Company utilizes the First Responder/ Emergency Response Team concept to handle emergency incidents at its facilities. Employees receive hands on training in fire fighting, hazardous material spill response and rescue/ medical/first aid training. In addition, we maintain a well trained team of employees from various Company locations as members of the Corporate Emergency Organization. This team, as well as an array of emergency response equipment (including, but not limited to, cell phones, fire extinguisher and air monitoring equipment), can be mobilized and deployed to assist in handling emergency situations that may occur at a Company facility or pipeline location.

Enterprise Products utilizes its 24-hour/365 day a year, Pipeline Operations Control Center (888-883-6308) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. Our manned control center monitors the flow, pressure, temperatures, and other conditions throughout the pipeline systems and is an integral part of our communication during emergency situations.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-888-883-6308

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Propane	1075	115

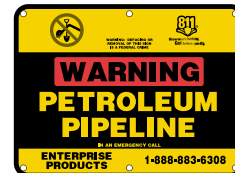
WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

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

ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS' RESPONSE IN AN EMERGENCY

- We will immediately dispatch personnel to help handle the emergency at the site.
- We will provide information to public safety officials to aid in their response to the emergency.
- We will take necessary operating actions such as closing and opening valves to minimize the impact of the leak.
- Public safety personnel and others unfamiliar with the pipeline should not attempt to operate any of the valves on the pipeline, unless instructed to do so by Enterprise Products personnel. Improper operation of the pipeline valves could make the situation worse and cause other accidents to happen.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Enterprise Products utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT CAPABILITIES

We maintain emergency response equipment at some of our facilities. We also have agreements with various oil spill response organizations to provide the appropriate level of response with spill response equipment including trailers containing spill booms, sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies. These companies also have expert personnel trained in emergency response and cleanup methods.

CONTACT

Northern Region - Pittsburgh Area

Ryan Hayes - Supervisor, Operations
108 Pipeline Ln.
Greensburg, PA 15601
Phone: 724-850-1113
E-mail: rwhayes@eprod.com
Counties of Responsibility: Brooke and Hancock



LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS

Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

EQT Production attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within their operating area and has developed this pamphlet in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A gas pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster such as flood, tornado, mine subsidence, etc.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the EQT Production operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides EQT Production with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a gas pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

EQT Production may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a gas pipeline emergency. Following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-833-990-1534

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	Pleasants
Braxton	Preston
Calhoun	Randolph
Clay	Ritchie
Doddridge	Roane
Gilmer	Taylor
Harrison	Tyler
Lewis	Upshur
Marion	Webster
Marshall	Wetzel
Monongalia	Wirt
Nicholas	

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

What not to do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves.
- If gas is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If gas is burning, do not attempt to put out the pipeline fire, unless requested to do so by EQT Production company personnel.

EQT PRODUCTION: EMERGENCY PLAN ACTIONS ABILITY TO RESPOND TO A GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a gas pipeline emergency, EQT Production personnel have been trained to and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property, these actions may include:

i. Reducing or stopping the flow of gas.

- ii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- iii. Eliminating potential ignition sources.
- iv. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.
- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials.
- Provide a gas company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.

- Provide facility maps and hazardous location areas to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Restore gas supply to the affected area and gas service to customers.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

The Paradigm Liaison Services meetings afford EQT Production the opportunity to discuss with the appropriate officials what steps must be

taken to engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property in the event of an emergency, and the presentation includes mock gas emergency scenarios. A question and answer session concludes the programs and guests are invited to visit the companies display table for additional discussion and information.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

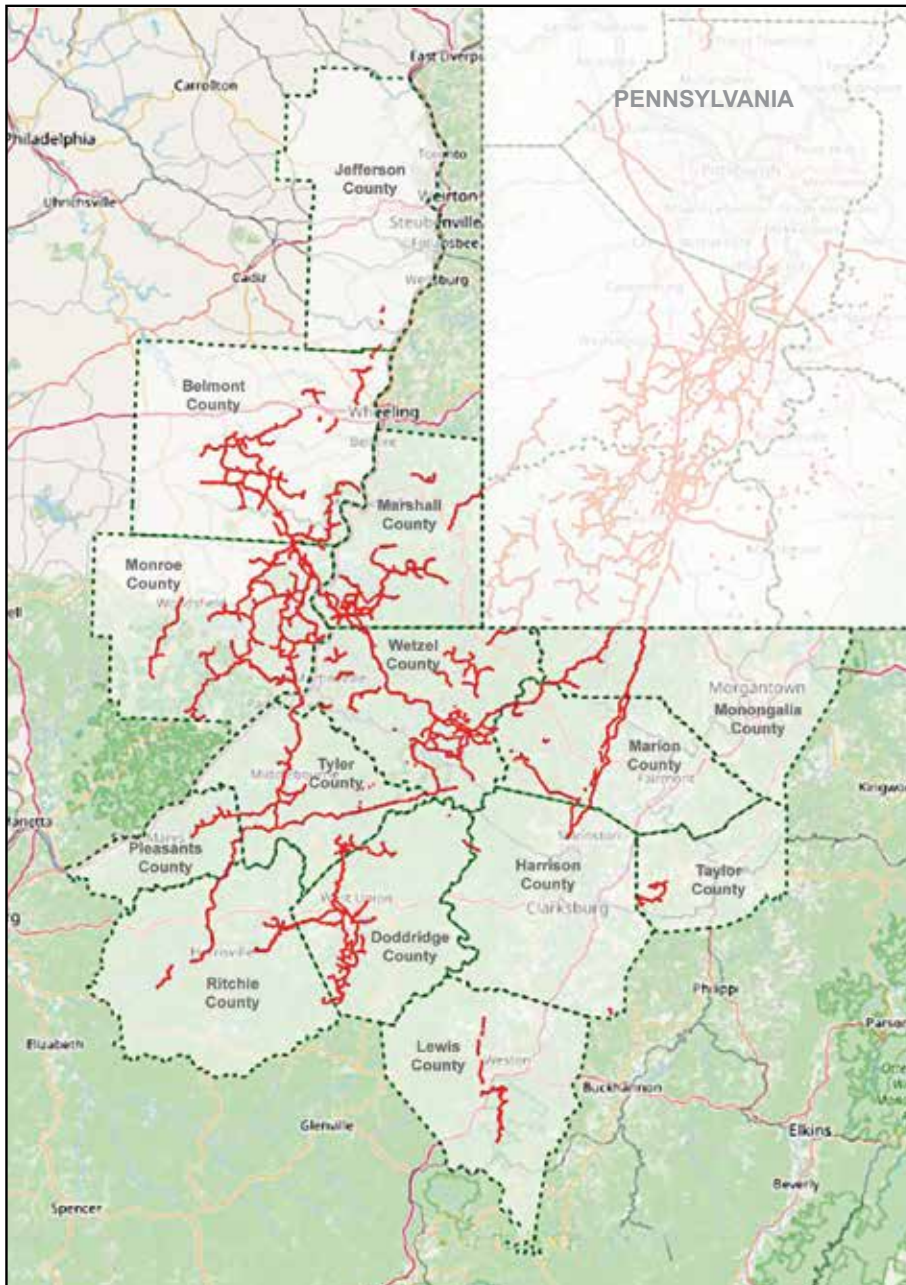
The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

EQT EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

EQT Production PA:
1-833-990-1534

For additional information concerning EQT Production facilities contact EQT Production at:

2200 Energy Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317



Base map courtesy of openstreetmap.org





2200 Energy Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317
Phone: (724) 271-7650
Website: www.eqt.com

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS

Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

As operator of the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP), EQT has developed this document to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster such as flood, tornado, mine subsidence, etc.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations invited to attend Mountain Valley Pipeline's Emergency Services Overview meetings have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report that includes public agency information, emergency information, and emergency response capabilities. This information provides Mountain Valley Pipeline, and EQT, as operator of MVP, with an understanding of the various agencies' available resources, which may be needed to assist in the event of a pipeline emergency.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

As operator of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, EQT may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a pipeline emergency. A few guidelines regarding what may be requested from agencies include:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.

Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-833-929-1736

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Fayette	Monroe
Greenbrier	Summers

VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Craig	Pittsylvania
Danville	Radford
Franklin	Roanoke
Giles	Salem
Montgomery	

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

What not to do:

- Do not operate any mainline valves.
- If pipeline product is not burning, do not take any action that may ignite it. If pipeline product is burning, do not attempt to put out the pipeline fire, unless requested to do so by EQT company personnel.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE EMERGENCY PLAN AND RESPONSE TO A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE EMERGENCY

In the event of a natural gas pipeline emergency, EQT personnel, as operator of MVP, have been trained to perform the following actions, which are dependent upon the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property, these actions may include:
 - i. Reducing or stopping the flow of pipeline product



ii. Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.

iii. Eliminating potential ignition sources.

iv. Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.

- Notify police, fire department, and/ or other appropriate officials.
- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps and hazardous location areas to the appropriate officials.
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Restore supply to the affected area and service to customers.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Mountain Valley Pipeline's Emergency Services Overview meetings afford an opportunity for EQT, as operator of MVP, to have an open dialogue with appropriate local officials, which includes discussing the necessary steps for engaging in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property in the event of an emergency.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

The United States Department of Transportation has a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county and zip code. To obtain this list, visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

**MVP EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:
833-929-1736**

EQT Headquarters
2200 Energy Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317
724-271-7600
www.eqt.com





Fullstream Energy Holdings LLC
 417 Thorn Street, Suite 301
 Sewickley, PA 15143
 Office: (412) 528-0404
 Website: www.fullstreameh.com

WHO IS FULLSTREAM ENERGY

Fullstream Energy is focused on partnering with producers in world class resource plays to provide safe, reliable and cost effective midstream solutions, using creative and flexible commercial arrangements. Fullstream Energy currently operates a 24" gas pipeline in Harrison County West Virginia.

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?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- 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 to notify us.

ALWAYS CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG!

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route. Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-888-257-5574

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

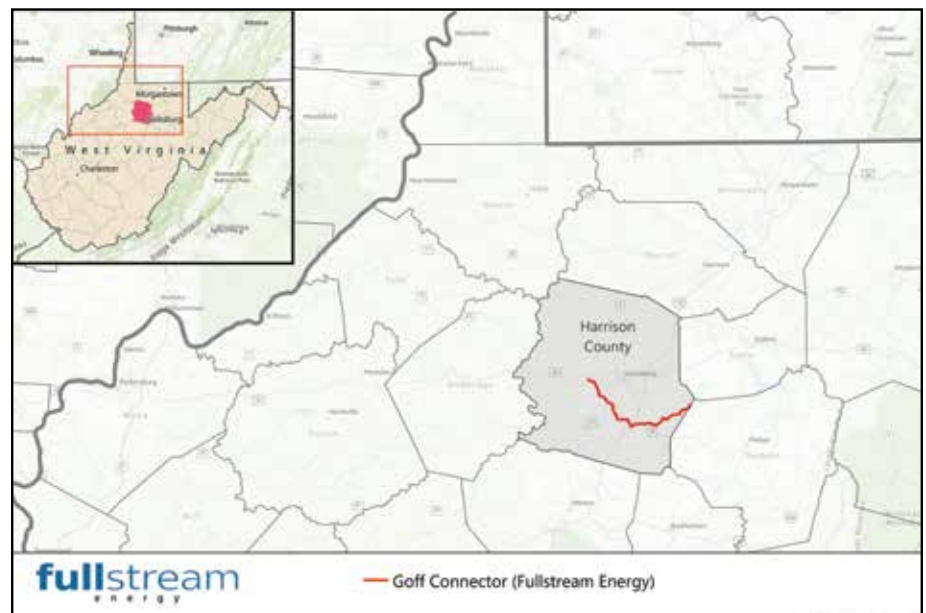
WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Harrison

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/ situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Fullstream Energy's emergency response plans and procedures, contact us at 412-528-0404.



Pipeline Diameter: 24"



Kyle Flanagan
 500 Corporate Landing
 Charleston, WV 25361
 Phone: (304) 925-6100
 Website: greylockenergy.com

Greylock Midstream, LLC / Greylock Production, LLC (GLM/GLP) owns and operates one or more production, gathering, or transmission natural gas pipelines and/or natural gas pipeline facilities in the Kanawha county, Mingo county WV geographical area. As you already know, natural gas is a safe, clean and economical fuel utilized for heating and cooking as well as a multitude of industrial processes and applications. In order for you the consumer to utilize the natural gas for your individual purposes, it must first be transported to you by underground pipelines.

GLM/GLP is committed to maintaining safe pipeline operations in all of the geographical areas in which we operate. **GLM/GLP** monitors each of its pipelines installed in critical areas for corrosion, leakage, and abnormal conditions. Overpressure protection devices are also installed to protect the pipelines and pipeline facilities against pressures that could exceed the system design.

As residents, business owners, and excavators in the areas in which we operate you can individually assist us in our efforts to ensure the safety of our natural gas pipeline facilities by observing the **CALL BEFORE YOU DIG** law. **IT'S FREE** and one easy phone call to 811 starts the process to get the underground pipelines and utility lines in your area located and marked. So make the promise to make a difference. **CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG.**

WHAT ADDITIONAL STEPS CAN YOU TAKE TO HELP ENSURE THE SAFETY OF GLM/GLP PIPELINES IN YOUR AREA?

While accidents and leaks involving **GLM/GLP** pipelines are rare, awareness of the location of pipelines, 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. While **GLM/GLP** is responsible for the safety and security of its pipelines and pipeline facilities, it is essential that pipeline and facility

neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations and other potentially destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help;

- Become familiar with **GLM/GLP's** pipelines and pipeline facilities in your area by noticing facility signs and pipeline marker posts and signs at road, highway, and street crossings.
- Record **GLM/GLP's** contact information and any pipeline information from pipeline markers and facility signs and keep that information in a permanent location near the telephone.
- If you notice any suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations on or near any **GLM/GLP** pipeline rights-of-way or pipeline facility please call our Charleston, WV office at **(304) 925-6100**.

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) may provide you with additional information on transmission pipelines located in your area of interest. The NPMS is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and the pipeline industry to provide information about pipeline operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by zip code or by county and state and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of transmission pipeline operators in your area and their contact information go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Operators of production and natural gas gathering pipelines are not represented by NPMS.

Most pipelines are installed underground where they are more protected from the elements and to minimize interference with the public. Even so, pipeline rights-of-ways 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

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-323-1855

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

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

company that operates the pipeline, the product transported by the pipeline, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. Pipeline markers are typically installed near the pipeline at highway and street crossings, where the pipeline intersects a railroad, valve installations, and along the pipeline rights-of-ways in rural settings.

HOW WOULD YOU RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK?

- Sight: Discolored or abnormally dry grass/vegetation or soil, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces or even blowing dirt on or near a pipeline right-of-way can all be indications of natural gas leaking from a pipeline. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation are other indicators of a possible leak from a natural gas pipeline.
- Sound: Any sound emanating from a pipeline, from a quiet hiss to a loud roar must be interpreted as an unintended release of gas from a pipeline facility.
- Smell: An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor detected near a pipeline facility must be considered a potential unintended release of product from the pipeline or pipeline facility.

WHAT TO DO IF A GAS LEAK WERE TO OCCUR IN YOUR AREA:

- Turn off any equipment you might be operating and eliminate any ignition sources without risking personal injury.
- Immediately evacuate the area by foot and try to stay upwind of the suspected leak area. Try to direct any bystanders or other people within your eyesight to evacuate the area with you.
- From a safe location call Greylock (GLM/GLP) at 1-800-323-1855.
- Call 911.

WHAT NOT TO DO IF A GAS LEAK WERE TO OCCUR IN YOUR AREA:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or operate other potential sources of ignition such as an electrical switch, doorbell, or appliances. **DO NOT** start any motor vehicles.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with the escaping natural gas.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves. By doing so you might cause more gas to be routed to the leak site and cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire. Wait for local firefighters and GLM/GLP company personnel who are trained to deal with such emergencies.

EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACTIONS IN A PIPELINE EMERGENCY:

The following guidelines are designed to assist emergency responders when responding to gas pipeline emergencies.

- **Evacuate and secure the area around the suspected gas leak to a safe distance.** Because natural gas vapors can migrate over a large area, it is imperative to eliminate all ignition sources from the area of the suspected leak. If safe, evacuate people from homes, businesses, schools, churches, and other places of congregation. Control access to the area of the emergency and reroute traffic as necessary. Sheltering in place may be the only option if circumstances and conditions will not permit safe evacuation.
- **Establish A Command Center.** GLM/GLP personnel will report to the command center, establish a line of communication, and assist in the development of a response plan. GLM/GLP will need to be informed of the following;
 1. Your contact information and the exact location of the emergency.
 2. Size, characteristics and behavior of the incident and if there are any primary or secondary fires and/or explosions.
 3. The number of any known injuries or deaths.
 4. The proximity of the incident to any structures or buildings and the types of structures or buildings.
- **Evacuate Or Shelter In Place.** Depending on the volumes of gas being released as well as the pressures involved in the release, it may be necessary to evacuate the public and/or to have the public shelter in place. Planned evacuation routes, the location of the event, age and medical conditions of some of the affected public will dictate which procedures to employ but both

procedures may be necessary. Always establish the evacuation routes upwind of the suspected leak area whenever possible.

911 DISPATCH CENTERS

911 Dispatch personnel play a critical role in effective response to pipeline incidents. Acquiring knowledge about each pipeline operator in the area is a key to timely and effective actions during a pipeline emergency. Dispatcher actions can save lives and help ensure a proper response by the pipeline operator. When receiving a call concerning a possible gas emergency, follow these simple guidelines to help us more effectively respond to the emergency.

Get the answers;

1. Does the event involve gas detected in or near a building?
2. Is there a fire involving gas in or near a building?
3. Has there been an explosion involving natural gas?
4. Name of building or public facility involved or affected by the event.
5. Complete and accurate address of the event site.
6. Determine the number and extent of any injuries.

GLM/GLP Will Make Its Emergency Response Plan Information Available To Emergency Responders Upon Request.



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



5620 Dupont Rd
Parkersburg, WV 26101
Phone: (304) 420-1100
Website: hgenergyllc.com

LIAISON WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS

Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616 requires operators of natural gas pipelines to maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- 1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a pipeline emergency;
- 2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a pipeline emergency;
- 3) Identify the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
- 4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

HG Energy attends the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within their operating area and has developed this pamphlet in order to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192.615 (c) and 192.616.

RESOURCES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

The various organizations that have been invited to attend the Paradigm Liaison Services meetings within the HG Energy operating area have been asked to complete an Emergency Response Report form that includes Public Agency Information, Emergency Information and Emergency Response Capabilities. The information provides HG Energy with an understanding of the resources the various agencies have to assist in the event of a pipeline emergency.

EMERGENCY CAPABILITIES

In the event of a pipeline emergency, HG Energy personnel have been trained to and may perform several or all of the following actions depending on the severity of the emergency:

- Locate the site of the emergency.
- Take actions toward protecting the public first and then property by:
 - Reducing or stopping the flow of pipeline product
 - Establishing a restricted zone around the emergency site.
 - Eliminating potential ignition sources.
 - Evacuation of buildings within the restricted zone.
- Notify police, fire department, and/or other appropriate officials.
- Provide a company representative to work with appropriate officials during the emergency.
- Establish a staging area to coordinate and develop a plan of action with emergency officials.
- Provide facility maps and hazardous location areas to the appropriate officials
- Repair the affected facilities.
- Restore supply to the affected area and service to customers.
- Investigate the cause of the incident.

HG Energy may also contact pipeline contractors with backhoes, bulldozers and trained personnel available to help in an emergency.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A GAS PIPELINE LEAK

Although leaks on natural gas pipelines are not common, it is important to be able to recognize the warning signs of a possible leak.

- Dirt or rocks being blown into the air
- Water bubbling or being blown into the air at a pond, creek or river
- Fire coming from the ground or appearing to burn above it
- Dead vegetation on or near a right-of way when the area around it is green

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

HG Energy II Appalachia 1-866-401-5014
EAV Operator 1-866-401-5014

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

HG Energy II Appalachia, LLC

Gilmer	Lewis
Doddridge	Ritchie
Harrison	

EAV Operator, LLC

Marshall

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

- An abnormal dry or frozen spot in a right-of-way
- A roaring or hissing sound near a right-of-way or other pipeline facility
- The presence of an unusual gas, petroleum, or "rotten egg" odor

WHAT TO DO IF YOU DETECT LEAKING GAS:

- Warn others to stay away
- Turn off all equipment/vehicles
- Leave the immediate area
- Call the local Gas Company or 911 from a safe place
- Extinguish any smoking tobacco products and open flames.

WHAT NOT TO DO IF YOU DETECT LEAKING GAS:

- Do not operate any electrical switches, telephones, etc. while indoors.
- Do NOT operate any valves to stop the gas flow.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PIPELINE EMERGENCY?

A pipeline emergency may be, but is not limited to one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Gas detected inside or near a building.
- 2) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 3) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- 4) Natural disaster such as flood, tornado, mine subsidence, etc.

These are the type of emergencies of which police, fire, and emergency services may be notified.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

HG Energy may request assistance from emergency agencies in the event of a pipeline emergency. The following are some guidelines concerning what may be requested from the agencies:

Police

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the restricted zone.
- Preserve the area for accident investigation.



Fire

- Establish a restricted zone around the emergency site.
- Evacuate buildings within the restricted zone.
- Eliminate potential ignition sources.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Contain and control secondary fires.

Emergency Services

- Provide medical assistance.
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide air evacuation service.

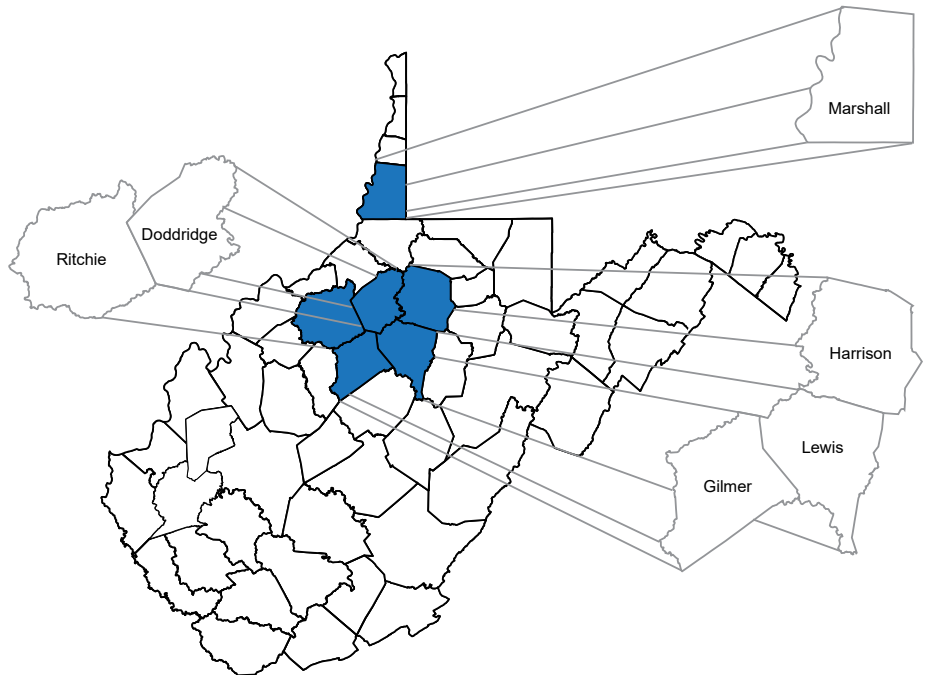
Generally the most effective way to respond to an emergency involving our facilities is to shut off the flow of the gas. Please remember that shutting off the flow is the responsibility of HG Energy. Non-company personnel should never attempt to use valves and controls. HG Energy's personnel know the piping systems involved and will make sure that correct actions are taken.

PIPELINE SAFETY

As required by state law, at least 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, prior to starting any excavation notify West Virginia 811 at 811 or 1-800-245-4848 so that any potentially conflicting buried pipelines or utilities may be located. If while digging, you hit or touch a pipeline or associated facility, you should stop digging and contact HG Energy, LLC at 1-866-401-5014 immediately. It is important that HG Energy inspect any potential damage. Even if there is no apparent leak or damage to the pipeline, it is possible that secondary damage away from the site could result in a leak. Even minor scratches, scrapes, gouges or dents may lead to a safety problem in the future. Any damage to a line must be reported to the facility owner by law.

MORE INFORMATION

If you desire additional information about natural gas or HG Energy, you may call us at 304-420-1100 or log on to our website at: www.hgenergyllc.com





Smell Natural Gas or Suspect a Leak?

Report it! From a safe place, call 911 and Hope Gas at 800-934-3187.

A natural gas leak can be dangerous.

Signs of a Gas Leak

Natural gas is non-toxic, colorless, odorless and lighter than air. An odor is added to help you detect a potential gas leak. Signs include:

- A rotten egg odor.
- Discolored or dead vegetation over or near the pipeline.
- A hissing, whistling, or roaring sound near a gas appliance or pipeline.
- Dirt or debris blowing into the air; persistent bubbles in water-covered areas.
- Flames (if a leak has ignited).

If a Leak Occurs

- Leave the area immediately.
- Warn others to stay away.
- From a safe place, call 911 and Hope Gas at 800-934-3187. Reporting a gas leak can't be done online.

What Not To Do if You Suspect a Gas Leak

- Do not try to turn natural gas valves on or off.
- Do not smoke, use a lighter or strike a match.
- Do not attempt to locate the gas leak or open any windows.
- Do not use any electric switch, telephone or cell phone, garage door opener or flashlight as they can cause sparks and ignite gas.
- Do not start or stop nearby vehicles, machinery, or things that may spark.

CO: Carbon Monoxide Gas

A malfunctioning appliance can create carbon monoxide gas, which can be deadly. Three warning signs that a gas appliance is emitting CO long before hazardous CO levels can build up:

- Excessive, unexplained moisture: If the chimney is blocked, excessive water will accumulate on walls and windows.

- Soot build-up: Black carbon will accumulate on ceilings and walls, blackening the front of a fireplace and the front door of a furnace.
- A strong, obnoxious odor: Although CO is odorless in its pure form, it's usually associated with aldehydes, which have an odor like automobile exhaust.

Hope Gas considers it an emergency if customers smell an odor of gas or if none of their natural gas appliances are working. If customers smell a natural gas odor inside a house or building, they should leave the premises immediately and call our **24-hour emergency service from a neighbor's house, toll-free, at 1-800-934-3187.**

Dig Safely

If you are planning to dig on your property, follow these important steps:

- Call before you dig. State laws require that before digging, you call WV811 by dialing 811 or by visiting WV811.com to have your lines located at least 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays before you begin any excavation work.
- Technicians will mark the location of the utility lines on your property prior to your meter at no cost to you. Once all lines are marked, you can then safely begin your digging project.
- Respect and pay attention to the markings for your safety.
- Dig with care. If you accidentally hit a Hope Gas pipeline, no matter how minor it may seem, leave the area immediately and call Hope Gas from a safe place at 800-934-3187 and 911.

Emergency Information

For 24/7 Emergency Service Call:
1-800-934-3187

To Report a Gas Outage Please Call:
1-800-934-3187

For billing or service-related questions please call:

The Hope Gas Customer Contact Center is now open in Morgantown! As of January 2, 2024, all Hope Gas

EMERGENCY CONTACT: **1-800-934-3187**

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	Mingo
Boone	Monongalia
Braxton	Nicholas
Cabell	Pleasants
Calhoun	Preston
Clay	Putnam
Doddridge	Raleigh
Fayette	Randolph
Gilmer	Ritchie
Harrison	Roane
Jackson	Taylor
Kanawha	Tucker
Lewis	Tyler
Lincoln	Upshur
Logan	Wetzel
Marion	Wirt
Marshall	Wood
Mason	Wyoming
McDowell	

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

customer service and billing operations are managed in West Virginia.

The Hope Gas Customer Contact Center is open Monday to Friday: 8am-5pm EST.

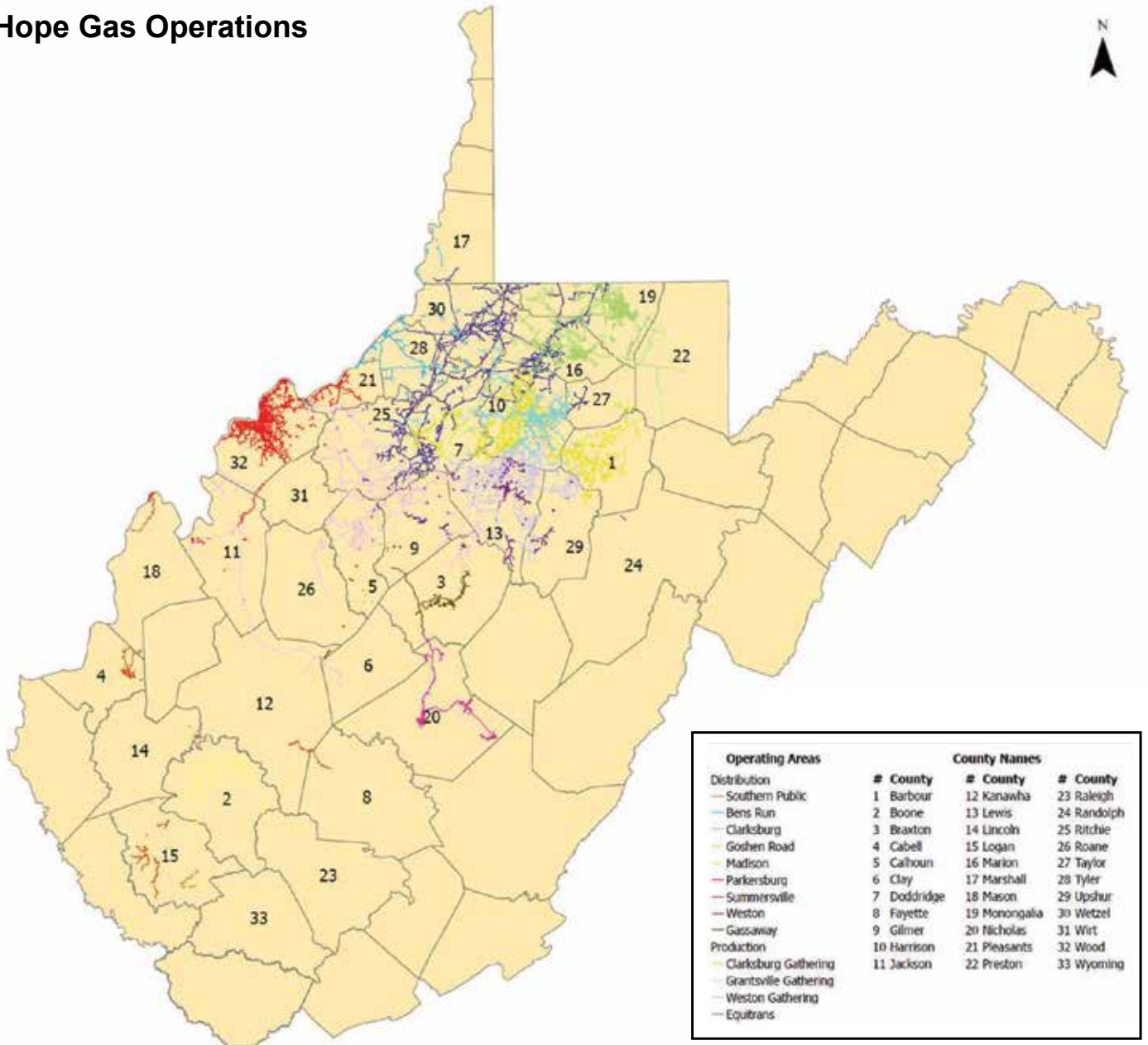
You may also reach us via email at customercare@hopegas.com. We will respond to your email within 24 hours; Monday to Friday, 8am-5pm EST. Please note, this email is for billing and service inquiries. Do not use email to report a natural gas emergency.

1-800-688-4673

For more information on Hope Gas and Natural Gas Safety please visit hopegas.com



Hope Gas Operations



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



Jay-Bee

Website: www.jaybeeoil.com
 Emergency Number: (304)-867-1298
 Non-Emergency Number: (304)-869-3816

ABOUT JAY-BEE OIL & GAS, INC.

Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc. operates and maintains 24.9 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines located in Tyler, Doddridge, and Pleasants counties in West Virginia. We proudly and safely produce clean natural gas to meet the nation's growing energy needs. Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc. manages both damage prevention and public awareness programs and is committed to environmental and public safety.

WHAT DOES JAY-BEE OIL & GAS, INC. PIPELINE DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak, the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

We ask for your help in identifying possible gas leaks and reporting any activity on or near our rights-of-way which might cause damage to our pipeline.

Additionally, we will:

1. Shut down the pipeline and isolate the problem
2. Identify hazards
3. Excavate and repair the damaged pipeline.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc. invests significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of our pipeline systems. Personnel monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They can notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Specific information about Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc. program may be found on our website, or by contacting us directly.

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.

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.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-304-867-1298

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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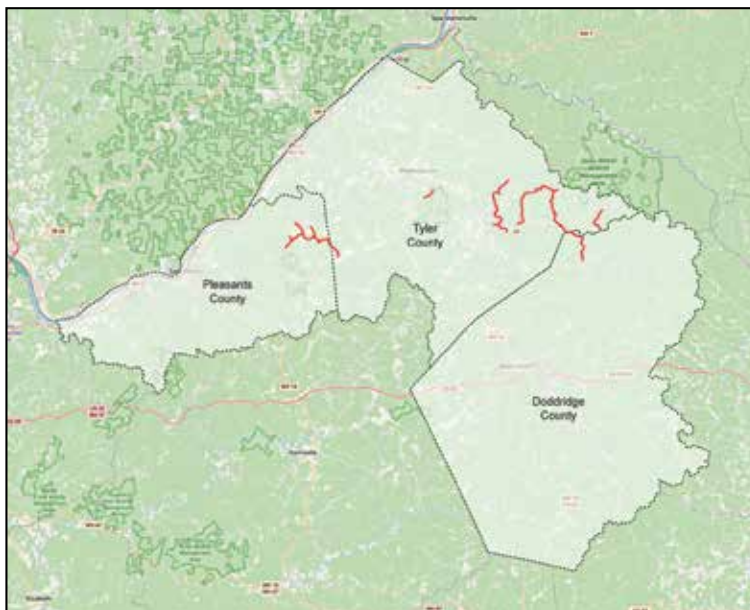
WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Doddridge	Tyler
Pleasants	

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

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have additional questions or comments on public safety or Jay-Bee Oil & Gas, Inc. please contact us at (304)-869-3816 or visit our website at <https://www.jaybeeoil.com>.



Base map courtesy of [openstreetmap.org](https://www.openstreetmap.org)



Philip Kingrey
 PO Box 5201
 Charleston, WV 25361-0201
 Email: philipkingrey@mgcww.com
 Website: www.mountaineergasonline.com

PROVIDING SAFE RELIABLE NATURAL GAS SERVICE

Mountaineer Gas Company is West Virginia's largest natural gas distributor, providing safe, reliable, low cost natural gas service to more than 220,000 customers. Our service territory stretches over 49 of the 55 counties and includes the operation and maintenance of more than 5,900 miles of distribution, gathering, and transmission pipelines.

Natural gas is a colorless, lighter-than-air gas that is flammable or explosive when allowed to mix with air near a source of ignition. It is an asphyxiant that displaces oxygen in a confined space. Leaks on Distribution pipelines are detected by a rotten-egg smell that is added to the gas. You may hear hissing, see blowing dirt, bubbles, or dead vegetation in a normally green area. Protect yourself and others by preventing ignition, leaving the area, keeping others away, and calling 1-800-834-2070.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY & RELIABILITY

The natural gas industry maintains an enviable record of safety and reliability. At Mountaineer Gas, we are committed to providing safe reliable natural gas service to our customers while protecting the safety and health of those who live, work or gather near our pipelines or other facilities.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Natural gas pipeline emergencies or failures are rare, however they can occur. An informed emergency responder with the assistance of an aware and educated public can help minimize potential damage or injury in the unlikely event of an emergency. The following are types of emergencies where outside support may be necessary:

- Gas detected inside or near a building
- Gas Pipeline break
- Explosion and/or fire involving pipeline facilities

- Low Gas Pressure
- Carbon Monoxide poisoning/Asphyxiations
- Natural Disasters
- Civil Disturbances

WHAT TO DO FIRST

Upon the first indication that gas may be involved, **NOTIFY THE GAS COMPANY OR CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY.** Give the location and any details, whether inside or outside a building, you're name and emergency organization. Gas company personnel are instructed to report to the scene commander upon arrival. If several gas company employees are at the scene, the gas company will appoint a coordinator to work with the scene commander. In all cases, they can assist in the evaluation of the problem and action insofar as their service or any further services of the gas company are necessary.

MOUNTAINEER'S ACTIONS & CAPABILITIES

1. **24 Hour Emergency Call Center (1-800-834-2070)**
2. Dispatch company response personnel and notify other agencies if applicable
3. First Mountaineer Gas employee on scene will **take action to protect life first and property second.** Actions may include:
 - Controlling the flow of gas
 - Identifying and eliminating sources of ignition
 - Investigating for gas migration
 - Recommending evacuation, when necessary
 - Measuring gas concentration in air
4. When an incident involves multiple response crews (fire, police, other utilities, etc.), after following step 3, shall identify and inform scene commander or local emergency response officials in lieu of no commander;

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-800-834-2070

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Barbour	McDowell
Berkeley	Mercer
Boone	Mineral
Braxton	Mingo
Brooke	Monongalia
Cabell	Monroe
Calhoun	Morgan
Clay	Nicholas
Doddridge	Ohio
Fayette	Preston
Gilmer	Putnam
Grant	Raleigh
Greenbrier	Randolph
Hancock	Ritchie
Hardy	Roane
Harrison	Summers
Jackson	Tucker
Jefferson	Tyler
Kanawha	Upshur
Lewis	Wayne
Lincoln	Wetzel
Logan	Wirt
Marion	Wood
Marshall	Wyoming
Mason	

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

- Facility information
- Site control plans and requirements
- Who to contact when we are needed at the scene

NECESSARY SUPPORT FROM EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

- Crowd and traffic control
- Assistance with evacuations
- Medical treatment, if required
- Secondary fire control

CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG, or call 1-800-245-4848 IT'S FREE, AND IT'S THE LAW!

Because even relatively minor excavation activities like landscaping or fencing can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any excavation construction, farming or digging. Most states require 48 hours notice to the One-Call Center to allow the utility operators to mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed digging site. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented. Sometimes pipeline companies will require a representative present to monitor the safe excavation.

No one digs more dirt than America's farmers and ranchers, which is why

many agricultural operations such as chisel plowing, deep ripping, drain tile installation and other deep excavation activities can benefit from calling 811.

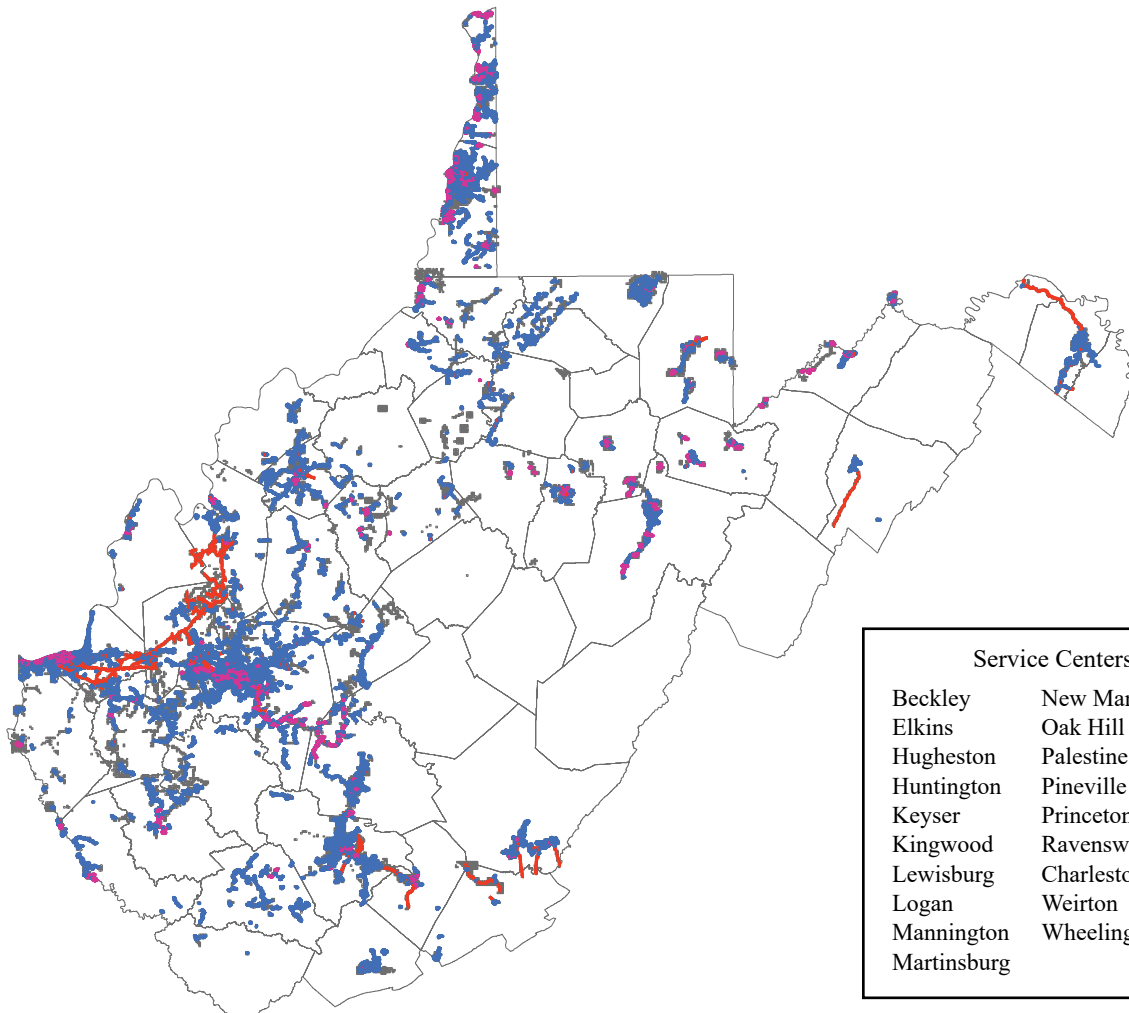
811 is a federally-mandated number designated by the FCC to consolidate all local "Call Before You Dig" numbers and help save lives by minimizing damages to underground utilities. One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to get your underground pipelines and utility lines marked for **FREE**. When you call 811

from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One-Call Center. Once your underground lines have been marked for your project, you will know the approximate location of your pipelines and utility lines, and can continue your project by digging with care and respecting the marks. More information regarding 811 can be found at www.call811.com.

This color code chart will help determine which utilities have marked their underground utility lines.

	WHITE - Proposed excavation		ORANGE - Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit
	PINK - Temporary survey markings		BLUE - Potable water lines
	RED - Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables		PURPLE - Reclaimed water, irrigation and slurry lines
	YELLOW - Gas, oil, steam, petroleum or gaseous materials		GREEN - Sewer lines

MOUNTAINEER'S SERVICE TERRITORY



Service Centers

Beckley	New Martinsville
Elkins	Oak Hill
Hughes	Palestine
Huntington	Pineville
Keyser	Princeton
Kingwood	Ravenswood
Lewisburg	Charleston
Logan	Weirton
Mannington	Wheeling
Martinsburg	



Tim Syrews
1305 Hood Avenue
Shinnston, WV 26431
Phone: (724) 327-9810

XTO ENERGY / MOUNTAIN GATHERING

XTO / M.G. is one of the nation's top producers of natural gas with drilling operations across the country. As a part of its business operations, XTO / M.G. has hundreds of miles of natural gas pipelines. Natural gas pipelines are integral to our country's energy infrastructure, and are the safest and most efficient way to transport natural gas. XTO / M.G. is committed to safety, and dedicated to educating communities on pipelines and how to avoid pipeline accidents. We want to work together; just to be on the safe side.

MARK THE SPOT

Pipeline markers are used to show the location of underground pipelines. Markers are located at road crossings, railroad crossings, and along the pipeline rights-of-way. Please be familiar with these markers, and what they indicate:

- The material transported in the pipeline.
- The name of the pipeline operator.
- The telephone number where the operator can be reached in an emergency.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies. If you are considering projects like building a pool, building a fence, widening a driveway, or planting trees, call **811** before you dig.



DON'T TAKE CHANCES

1. Call 811 at least two business days before excavation is scheduled to begin.
2. Do not begin work until a trained technician has come to mark the location of any pipelines in your area. This will be at no cost to you.
3. Respect to the pipeline markers.

TRUST YOUR SENSES

If you see, hear or smell any of the below, it may indicate a pipeline leak. It is important to always be aware.

Site: A pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline, a rainbow sheen on water, a dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline, or discolored vegetation. Unnatural frost or ice in the pipeline right-of-way or on the tank battery or well location equipment.

Sound: An unusual noise coming from the pipeline, like a hissing or roaring sound.

Smell: An unusual chemical odor such as gas or oil. A strange odor in the area similar to the smell of rotten eggs.

WHAT TO DO IF A LEAK OCCURS

- Leave the area immediately. Do not travel downwind.
- Do not touch, breathe, or make contact with leaking liquids.
- Do not light a match, start an engine, use a telephone, switch on/off light switches or do anything that may create a spark. Do not drive into a leak or vapor cloud area.
- Call 911 or your local emergency response number from a safe location. Then call XTO / M.G. and give your name, phone number, description of the leak and its location.
- Warn others to stay away.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-877-829-8521

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

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

DIG DEEPER

For more information about pipelines, please visit:

XTO Energy:
www.xtoenergy.com

Mountain Gathering, LLC:
www.mountaingatheringllc.com

Pipeline Safety Information
www.pipelinesafetyinformation.com

US Department of Transportation
<http://ops.dot.gov>

National Pipeline Mapping System
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov



For questions please email us at:
PipelineQuestions@MPLX.com

For more information about MPLX, please visit: https://www.mplx.com/Gathering_and_Processing_Pipeline_Safety/

MarkWest, a wholly owned subsidiary of MPLX, is committed to public safety, protection of the environment and compliance with applicable rules and regulations. Public awareness and education is of primary importance to MPLX.

You can help keep our community and environment safe from a pipeline emergency by following the safety guidelines and information below.

DIGGING NEAR A PIPELINE

The primary cause of pipeline leaks is damage from excavation activities.

- Contact the One-Call Center before digging near a pipeline, at least 48 hours before planned work activity by contacting **West Virginia One Call / WV Miss Utility**.
- Do not disturb the ground until all pipelines are marked.
- Abide by all location markers and instructions provided by the pipeline/utility representatives.
- Do not use power equipment around the pipelines.
- If a pipeline is or becomes damaged, immediately leave the area.
- When you reach a safe area, call 911 and the MPLX emergency numbers (866) 342-6914 / (877) 675-9378.

IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING PIPELINES

The pipeline right of way must be kept clear of any buildings, structures, trees, shrubs, excess vegetation, fence posts, electric / telephone poles or other "encroachments" which might damage and restrict access to the pipeline. The right of way protects the public and the pipeline. If you notice any possible encroachments on MPLXs, pipeline right of way or if you need to install a structure near the right of way, please call the state One-Call Center, **West Virginia One Call / WV Miss Utility**.

Pipeline markers are located along our pipeline right of way to help identify the approximate location of our pipeline. MPLX pipeline markers list the commodity transported and our 24-hour telephone number where a person monitoring our pipeline can be reached at any time.



EXAMPLES OF MPLX WEST VIRGINIA PIPELINE MARKERS

If you know of a damaged or missing pipeline marker, or have seen someone damaging or vandalizing our markers, please report it to MPLX. It's against the law for any person to willfully and knowingly deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline sign or right of way marker.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION: (866) 342-6914 / (877) 675-9378

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED:
Natural Gas & Petroleum

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Brooke	Mingo
Doddridge	Ohio
Lincoln	Wayne
Marshall	Wetzel

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



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

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

The following items may indicate a Natural Gas or Petroleum leak or failure:

Gas

- Gas escaping from the pipeline
- Hissing or spewing sound
- Dead vegetation
- Fire at or near the pipeline
- Hole in the ground
- Rotten egg odor
- Frozen ground

Petroleum

- Liquid escaping from the pipeline
- Spewing sound
- Dead vegetation
- Erosion
- Hydrocarbon odor
- Low lying vapor –similar to fog
- Frozen ground

MPLX Contacts:**Pipeline Operations Director**

Tony Dami

Email: TDami@MPLX.com

Operations Manager

Jeremy Dennison

Email: JMDennison@PLX.com

REPORTING OF EMERGENCIES:

- Call 911
- Contact MPLX Emergency Number **(866) 342-6914 / (877) 675-9378**

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A NATURAL GAS OR PETROLEUM EMERGENCIES**Excavators**

- Do not drive into the area where the leak or vapor cloud is located
- Do not make contact with escaping liquids or vapors
- Avoid possible ignition sources (e.g., turn off and abandon all equipment, vehicles, and or generators being used in the affected area)
- Do not light a match, start an engine or automobile, use a telephone, switch on/off an electric light, or ring doorbells
- Immediately leave the area, on foot in an upwind direction
- From a safe distance call 911 and the MPLX emergency numbers
- Wait, if in a safe area, for MPLX personnel to arrive on site and do not try to operate any pipeline valves yourself
- Warn others to stay away from the area

PUBLIC OFFICIALS & EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

- Evacuate people (homes, businesses, schools...etc.) to an upwind area
- Secure area around the leak
- If the pipeline leak is not burning, take steps to prevent ignition such as prohibiting smoking, and rerouting traffic away from the leak.
- If the pipeline is burning, take steps to prevent secondary fires, but do not attempt to extinguish a pipeline fire unless asked to do so by MPLX
- Do not try to operate any pipeline valves yourself
- Call the MPLX emergency number **(866) 342-6914 / 675-9378** as soon as possible
- Administer medical treatment and request additional emergency response assistance as necessary



1300 Main St.
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: (713) 989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

Energy Transfer, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer, or one of its affiliates, operates more than 130,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets in 44 states.

Rover Pipeline is an approximately 700-mile natural gas pipeline designed to transport product from the rapidly expanding Marcellus and Utica Shale production areas to markets in the Midwest, Northeast, East Coast, Gulf Coast and Canada. Rover is a joint venture and operated by Energy Transfer Partners.

For more information about local operations of **Rover Pipeline**, please contact us:

Doddridge, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties:

Brian Shafer
Operations Manager
740-260-6505 (m)
brian.shafer@energytransfer.com

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-800-225-3913

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Doddridge Tyler
Hancock Wetzel
Marshall

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





Shell Pipeline Company LP

OPERATION GUIDE:

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA

Shell has been in the pipeline transportation business for over 100 years. We transport over two billion barrels of crude oil and refined products annually and operate pipelines in several states. Shell Pipeline Company LP is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Products US, a unit of Shell Oil Company, and has its headquarters located in Houston, Texas.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Pipeline transportation is vital to meeting our nation's growing energy needs. In fact, pipelines transport more than two-thirds of the petroleum products we use in our daily lives, including gasoline, diesel and jet fuel, home heating oil, and kerosene. The public expects that we will meet that need by operating our pipelines safely and reliably. At Shell Pipeline, we are committed to protecting the health and safety of the public and the environment in all of the communities in which we operate. We have many dedicated employees and company programs in place to improve performance and enhance our relationship with those who live and work near our facilities.

Pipelines are the most efficient and safest method by which to transport hydrocarbon products and they are inherently safer than other modes of transportation such as rail, barge and truck. While the amount of fuel energy being used in the U.S. continues to increase dramatically, the industry's safety performance in recent years has improved significantly and serious accidents are rare. Pipelines help ensure a plentiful supply of energy to keep our economy sound.

WHAT TO DO IN ADVANCE

For your safety, pipeline marker signs have been installed along the pipeline route at frequent intervals to indicate the approximate location and provide vital emergency information about Shell's pipelines.

If you live or work near our pipelines, take time to familiarize yourself with the pipeline markers on your property or in your community. Write down the names and phone numbers of the pipeline companies or operators listed on the marker signs in case of an emergency.

IN AN EMERGENCY

Fortunately, pipeline incidents are rare, but they can occur. The liquid petroleum products transported by Shell Pipeline Company are flammable and potentially hazardous and explosive under certain conditions. It is important for you to know what to do if you suspect a pipeline release or emergency. In the event of an emergency involving a Shell Pipeline Company pipeline, contact the nationwide Shell Pipeline Emergency number below - toll free, 24 hours a day: **1-800-922-3459**

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-922-3459

PRODUCTS / DOT GUIDEBOOK ID# / GUIDE#:

Ethane 1961 115

Ohio counties of operation:

Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson

Pennsylvania counties of operation:

Allegheny, Beaver, Washington

West Virginia counties of operation:

Hancock

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

Call "811" Before you Dig or Dredge

It's a Free Service and It's the Law!



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

This map shows our Pipeline System in the following counties of operation:

Ohio	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
• Carroll • Harrison • Jefferson	• Allegheny • Beaver • Washington	• Hancock

This map shows our Pipeline System in the following counties of operation:

Ohio	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
• Carroll • Harrison • Jefferson	• Allegheny • Beaver • Washington	• Hancock

- This map shows our Pipeline System in the following counties of operation:
- | Ohio | Pennsylvania | West Virginia |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carroll• Harrison• Jefferson | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allegheny• Beaver• Washington | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hancock |

This map shows our Pipeline System in the following counties of operation:

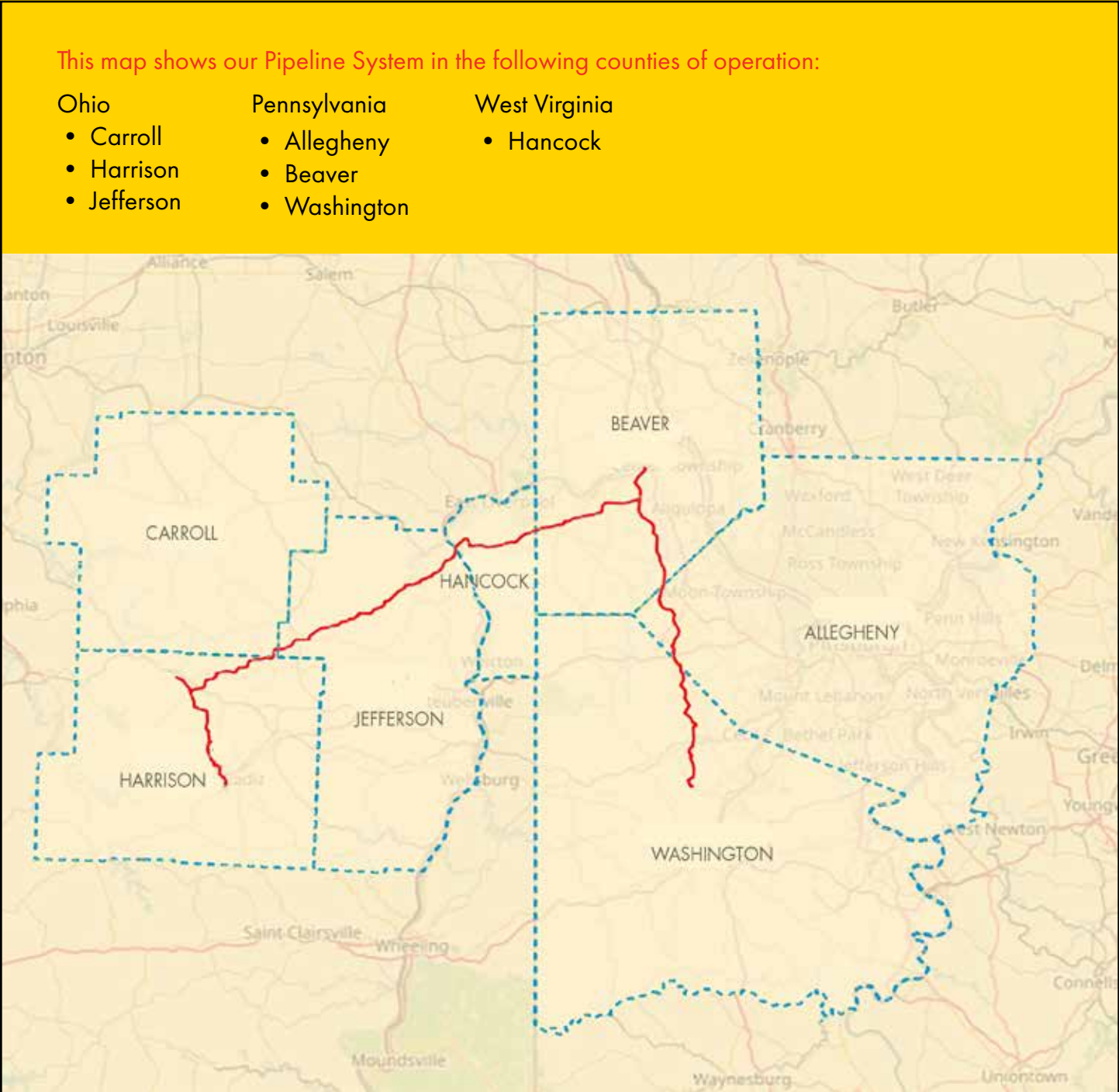
Ohio	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
• Carroll • Harrison • Jefferson	• Allegheny • Beaver • Washington	• Hancock

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- | Ohio | Pennsylvania | West Virginia |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carroll• Harrison• Jefferson | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allegheny• Beaver• Washington | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hancock |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carroll• Harrison• Jefferson | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allegheny• Beaver• Washington | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hancock |



**Attn: Regional Public Awareness
Program Administrator**

P.O. Box 52163
New Orleans, LA 70152
Website: www.shell.us/pipeline

**Attn: Regional Public Awareness
Program Administrator**

P.O. Box 52163
New Orleans, LA 70152
Website: www.shell.us/pipeline



1300 Main St.
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: (713) 989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

Energy Transfer, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer, or one of its affiliates, operates more than 130,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets in 44 states.

Sunoco Pipeline operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets including, pipelines, terminalling and marketing assets. Crude oil, refined products and natural gas liquids are transported through a 6,000-mile pipeline system that traverses 11 states.

For more information about local operations of **Sunoco Pipeline** please contact us:

Brooke county:

Dwain Angle
Supervisor - Pipeline Ops
330-379-2840 (w), 330-352-7841 (m)
dwain.angle@energytransfer.com

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-877-839-7473

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

B-Butane	1075	115
Ethane	1035	115
Normal Butane	1075	115
Propane	1075	115

**WEST VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF OPERATION:**

Brooke

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





915 N. Eldridge Parkway, Suite 1100
Houston, TX 77079
Public Awareness: 1-877-799-2650
Email: uspublicawareness@enbridge.com
Website: www.enbridge.com

Life takes energy: to heat our homes, to feed our families, to fuel our vehicles. Enbridge connects people to the energy they need to help fuel their quality of life.

In the United States alone, more than two million miles of pipelines deliver petroleum and natural gas products. Every year, Enbridge invests in the latest technology and training to meet the high environmental and safety standards our neighbors expect, and to keep pipelines the safest, most efficient and most reliable way to move energy resources.

Call or click before you dig

811 and **ClickBeforeYouDig.com** are free services designed to keep you safe when digging. Calling or clicking is always the safest option anytime you are moving dirt. At least two to three business days before your project (depending on state law), simply call 811 or visit **www.ClickBeforeYouDig.com** with important details about your work, including:

- The type of work you'll be doing and a description of the area
- The date and time your project will begin
- Your worksite's address, the road on which it's located and the nearest intersection
- Driving directions or GPS coordinates
- Within two to three business days, professional locators will mark underground utility lines—including pipelines (marked with yellow flags or paint)—so you can work around them, saving yourself from possible injury or property damage.

Pipeline location and markers

All pipeline markers provide the name of the pipeline operator, product being transported and a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies. These markers should never be used as a reference for a pipeline's exact location.

Emergency responder education program

Enbridge offers a free online education program to provide public safety and local public officials with the information needed to safely and effectively respond to a pipeline emergency. This program focuses on information specific to the disciplines of firefighting, law enforcement, 9-1-1 dispatch, emergency medical services, emergency management and local government. Additionally, course completion may count for state-level continuing education (CE) credits. Register for the training at **www.mypipelinetraining.com**.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at **<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>**.



Marker appearance may vary in your area

What if there is an emergency?

Enbridge facilities are designed to be quickly isolated with block valves for rapid containment in the event of an emergency. We have pre-arranged plans with local emergency personnel and periodically conduct emergency drills with these groups.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-800-231-7794

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Marshall

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

Incident Command System

Enbridge utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for managing a response to an emergency.

The ICS organizational structure is designed to coordinate with other responding agencies and to include those agencies inside a unified Command Post for a coordinated response.

In the event of an emergency

1. Abandon any equipment being used in or near the area, moving upwind of the product release
2. Warn others to stay away
3. **If emergency services have not been notified, call 911 and then call the 24-hour pipeline emergency number for your area**
4. Follow instructions given to you by local emergency responders and Enbridge

Actions Specific to Emergency Officials

1. Secure the site and determine a plan to evacuate or shelter in place
2. Monitor for hazardous atmospheres
3. Control and redirect traffic as needed
4. Provide immediate access to Enbridge Pipeline representatives
5. Implement your local emergency plan



3861 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy
Suite 600
Lafayette, LA 70503
Website: www.tribuneresources.com

WHO IS TRIBUNE RESOURCES, LLC?

Tribune Resources is a major natural gas and oil producer in the Marcellus Shale and shallower conventional formations in northern West Virginia

More information on Tribune Resources, LLC can be found by visiting us at: www.tribuneresources.com

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?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- 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
- Leave the affected area and 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. Many of these are caused by damage from others digging near the pipeline. We watch for unauthorized digging, but 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 (see below). This phone call gives pipeline companies and owners of other buried utilities a chance to mark the underground facilities in the area before digging begins.

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route. Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-888-748-8635

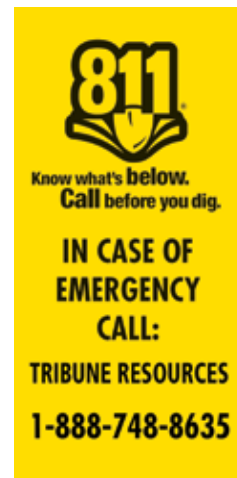
PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Wetzel

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





ABOUT UGI ENERGY SERVICES

UGI Energy Services, LLC owns approximately 21 BCF of underground natural gas storage in north-central Pennsylvania, operates peaking plants and propane terminals in Pennsylvania, markets LNG to mobile and stationary end users, and is developing midstream projects throughout the Marcellus Shale region of PA, OH, and WV. UGI Energy Services also markets natural gas, electricity and liquid fuels to approximately 18,000 commercial and industrial customers at approximately 43,000 locations in nine eastern states and Washington, D.C. and owns electric generation and LNG assets in Pennsylvania.

WHAT DOES UGI ENERGY SERVICES DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency. Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.



MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

UGI Energy Services invests 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. UGI Energy Services also utilizes 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 operators have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as an Integrity Management Program (IMP), and a Pipeline Safety Management System (PSMS).

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-855-511-4942

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Marshall Wetzel

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

Specific information about UGI Energy Services' program may be found by contacting us directly.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For an overview of UGI Energy Services' IMP and PSMS, visit us at www.UGIES.com/pipelinesafety/ or contact us at 610-373-7999 Ext. 1299.

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.





For more information contact:
 Pipelines Manager
 437 MacCorkle Av.
 South Charleston, WV 25303
 Phone: (304) 747-5619

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) is part of the "KPEPC" (Kanawha Putnam Emergency Planning Committee) for mutual aid.

For more information on the UCC Emergency Response Plan, please contact Toby Scholl at 304-747-5619.

PIPELINE MARKERS

You may be aware that pipelines located in your area transport products between the South Charleston and Institute plants.

Natural gas is transported as fuel for powerhouses and used to generate steam. Nitrogen, which makes up a large part of the air we breathe, is transported to make the atmosphere inside tanks and vessels safe from ignition. Ethylene oxide is used to make many other products such as antifreeze, polyester fiber, household detergents, lubricants, food preservatives, automotive bumpers and panels.

The pipeline rights-of-way are marked with orange and yellow/plastic post markers displaying a blue and white sticker (shown below). These markers appear at all road, river and railroad crossings and numerous locations along

the path of the pipelines. The name of the owner of the pipeline and the material being transported appear on the stickers. The marker also provides a telephone number for you to call 24 hours a day, if for any reason you discover a problem with the pipeline. The number is (304) 747-0001.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Emergency response personnel from Union Carbide will respond to any incident that may involve its pipelines. We will also assist local, county or state authorities at the site. Personnel should remain out of the area until local authorities determine it is safe to return. Excavators and contractors should be especially careful when working around the pipeline. This will help you safely complete your job without damaging the existing pipeline. As an excavator or contractor, please call toll free 1-800-245-4848 or 811 before digging.



EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-304-747-0001 - Collect

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Ethylene Oxide	1040	119P
Natural Gas	1971	115
Nitrogen	1066	121

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Kanawha

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

PIPELINE PRECAUTIONS

The use of a pipeline is the safest way to transport product. However precautions must be taken should the line be damaged causing a leak. Although it is unlikely, if a leak should occur, it is important to prevent ignition of a flammable vapor cloud and keep people away from the exposure area. We work closely with other utilities that have services in your area to ensure the pipelines are not damaged. We also frequently monitor your area to keep the pipelines safe.

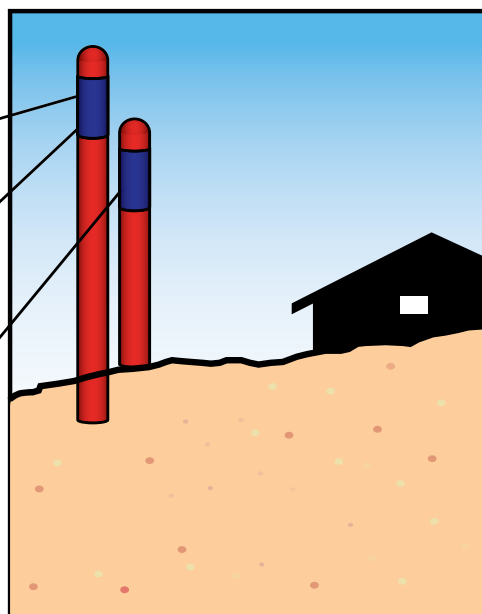
You should call if you discover any of the following:

-  Hissing, blowing sound of escaping gas or unusual odor
-  Unexplained dead vegetation
-  Blowing of dirt, sand, or liquid
-  Bubbles coming up from standing water
-  Anyone operating heavy equipment such as trucks, bulldozers, backhoe, etc. near the pipelines

**WARNING
HI-PRESSURE
GAS PIPELINE**
CALL (304) 747-0001
So Chas. WV

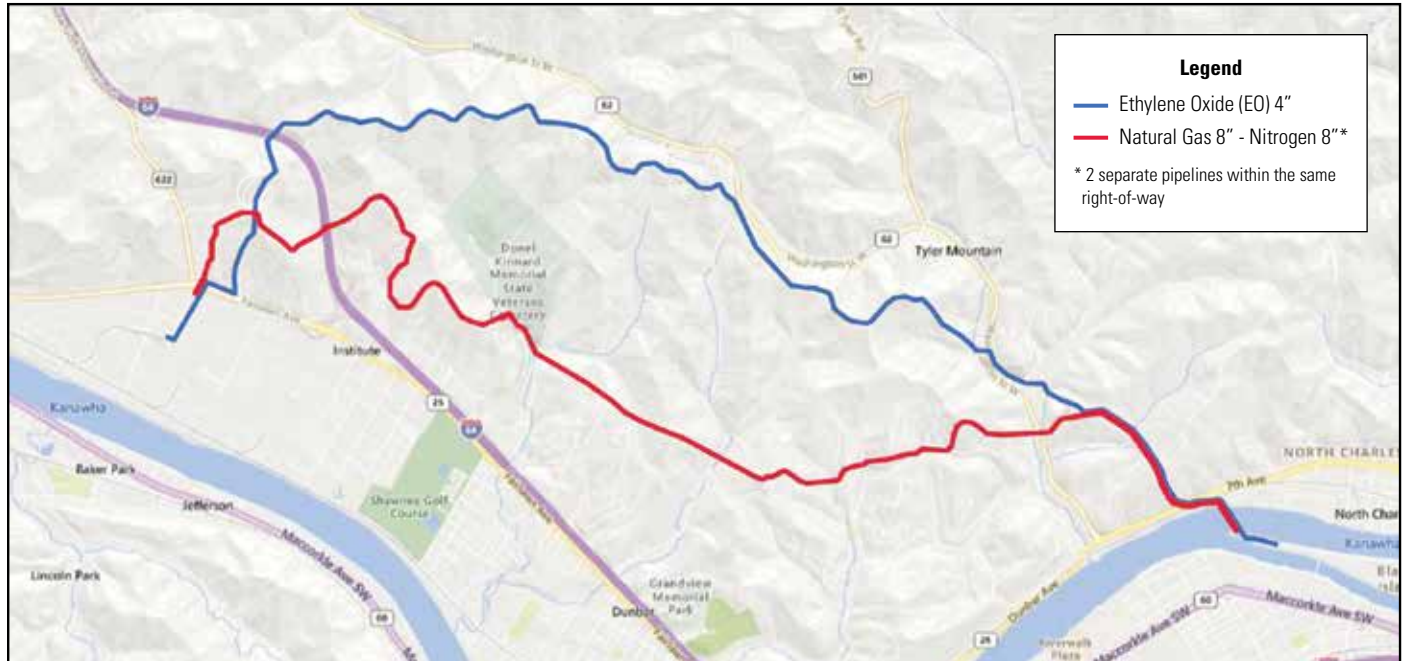
**WARNING
ETHYLENE OXIDE
PIPELINE**
CALL (304) 747-0001
So Chas. WV

**WARNING
NITROGEN
PIPELINE**
CALL (304) 747-0001
So Chas. WV



IF A PIPELINE BREAK OCCURS DURING EXCAVATION

1. Abandon equipment and turn off all ignition sources
2. Leave the area quickly
3. Warn others in area
4. Seek the aid of local authorities
5. Notify Union Carbide by calling (304) 747-0001



Base map courtesy of openstreetmap.org

**Operating & Billing Offices**

P.O. Box 27
Winfield, West Virginia 25213
Phone: 304-586-2151

Corporate Offices

112 Brooks Street
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: 304-342-2125

ABOUT UNION OIL & GAS, INC.

Union Oil & Gas, Inc. operates natural gas pipelines, compressor stations and other facilities in Putnam County, and parts of Cabell and Kanawha Counties, West Virginia.

While it is highly unlikely that these facilities will experience problems, we are providing this safety information so that you will know how to identify a problem, and what to do if one occurs.

RIGHT-OF-WAYS

If a pipeline right-of-way is located on your property, it must be free from obstructions, including buildings or shed, trees and tall bushes. Do not dig or store anything on or near the right-of-way without first contacting us!

LINE MARKERS

Line markers are used to indicate the approximate location of buried pipelines. The markers must display the material that is in the line, our company's name, and a phone number where we can be reached in the event of an emergency. Pipeline markers are important to public safety. It is a federal crime for any person to willfully deface damage, remove or destroy any pipeline sign or right-of-way marker required by federal law.

**CORROSION TEST STATIONS**

In addition to line markers, you may also see a white plastic pipe with a green cap on top. These are corrosion test stations, used to monitor the corrosion protection on the pipeline.

A SAFE ENERGY SOURCE

Natural gas is a safe and reliable source of energy. When used properly, these pipelines are the safest way to transport energy. However, as with any type of transportation, you need to use caution! Possible hazards associated with an unintended release from a natural gas pipeline facility include gas migrating near or inside a building, pipeline fires or explosions. Although these occurrences are not commonplace, it's important to review guidelines mentioned here for the steps that should be taken if you suspect a pipeline product release.

PHYSICAL INDICATIONS OF A PIPELINE RELEASE

- The smell of a "rotten egg" odor
- An unusual hissing or roaring sound
- Flames burning above, or coming from the ground
- Dead or discolored vegetation in the midst of green vegetation
- Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground
- Water bubbling or blown into the air at a body of water
- Rainbow sheen on water
- White vapor cloud
- Frozen area on the ground

STEPS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF A PIPELINE RELEASE:

1. Immediately evacuate the house or building and nearby area, travel upwind and advise others to stay away.
2. Do not turn lights on or off, or use your garage door opener.
3. Do not use your house or cell phone to make calls from inside or near the house, or immediate vicinity.
4. Do not close windows or doors. Leave them open while exiting, which will allow gas to travel to the outside.
5. Do not light a match or use anything that could cause a spark.
6. From a safe place, call Union Oil & Gas (304-586-2151) and call 911.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-304-586-2151

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Cabell	Putnam
Kanawha	

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

7. Wait for the gas company representative to tell you it is safe to return to your house, building or property.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Even with small projects, like planting trees and shrubs, it's important to call before you dig to make sure you're not digging where there are gas lines or other utility lines. Just dial 811, or 1-800-245-4848, to reach Miss Utility West Virginia.

West Virginia

If you're digging with mechanized equipment, the law requires you to call at least 48 hours before you dig.

CONTACT US

At Union Oil and Gas, our goal is to make every customer experience an outstanding one. Whether you're calling with a simple question about your service or to report an emergency, you'll talk to someone who's prompt, professional and courteous.

Here's how to get in touch with us:

Report Leaks, Odors & Emergencies
304-586-2151 - This number is answered 24 hours a day.

For Customer Service

We're here to help our customers with any of their questions or concerns from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. You can reach us by phone at 304-586-2151 or Fax at 304-586-9467.

Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators

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

Natural Gas

Each operator shall establish written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a gas pipeline emergency. At a minimum, the procedures must provide for the following:

- Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.
- Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:
 1. Gas detected inside or near a building.
 2. Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 3. Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 4. Natural disaster.
- The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.
- Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.
- Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.
- Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.
- Safely restoring any service outage.
- Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:
 1. Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
 2. Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
 3. Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
 4. Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

**Reference 49 CFR 192.615*

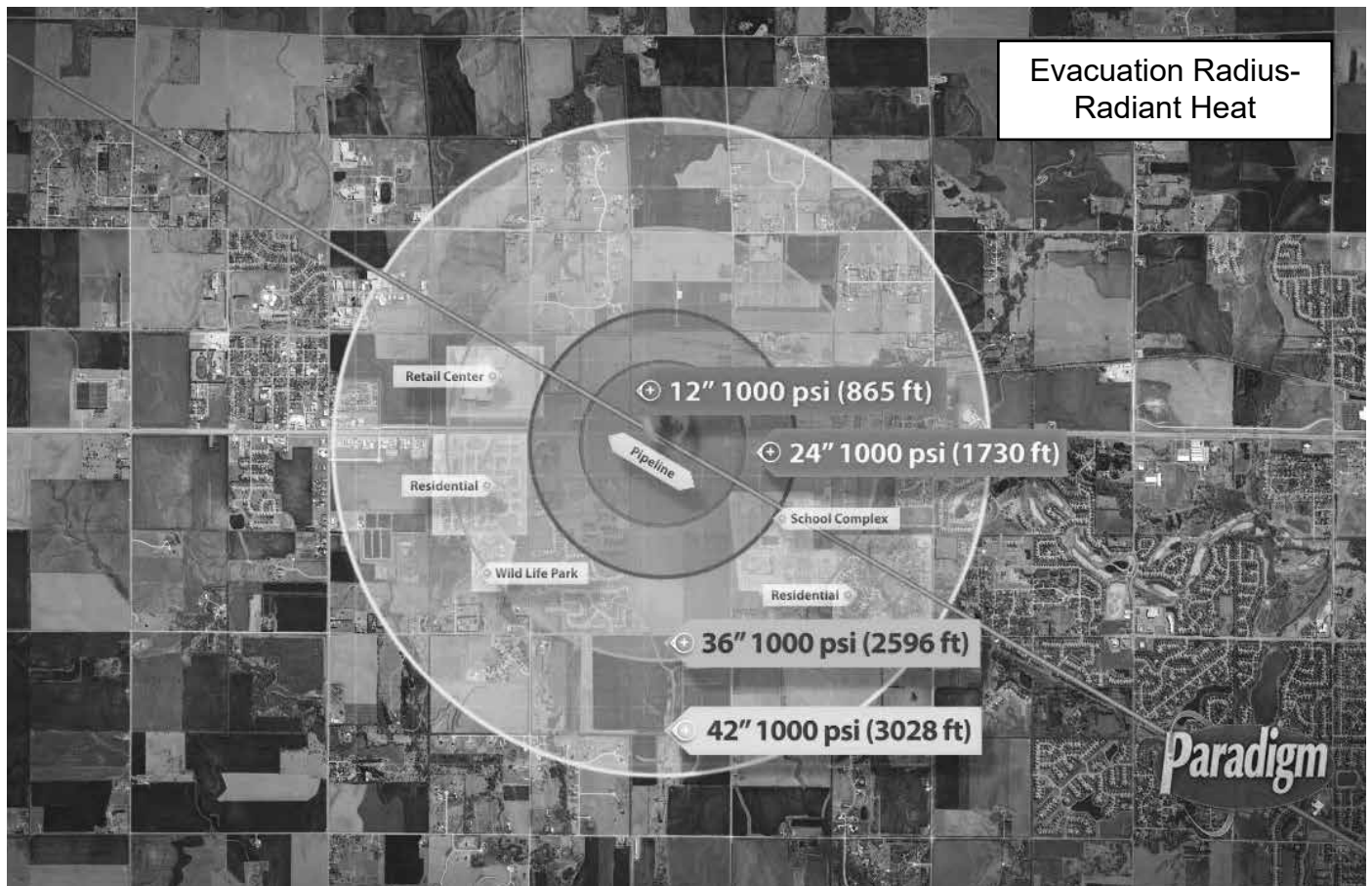
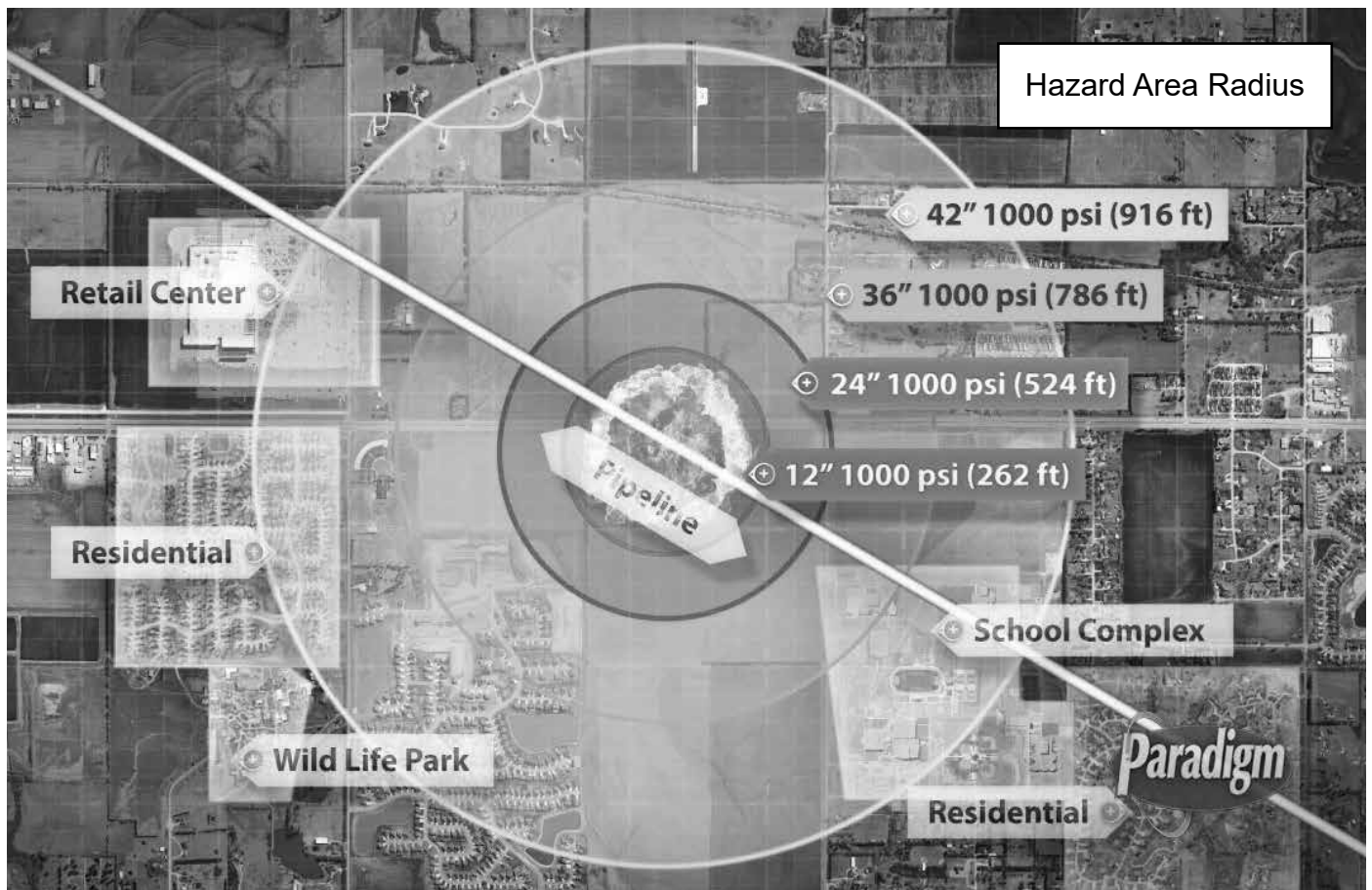
Hazardous Liquids

(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes made as necessary to insure that the manual is effective. This manual shall be prepared before initial operations of a pipeline system commence, and appropriate parts shall be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted.

Emergencies. The manual required by paragraph (a) of this section must include procedures for the following to provide safety when an emergency condition occurs:

- Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which need immediate response by the operator or notice to fire, police, or other appropriate public officials and communicating this information to appropriate operator personnel for corrective action.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type emergency, including fire or explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility, accidental release of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide from a pipeline facility, operational failure causing a hazardous condition, and natural disaster affecting pipeline facilities.
- Having personnel, equipment, instruments, tools, and material available as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- Taking necessary action, such as emergency shutdown or pressure reduction, to minimize the volume of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide that is released from any section of a pipeline system in the event of a failure.
- Control of released hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide at an accident scene to minimize the hazards, including possible intentional ignition in the cases of flammable highly volatile liquid.
- Minimization of public exposure to injury and probability of accidental ignition by assisting with evacuation of residents and assisting with halting traffic on roads and railroads in the affected area, or taking other appropriate action.
- Notifying fire, police, and other appropriate public officials of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them preplanned and actual responses during an emergency, including additional precautions necessary for an emergency involving a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid.
- In the case of failure of a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid, use of appropriate instruments to assess the extent and coverage of the vapor cloud and determine the hazardous areas.
- Providing for a post accident review of employee activities to determine whether the procedures were effective in each emergency and taking corrective action where deficiencies are found.

**Reference 49 CFR 195.402*



NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations - Call Intake Checklist

In accordance with NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard/Model Recommendation NENA 56-007 (<https://www.nena.org/?page=PipelineEmergStd>)

GOALS FOR INITIAL INTAKE:

1. Obtain and Verify Incident Location, Callback and Contact Information
2. Maintain Control of the Call
3. Communicate the Ability to HELP the Caller
4. Methodically and Strategically Obtain Information through Systematic Inquiry to be Captured in the Agency's Intake Format
5. Recognize the potential urgency of situations involving the release of dangerous gases or liquids related to pipelines or similar events of this nature and immediately begin the proper notifications consistent with agency policy
6. Perform all Information Entries and Disseminations, Both Initial and Update

FIRST RESPONSE CALL INTAKE CHECKLIST

The focus of this Standard is on the first minute of the call intake process. Actions taken during this time frame significantly impact the effectiveness of the response and are critical to public safety.

The following protocol is intended as a solid framework for call intake, but should not in any manner rescind or override agency procedures for the timing of broadcasts and messaging.

These procedures are established as recommended practices to consider with existing agency policy and procedure to ensure the most swift and accurate handling of every incident involving the release of dangerous gases or hazardous liquids.

All information should be simultaneously entered, as it is obtained by the telecommunicator, into an electronic format (when available) that will feed/populate any directed messages which will be sent to emergency responders in conjunction with on-air broadcasts.

Location:

Request exact location of the incident (structure addresses, street names, intersections, directional identifiers, mile posts, etc.) and obtain callback and contact information.

Determine Exactly What Has Happened:

Common signs of a pipeline leak are contained in Table 1 below. If any of these conditions are reported, THIS IS A PIPELINE EMERGENCY.

TABLE 1
Common Indications of a Pipeline Leak

Condition	Natural Gas (lighter than air)	LPG & HVL (heavier than air)	Liquids
An odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	X	X	
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	X	X	
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		X	
A hissing or whistling noise	X	X	
The pooling of liquid on the ground			X
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		X	X
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	X	X	
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	X	X	
Bubbling in pools of water on the ground	X	X	
A sheen on the surface of water		X	X
An area of frozen ground in the summer	X	X	
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	X	X	
An area of dead vegetation	X	X	X

From April Heinze at NENA October 2022

A recent change made at the federal level will begin to impact your Emergency Communications Center (ECC) very soon. In April 2022, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), a subset of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), updated a rule for Pipeline Operators. The rule went into effect on October 5, 2022. The PHMSA rule is 49 CFR § 192.615(a)(8) and § 195.402(e)(7). It requires pipeline operators to contact the appropriate PSAP immediately upon notification of a potential rupture. The rule specifies the following:

A Notification of Potential Rupture is an observation of any unanticipated or unexplained:

- Pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure
- Rapid release of a large volume of a commodity (e.g., natural gas or hazardous liquid)
- Fire or explosion in the immediate vicinity

ECCs will begin to receive calls from pipeline operators for situations that may not be dispatchable. Of the three potential rupture notifications, the "pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure" will be the most difficult for responders to locate and mitigate. The operators will contact the ECC at the same time they are sending a technician to check the potential problem and determine the actual location. Many pipeline segments span an extensive area that could cross multiple ECC and Fire Department boundaries. Based on recent discussions with pipeline operators, they will call ECCs to fulfill the rule requirements to place the ECC on standby for a potential problem. They also want the ECC to contact them if the ECC receives any calls that may confirm there is a problem.

PHMSA and pipeline operators lack an understanding of local ECC and first responder policies and procedures. Some pipeline operators have already sent letters to ECCs that serve the areas their pipeline infrastructure is located. It does not appear that PHMSA engaged the ECC community before adopting the rule, nor have they communicated this information to the responder community.

So, what does this mean for your ECC? ECCs are responsible for intaking information and dispatching appropriate resources. They are not in the habit of intaking details of a potential emergency and doing nothing with it. To do nothing creates liability issues for your ECC. ECC Managers should work with local Fire Departments to develop local policy regarding handling these calls. The policy will need to address whether to hold the information until further information is provided from the pipeline operator or, if a dispatch is to be made, what resources need to be sent. The policy should also address how to properly notify the pipeline operator if the ECC or responders discover that a potential rupture is, in fact, an actual rupture. ECC management should incorporate pipeline maps into their local GIS systems or maintain a map easily accessible to call-takers of the pipeline infrastructure within their jurisdiction. PHMSA has a pipeline mapping system that ECCs can use, <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>. In addition, the ECC should consider specific questions within their call intake guides.

Specific Questions that ECCs may want to incorporate for potential rupture situations include:

1. What commodity might be leaking, and how severe does the potential leak appear?
2. What is the point-to-point location span of the potential rupture?
3. Is any special equipment needed for responders to mitigate the potential problem?

To comply with the new PHMSA rule, pipeline operators must contact ECCs reliably. Some pipeline operators are local or regional companies with existing relationships with the ECCs in their area. However, many pipeline operators serve a large geographic area and may not have established relationships with every ECC within their service area. Those pipeline operators may utilize the NENA Enhanced PSAP Registry and Census (EPRC) to obtain PSAP contact information. NENA strongly encourages you to verify the accuracy of your PSAP's contact information in the EPRC database. ECC 24/7/365 emergency contact number(s) should be 10-digit lines answered as quickly as possible. Callers should not be required to interact with a phone tree or wait on hold if possible. Access to the EPRC is free for ECCs. To learn more and to request user accounts if you do not already use the EPRC, visit nena.org/eprc.

Pipelines In Our Community

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year.

This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 519,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line.

Approximately 2.2 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Pipeline Markers

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way.

The markers display:

- The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator's emergency number

MARKER INFORMATION

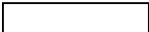
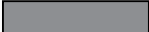
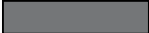
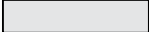
- Indicates area of pipeline operations
- May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth (*never assume pipeline depth*)
- DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure



Call Before You Dig

Statistics indicate that damage from excavation related activities is a leading cause of pipeline accidents. If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer, we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies.

1. Call your state's One-Call center before excavation begins - regulatory mandate as state law requires.
2. Wait the required amount of time.
3. A trained technician will mark the location of the pipeline and other utilities (private lines are not marked).
4. Respect the marks.
5. Dig with care.

American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code	
	WHITE - Proposed Excavation
	PINK - Temporary Survey Markings
	RED - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
	YELLOW - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
	ORANGE - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
	BLUE - Potable Water
	PURPLE - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
	GREEN - Sewers and Drain Lines

National One-Call Dialing Number:



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*

- Liquid on the ground
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dead vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Dirt blowing into the air
- White vapor cloud
- Mud or water bubbling up
- Frozen area on ground

*Signs vary based upon product

SMELL

- Odors such as gas or oil
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless
 - Unless Mercaptan has been added (*rotten egg odor*)

OTHER - NEAR PIPELINE OPERATIONS

- Burning eyes, nose or throat
- Nausea

SOUND

- A hissing or roaring sound

What To Do If A Leak Occurs

- Evacuate immediately upwind
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Advise others to stay away
- **CALL 911** and the pipeline company – number on warning marker
 - Call collect if necessary
- Make calls from safe distance – not “hot zone”
- Give details to pipeline operator:
 - Your name
 - Your phone number
 - Leak location
 - Product activity
 - Extent of damage
- DO NOT drive into leak or vapor cloud
- DO NOT make contact with liquid or vapor
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves (*unless directed by pipeline operator*):
 - Valve may be automatically shut by control center
 - Valve may have integrated shut-down device
- Valve may be operated by qualified pipeline personnel only, unless specified otherwise
- Ignition sources may vary – a partial list includes:
 - Static electricity
 - Metal-to-metal contact
 - Pilot lights
 - Matches/smoking
 - Sparks from telephone
 - Electric switches
 - Electric motors
 - Overhead wires
 - Internal combustion engines
 - Garage door openers
 - Firearms
 - Photo equipment
 - Remote car alarms/door locks
 - High torque starters – diesel engines
 - Communication devices

Pipeline Emergency

Call Gas Control Or Pipeline Control Center

Use **Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual** for contact information
Phone number on warning markers
Use state One-Call System, if applicable

Control Center Needs To Know

Your name & title in your organization
Call back phone number – primary, alternate
Establish a meeting place
Be very specific on the location (*use GPS*)
Provide City, County and State

Injuries, Deaths, Or Property Damage

Have any known injuries occurred?
Have any known deaths occurred?
Has any severe property damage occurred?

Traffic & Crowd Control

Secure leak site for reasonable distance
Work with company to determine safety zone
No traffic allowed through any hot zone
Move sightseers and media away
Eliminate ignition sources

Fire

Is the leak area on fire?
Has anything else caught on fire besides the leak?

Evacuations

Primary responsibility of emergency agency
Consult with pipeline/gas company

Fire Management

Natural Gas – DO NOT put out until supply stopped
Liquid Petroleum – water is NOT recommended;
foam IS recommended
Use dry chemical, vaporizing liquids, carbon dioxide

Ignition Sources

Static electricity (*nylon windbreaker*)
Metal-to-metal contact
Pilot lights, matches & smoking, sparks from phone
Electric switches & motors
Overhead wires
Internal combustion engines
Garage door openers, car alarms & door locks
Firearms
Photo equipment
High torque starters – diesel engines
Communication devices – not intrinsically safe

High Consequence Areas 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.

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

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.

Sites within your jurisdiction will fit the above requirements, please go to my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR to provide this valuable information to pipeline companies.

* 49 CFR §192.903.

IDENTIFIED SITE REGISTRY

Pipeline operators need your help keeping people and property safe.

Identified Sites - locations where many people occupy an area near a pipeline asset or facility. These are places where people may gather from time to time for a variety of reasons.

Some of these sites are very difficult for companies to obtain without help from those with local knowledge of the area.

Please use the following website to gain secure access, so you can assist in identifying sites where people congregate in your community:

my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR

Pipeline operators are required by law to work with public officials who have safety or emergency response, or planning responsibilities that can provide quality information regarding identified sites.



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.

How You Can Help Keep Pipelines Safe

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:

- Being aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility.
 - Develop contacts and relationships with pipeline company representatives, i.e. participate in mock drill exercises with your local pipeline company.
 - Share intelligence regarding targeting of national infrastructure, and specific threats or actual attacks against pipeline companies.

- Assist with security steps for pipeline facilities during heightened national threat levels, i.e., increased surveillance near facilities.
- Monitor criminal activity at the local level that could impact pipeline companies, and anti-government/pipeline groups and other groups seeking to disrupt pipeline company activities.
- Keeping the enclosed fact sheets for future reference.
- Attending an emergency response 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.
- 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.

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 browsers. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, 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.

Training Center

Supplemental training available for agencies and personnel that are unable to attend:

- Train as your schedule allows
- Download resources including pipeline operator specific information
 - Sponsoring pipeline operator contact information
 - Product(s) transported

- Submit Agency Capabilities Survey
 - Receive Certificate of Completion
- Visit <https://trainingcenter.pdigm.com/> to register for training



PIPELINE DAMAGE REPORTING LAW AS OF 2007

H.R. 2958 Emergency Alert Requirements

Any person, including a government employee or contractor, who while engaged in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction in the vicinity of a pipeline facility;

- A.** Becomes aware of damage to the pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property; or
 - B.** Damages the pipeline facility in a manner that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property, shall promptly report the damage to the operator of the facility and to other appropriate authorities.
-

Websites:

Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials - International (APCO)

www.apcointl.org/

Common Ground Alliance

www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

Federal Office of Pipeline Safety

www.phmsa.dot.gov

Government Emergency Telecommunications

www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets

Infrastructure Protection – NIPC

www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan

National Emergency Number Association

www.nena.org/?

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

www.nfpa.org

National Pipeline Mapping System

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>

National Response Center

www.nrc.uscg.mil or 800-424-8802

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC

www.pdigm.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)

www.wiser.nlm.nih.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM PIPELINE EMERGENCIES PROGRAM

www.pipelineemergencies.com

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION, REFER TO DOT GUIDEBOOK.

FOR COPIES: (202) 366-4900

www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

About Paradigm

Paradigm is public awareness. We provide public awareness and damage prevention compliance services to assist with the regulatory requirements of 49 CFR 192 and 195, as well as API RP 1162. Since 2001, the oil and gas industry has worked with Paradigm to fulfill public education and community awareness requirements.

Our history of implementing public awareness programs and compliance services pre-dates API RP 1162. Most of the pipeline industry's large, mid-sized and small operators, as well as many local distribution companies utilize Paradigm's compliance services.

In serving our clients, Paradigm performs full-scope compliance programs from audience identification through effectiveness measurement. In addition, we offer consulting services for plan evaluation and continuous improvement. At the completion of each compliance program, we provide structured documentation which precisely records all elements of the program's implementation to assist with audits.

Paradigm leads the way in industry service. Pipeline operators and local distribution companies trust in Paradigm to implement their public awareness and damage prevention programs. Each year we:

- Distribute 25 million pipeline safety communications
- Compile and analyze roughly 250,000 stakeholder response surveys
- Facilitate over 1,200 liaison programs
- Implement approximately 1,000 public awareness compliance programs
- Provide audit support and assistance with over 50 public awareness audits

Contact Paradigm for more information regarding custom public awareness solutions.

Contact us:

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
(877) 477-1162
Fax: (888) 417-0818
www.pdigm.com



HSEEP

Homeland Security Exercise
and Evaluation Program

Presenter/Contact Information:		Key Take-Aways:	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
Comments to Remember			
Questions to Ask			
New Concepts to Explore			

Additional Notes

Additional Notes



Assistance in Damage Prevention & Emergency Notification

Center is open 24/7 365 days a year

Call 811 or online at www.wv811.com

Services:

Center provides state-wide one-call coverage.

For additional information contact:

Jerry Poage

Executive Director

jerry poage@wv811.com

Administrative office is located at:

206 Berkeley Street, Charleston, WV 25302

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia 811: 811 or 800-245-4848

Website: www.wv811.com

Hours: 24 hours a day, 365 days a year

Tickets: online at www.wv811.com

Advance Notice: not less than 48 business hours or more than 10 business days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, state & federal holidays.

Marks Valid: 10 days

Law Link: <https://wv811.com/resources/dig-law/>

TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone
N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Chart Reference: <https://pipelineawareness.org/media/1507/2019-excavation-safety-guide-pipeline-edition.pdf>



1.877.477.1162 • www.pipeline-awareness.com