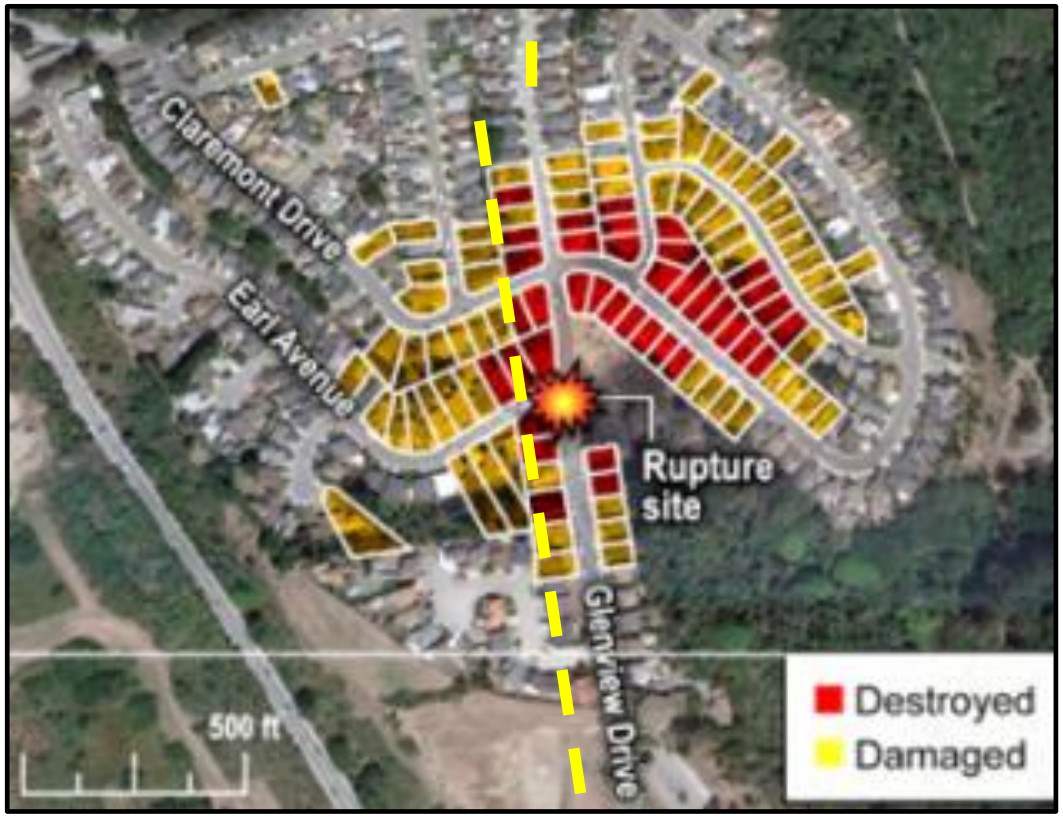
Land Use and Development Planning near Transmission Energy Pipelines
~ Pennsylvania ~

May 1, 2013

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance

PIPA-info.com



Impact Area
Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Failure
San Bruno, CA

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Webinar Recording Information

This webinar is being recorded and will be accessible at www.PIPA-Info.com.

Within the next few days you will receive an email notice with links to the recording and to the online evaluation survey.

Your feedback is important to us. Thank you in advance for completing the webinar evaluation survey.

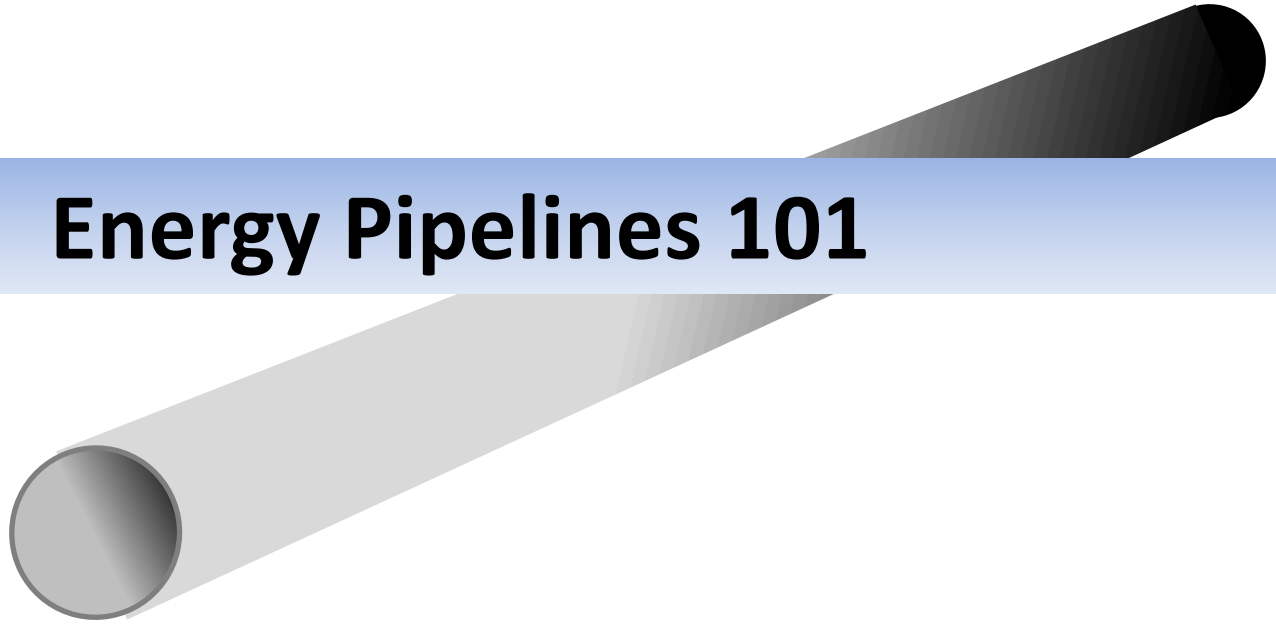
AICP CM Credits

- **AICP Session Title**
  - Land Use & Development Planning Near Transmission Pipelines in Pennsylvania
  - #e.23343 Point of Contact - Julie.Halliday@dot.gov - 202-366-0287
- Requirements to earn 1.25 AICP Certification Maintenance Credits
  - Participant registers online PIPA-Info.com > May 1, 2013 Land Planning Near Transmission Pipelines in Pennsylvania (Mtg #86)
  - Participant attends entire webinar

Agenda

- Pipelines 101
- Benefit and Potential Impacts
- Government's role in Public Safety near Transmission Pipelines
- Examples of Risk-informed Practices
- Resources to Support Implementation

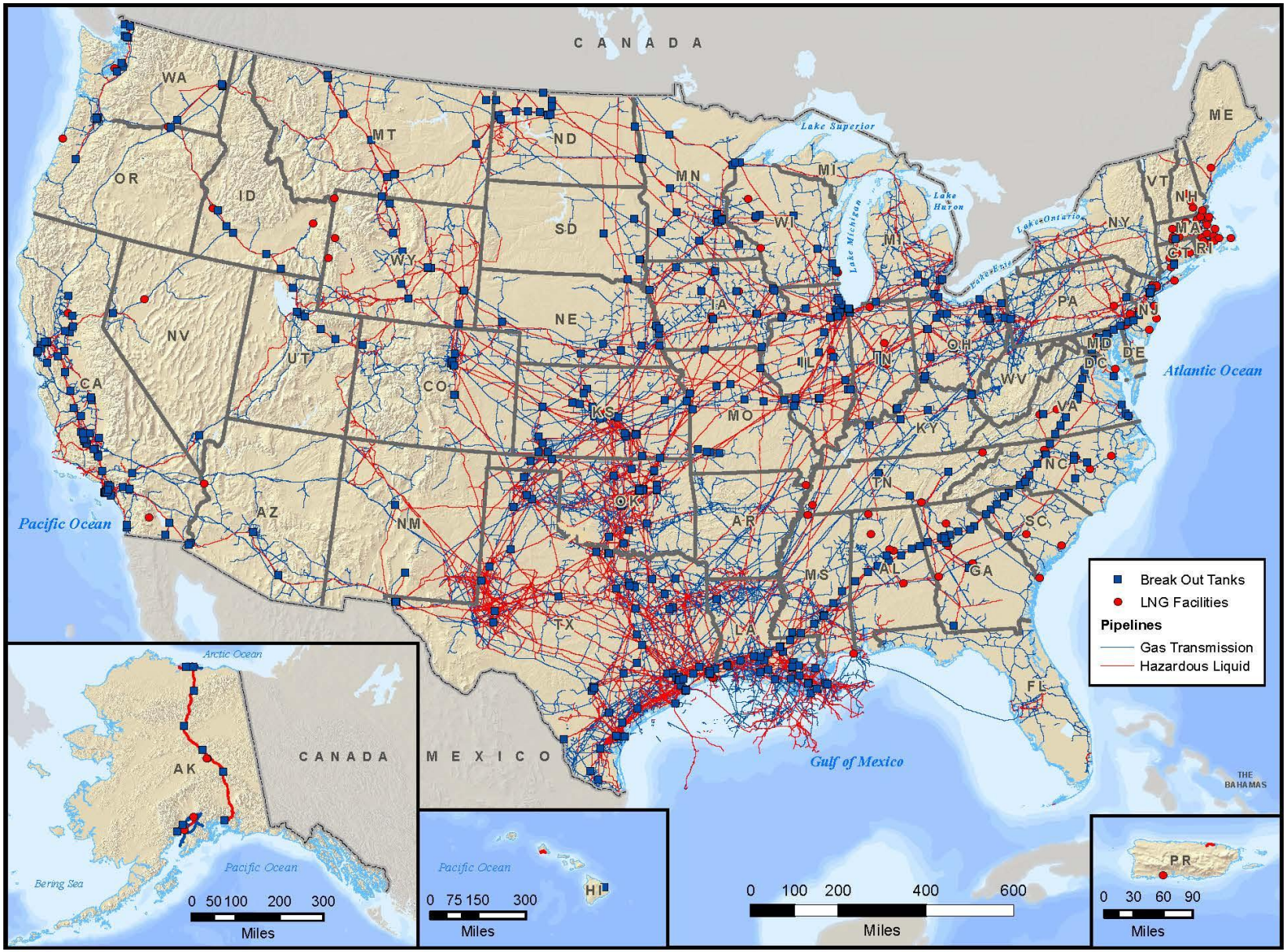
Energy Pipelines 101



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

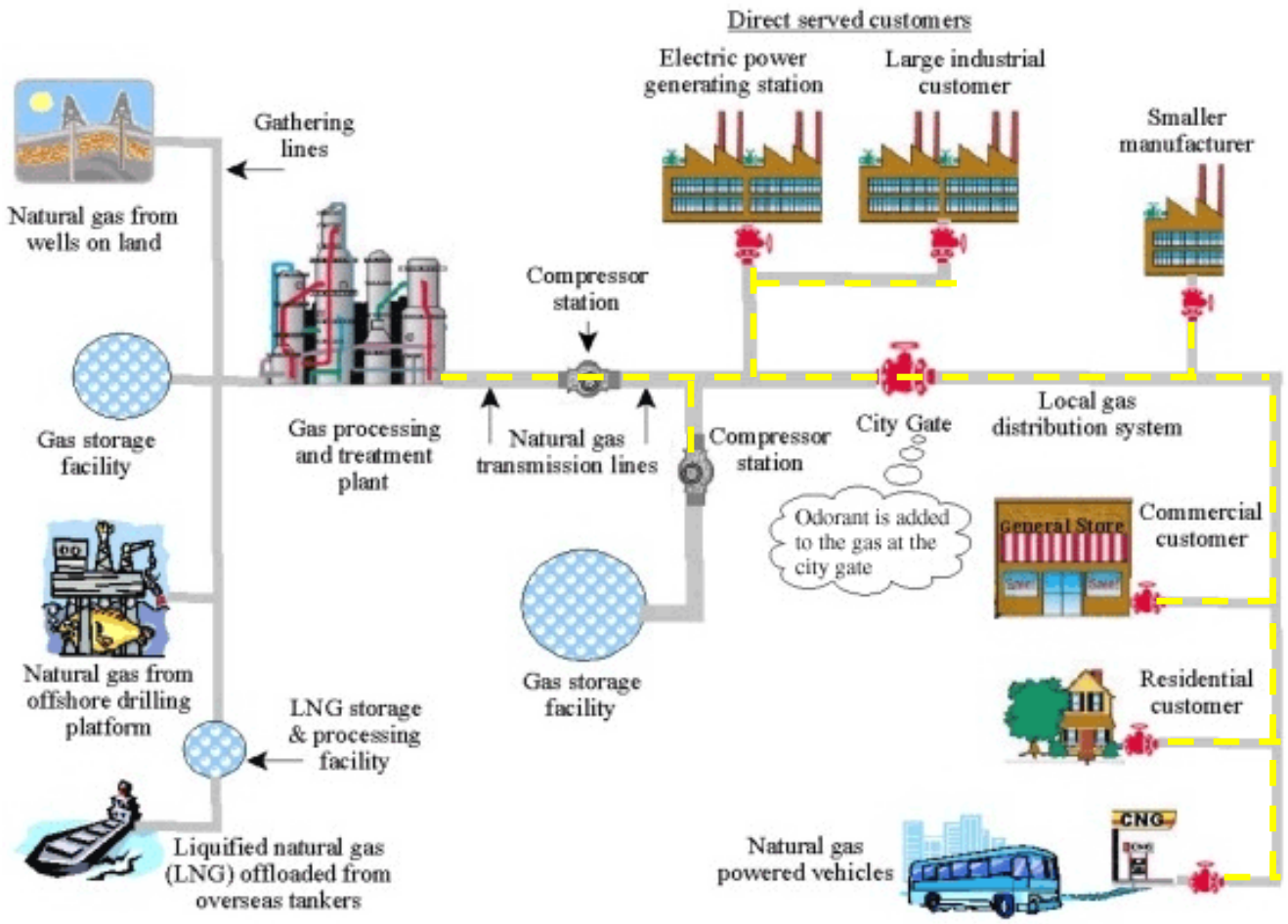
Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines in the United States

National Pipeline Mapping System



U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
Map Produced: November 2012

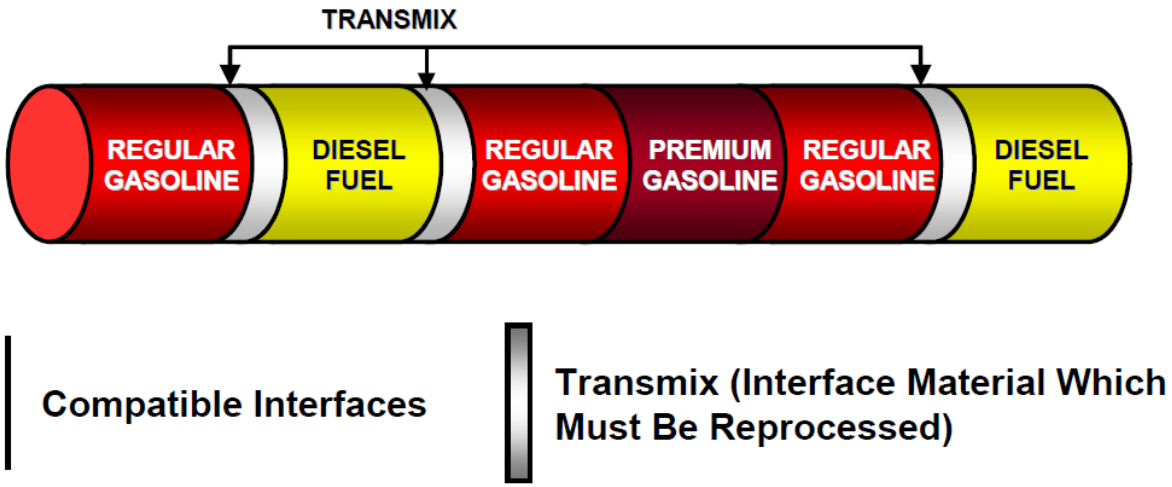
Natural Gas Pipeline Systems: From the Wellhead to the Consumer



Typical Sequence of Petroleum Products Flow Through A Pipeline

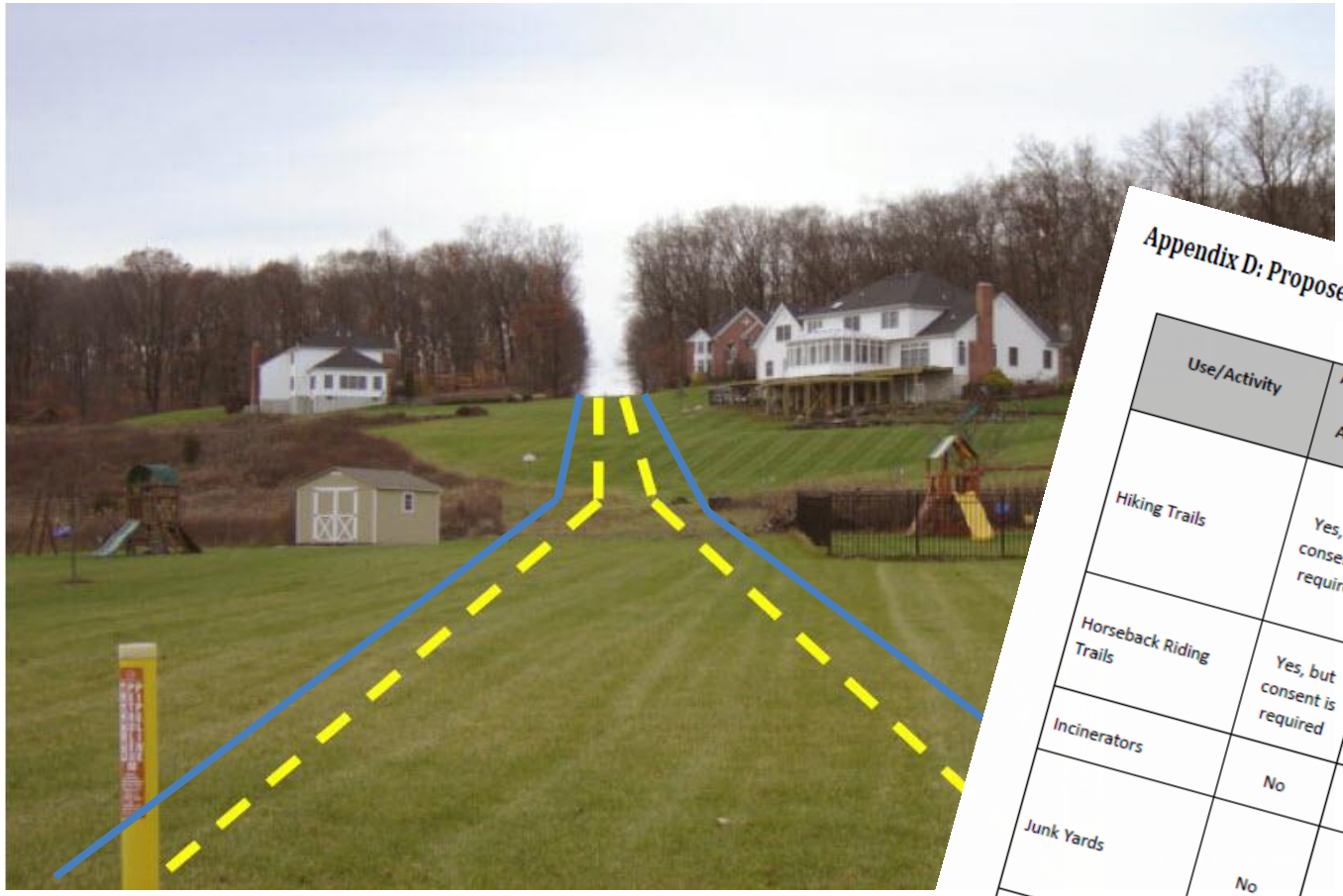
HL products transported:

- Gasoline
- Diesel fuel
- Kerosene
- Natural gas
- Heating oil
- Propane
- Aviation gasoline.
- Jet fuel
- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Ethane
- Crude oil
- Coal
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG)
- Coal slurry



Natural Gas Distribution Pipelines

Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way



Appendix D: Proposed Land Uses for Transmission Pipeline ROW

PIPA Rep

Use/Activity	Acceptable Use or Activity?	Additional Restrictions or Comments	Origin/ Rational Acceptab
Hiking Trails	Yes, but consent is required	Provided reasonable access to facilities is maintained. See also Landscaping and Cuts and Fills.	Trails must be placed transmission pipeline maintenance, inspectio repair activities to be co
Horseback Riding Trails	Yes, but consent is required	Provided adequate access to facilities is maintained. See also Cuts and Fills.	Trails must be placed to a transmission pipeline maintenance, inspection an repair activities to be conduc
Incinerators	No		For safety reasons, no flame, f or flammable material is allowe
Junk Yards	No		This use would not allow transmission pipeline operators
Landscaping	Yes, but consent is required	Provided reasonable access to transmission pipeline facilities is maintained. See Cuts and Fills for earthwork requirements. In addition shrubs should not interfere	Wit trans flowe

Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way

ND08 Collaborate on Alternate Use and Development of Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way

Practice Statement Property developers/owners, local governments and transmission pipeline operators may collaborate on alternative use of the transmission pipeline right-of-way and related maintenance.

Audience Local Government, Property Developer/Owner, Transmission Pipeline Operator

Practice Description

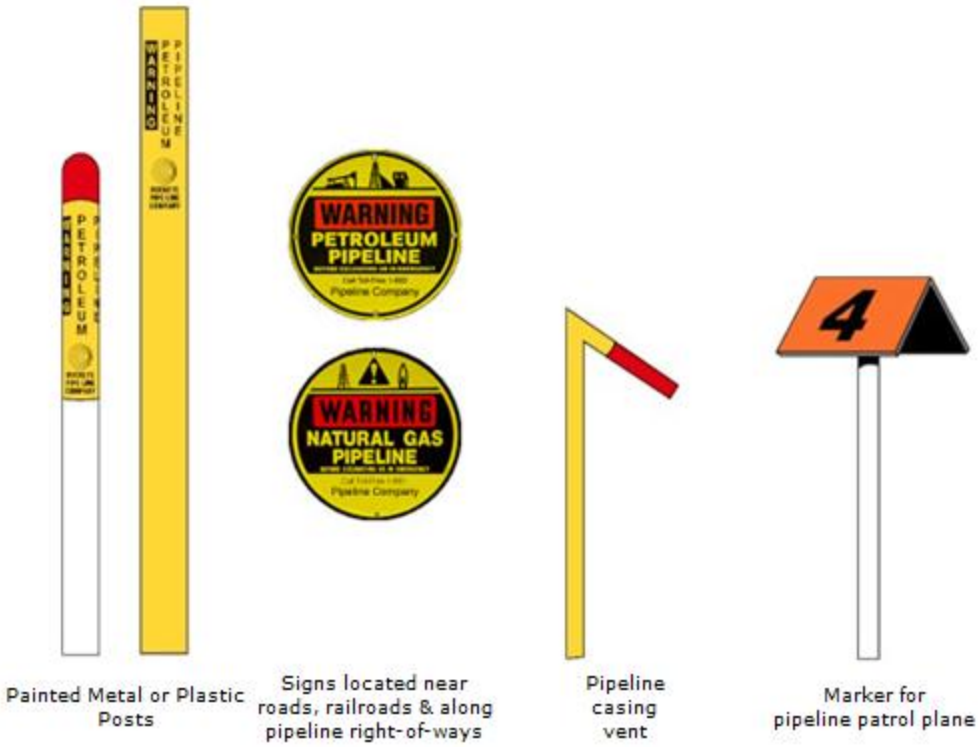
Transmission pipeline rights-of-way (ROW) have the potential to be utilized for the benefit of the community and/or the property developer/owner while still maintaining the safety and integrity of the transmission pipeline facilities. Property developers/owners and local governments may work with the pipeline operators to explore possible uses of the property. These could include utilizing the transmission pipeline easement to create green spaces, parks, golf courses, hike and bike trails, horse trails, and other recreational spaces.

In considering such uses, the stakeholders should discuss who will maintain the ROW and how they maintain it. Some local governments and property developers/owners have worked together to mutual benefit of the community and the developer by offering incentives such as increased densities in exchange for development that enhances the

Appendix C is intended for use by city

others involved in the

Identifying Transmission Pipelines in The Field



- **Provides an *indication* of their presence (not exact location), product carried and the name and contact information of the company that operates the pipeline.**
- **Pipeline markers are generally yellow, black and red in color.**

Valves

Pig Launcher

Oil Pipeline Repair

City Gate Station

Meter and Regulator Runs

Odorant Tank

ND18 Consider Transmission Pipeline Operation Noise and Odor in Design and Location of Residential, Mixed-Use, and Commercial Land Use Development

Practice Statement Consider noise, odor and other issues when planning and locating developments near above-ground transmission pipeline facilities, such as compressor stations, pumping stations, odorant equipment, regulator stations and other pipeline appurtenances.

Audience Local Government, Property Developer/Owner, Transmission Pipeline Operator

Practice Description

Aboveground transmission pipeline facilities, such as compressor stations, pumping stations, regulator stations, launcher/receiver stations and other pipeline appurtenances may generate noise and odors. These may not be initially noticed in some settings. However, they may be noticeable when land use is modified or a development is placed near the pipeline facility. These changes may place people in close proximity to the aboveground pipeline facilities for extended periods of time. Plans for land use and development should attempt to minimize exposures to these types of facilities.

Examples of aboveground pipeline operation and maintenance activities that may impact adjacent land development include:

- The operation of gas compressor or pump station machinery may generate noise and odors;
- Start-up and shut-down activities may produce noise and odors;
- Heat exchangers or other equipment may produce visible emissions, such as steam, to the air;
- Some pressure limiting stations may include relief valves that may release gas to the atmosphere;
- Facilities used to odorize natural gas are designed to minimize odorant emissions; however, occasional releases or spills could occur that could concern nearby residents;
- Backup power generators may be operated periodically, resulting in noise and odor; and
- Facility repairs and maintenance may require the operation of heavy construction equipment.

Pump Station & Tank Farm

Compressor Station

Benefit and Potential Impacts

Benefits and Potential Impacts

Benefits

Safe, secure, cost efficient transportation

Fuel for:

- Motor vehicles, ships and airplanes
- Heating, water heat, cooking, drying
- Commercial – Bakery, dry cleaner, generators
- Industrial – glass and aluminum manufacturing
- Agricultural – corn dryer
- Power plants
- Military – largest single buyer in the world

Feedstock for food products, pharmaceuticals, plastics and resins

Some Examples of Commodities Moved in U.S. Pipelines:

For our vehicles:

- Gasoline
- Diesel fuel
- Kerosene
- Aviation gasoline
- Jet fuel

To heat our homes:

- Home heating oil
- Natural gas
- Propane

Feedstocks for Consumer Products:

- Crude oil
- Propylene
- Ethane
- Ethylene
- Carbon dioxide

For agriculture:

- Anhydrous ammonia (a fertilizer)
- Diesel fuel

Potential Impacts

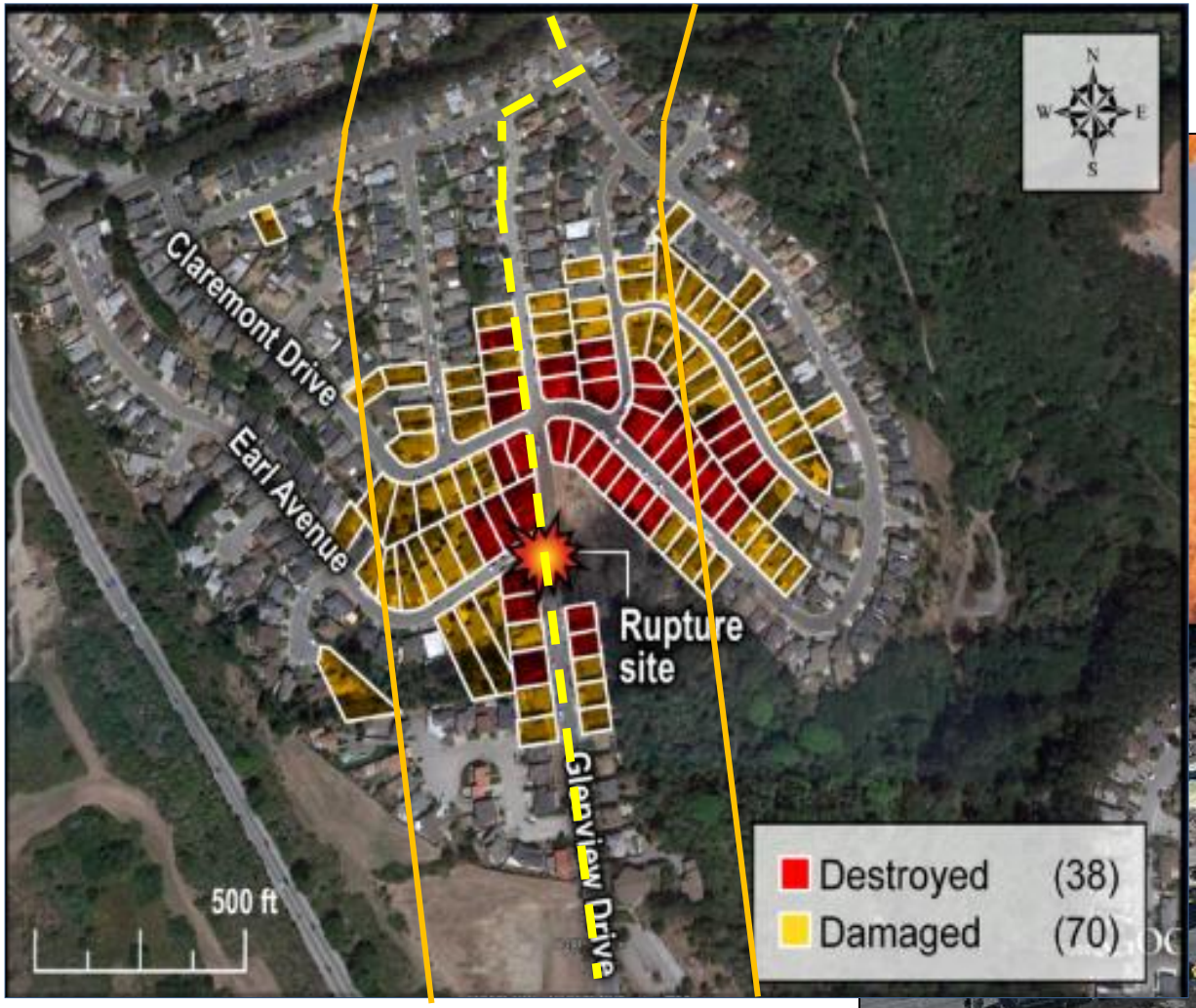
Potential Impacts

- Life Safety (health effects, injury, fatality)
- Environmental
- Property Cultural/historical
- Economic disruption or cessation
- Loss of confidence in government/operator
- Fear of another pipeline emergency

Gas Transmission Failure - Rural

Appomattox, VA 2008

Gas Transmission Failure - Suburban



Natural gas transmission pipeline fire in San Bruno, CA.

Natural Gas Distribution Failure

Natural Gas Distribution Explosion, Lewisville, TX - Jan. 2013

Hazardous Liquid Failure – Crude Oil

Mayflower, Arkansas - 2013

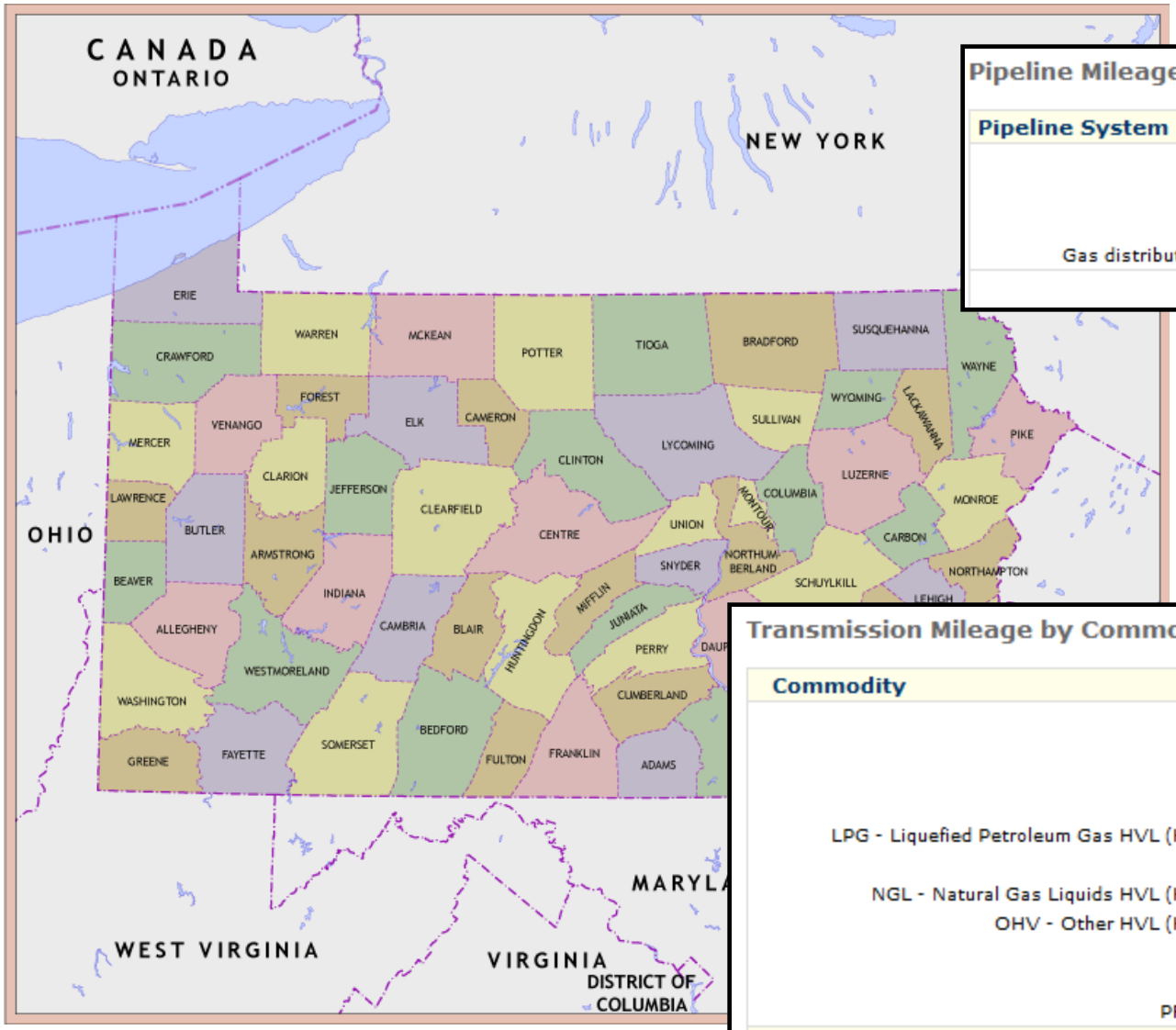
Hazardous Liquid Failure – Refine Product

Bellingham, WA - 1999

Example of a Highly Volatile Liquid - LPG

Pipeline Information for Pennsylvania
PHMSA Stakeholder Communication Web Site

Energy Pipelines in Pennsylvania



Pipeline Mileage Overview

Pipeline System	Mileage
Hazardous liquid line mileage	2,901
Gas transmission line mileage	10,081
Gas Gathering line mileage	551
Gas distribution mileage (2,790,993 total services [A])	47,504
Total pipeline mileage	61,037

Transmission Mileage by Commodity

Commodity	Pipeline Miles	%
CRD - Crude Oil	28	0.2%
EPG - Empty Gas	24	0.1%
EPL - Empty Liquid	134	1.0%
HG - Hydrogen Gas	1	0.0%
LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas HVL (Highly Volatile Liquid)	731	5.5%
NG - Natural Gas	9,992	76.3%
NGL - Natural Gas Liquids HVL (Highly Volatile Liquid)	39	0.3%
OHV - Other HVL (Highly Volatile Liquid)	14	0.1%
OTG - Other Gas	119	0.9%
PG - Propane Gas	52	0.4%
PRD - Refined Products	1,954	14.9%
Totals	13,088	100%

http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/PA_detail1.html

PA Transmission Pipeline Mileage by County

County	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles	%	County	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles	%	County	Gas Miles	Liquid Miles	%
ADAMS	125	0	0.90%	DAUPHIN	92	91	1.40%	MERCER	290	0	2.20%
ALLEGHENY	365	131	3.80%	DELAWARE	82	219	2.30%	MIFFLIN	32	0	0.20%
ARMSTRONG	259	0	1.90%	ELK	234	3	1.80%	MONROE	107	0	0.80%
BEAVER	167	68	1.80%	ERIE	150	0	1.10%	MONTGOMERY	223	79	2.30%
BEDFORD	112	0	0.80%	FAYETTE	291	0	2.20%	MONTOUR	8	3	0.00%
BERKS	148	221	2.80%	FOREST	71	0	0.50%	NORTHAMPTON	146	18	1.20%
BLAIR	73	95	1.20%	FRANKLIN	185	0	1.40%	NORTHUMBERLAND	0	34	0.20%
BRADFORD	101	30	1.00%	FULTON	58	0	0.40%	PERRY	103	74	1.30%
BUCKS	241	48	2.20%	GREENE	726	0	5.50%	PHILADELPHIA	9	77	0.60%
BUTLER	105	0	0.80%	HUNTINGDON	90	97	1.40%	PIKE	52	0	0.40%
CAMBRIA	150	84	1.70%	INDIANA	151	104	1.90%	POTTER	491	26	3.90%
CAMERON	65	18	0.60%	JEFFERSON	229	2	1.70%	SCHUYLKILL	0	47	0.30%
CARBON	9	81	0.60%	JUNIATA	49	21	0.50%	SOMERSET	147	0	1.10%
CENTRE	142	0	1.00%	LACKAWANNA	36	47	0.60%	SUSQUEHANNA	63	82	1.10%
CHESTER	342	252	4.50%	LANCASTER	199	70	2.00%	TIOGA	258	28	2.10%
CLARION	172	0	1.30%	LAWRENCE	157	4	1.20%	VENANGO	125	0	0.90%
CLEARFIELD	145	35	1.30%	LEBANON	67	95	1.20%	WARREN	143	14	1.20%
CLINTON	248	4	1.90%	LEHIGH	7	120	0.90%	WASHINGTON	753	70	6.20%
COLUMBIA	32	0	0.20%	LUZERNE	164	91	1.90%	WAYNE	23	0	0.10%
CRAWFORD	74	0	0.50%	LYCOMING	180	35	1.60%	WESTMORELAND	450	132	4.40%
CUMBERLAND	18	95	0.80%	MCKEAN	287	0	2.20%	WYOMING	5	27	0.20%
	> 200 Miles	> 100 Miles	Top 10 %					YORK	132	29	1.20%

Table extracted from: http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/PA_detail1.html | Report generated on: 04/08/13

Lehigh County, PA – NPMS Public Viewer

Log Out | NPMS Home | About NPMS Data | View Metadata | Help

Public Viewer Layer List

- Gas Transmission Pipelines
  - GAS
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
  - LIQUID
- LNG Plants (scale depende
- Breakout Tanks (scale dep
- Other Populated Areas (sc
- Highly Populated Areas (sc
- Roads, Railroads & Airports
- World Transportation

AK HI PR

View pipelines by ...

Search by State | Search by County | Search by ZIP Code

Select State: Pennsylvania

Pipeline operator contact for the geographic area you specified :

Pipeline Operator Name	Person To Contact	Contact	
BUCKEYE PARTNERS, LP	John Reinbold (Regulatory Compliance)		Five TEK Blvd., Breinigsville,
CENTRAL NEW YORK OIL AND GAS CO LLC	Bernadette Frieh (Compliance Director)		Two Brush Creek Blvd. Suite 200, Kansas City, MO 6411
	Don McCoy (Director, Pipeline Safety)		Access Midstream PO Box 18355, Oklahoma City, OK 73154

OPERATOR ID	OPERATOR NAME	SYSTEM NAME	COMMODITY CATEGORY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	PIPELINE STATUS CODE	PERSON TO CONTACT	ENTITY TO CONTAC
1845	BUCKEYE PARTNERS, LP	MX751BI	Non-HVL Product	MULTIPLE PRODUCTS	Y	In Service	John Reinbold (Regulatory Compliance)	

National and Jurisdiction-Specific Pipeline Risk

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications
Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

Home | General Public | Emergency Officials | Local Officials | Excavators | Property Developer/ Owner | Pipeline Safety Advocates | State Regulators | Federal Agencies | Industry | Contact Us

- Safety Reports
  - Safety Stats Home
  - State Detail Reports
- Serious Incidents
  - Summary
  - Cause Specific
- Significant Incidents
  - Summary
  - Cause Specific
  - Consequences
- All Incidents
  - Summary
  - Cause Specific
- Data Access

Site Pages
- About Pipelines
- Regulatory Oversight
- Safety Programs
- Public Outreach

State Pipeline Profiles: Choose One...

Print

Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports

PHMSA is committed to a data-driven approach

The reports provided below present information and over the past 20 years

Serious Incidents
Tables and charts about pipeline incidents involving a fatality

Significant Incidents
Tables and charts pertaining to pipeline incidents which meet value for property damage, value or volume of product lost

All Reported Incidents
Tables and charts covering all pipeline incidents reported to changed over time. Serious and Significant Incident data se

Consequences to the Public and the Pipeline I
Pipeline incidents affect both the general public and the pipe these stakeholder groups.

Directory of State Detail Reports
A detailed profile of the pipeline system including incidents

Incident Data Access
Download the raw data used to generate the reports above.

The reports provided here are generated from nume collection, evolving methods of oversight and multip over various file formats, normalized incident costs with the goal of producing a coherent and meaning to produce your own analysis, the raw data used in

Please note that in some of these reports, the cost of gas lost during a pipeline incident using the Ener applied the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Governme

Feedback | Information Highlights | Privacy Policy | Acces

primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm

Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications
Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

Home | General Public | Emergency Officials | Local Officials | Excavators | Property Developer/ Owner | Pipeline Safety Advocates | State Regulators | Federal Agencies | Industry | Contact Us

Site Pages
- About Pipelines
- Regulatory Oversight
- Safety Programs
- Public Outreach

State Pipeline Profiles: Choose One...

Print

Pennsylvania

Pipelines in Pennsylvania may include large-diameter lines carrying energy products to population centers, as well as small-diameter lines that may deliver natural gas to businesses and households in your neighborhood. The energy products carried in pipelines fuel our lives and our livelihoods. They heat our homes and schools, power our industrial base and enable our daily commutes.

Pipelines are by far the safest method for transporting energy products. However, when pipeline incidents occur they can present significant risks to the public and the environment. That's why we encourage everyone in Pennsylvania to learn about pipelines and the products they carry, as well as a few simple steps you can take to help us ensure pipeline safety in your community.

Pennsylvania pipeline profile: incident and mileage data
To see Pennsylvania pipeline incident and mileage data click here. More...

Pennsylvania pipeline profile: enforcement data
To see Pennsylvania enforcement data click here. More...

Call Before You Dig!
Remember, before you dig or excavate, you are required by law to contact your local One-Call center and request to have underground facilities located. The call is free and there is no cost to you for the service. To contact your One-Call center dial 811, or click here for the Dig Safely Directory of toll free One-Call phone numbers. More...

Who operates pipelines in your area?
OPS and the National Pipeline Mapping System enable you to find out simply by entering your ZIP Code into a search field. More...

Who regulates pipelines in Pennsylvania?
OPS and the state of Pennsylvania share regulatory responsibilities through a cooperative agreement. Pennsylvania regulatory fact sheet More...

The role of the states in pipeline safety
OPS is authorized to delegate to the states all or part of the responsibility for regulation of intrastate pipelines. The National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR) is an organization of state pipeline safety managers responsible for administration of their states' pipeline safety programs. Learn more. More...

All Pipeline Incidents PA

All Pipeline Systems | Hazardous Liquid | Gas Transmission | Gas Gathering | Gas Distribution

Note: Serious Incidents are included in Significant Incidents and All Incidents.

Pennsylvania All Pipeline Systems: 2002-2011

Year	Number	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage (B) (C)	Gross Barrels Spilled (Haz Liq)	Net Barrels Lost (Haz Liq) (D)
2002	23	1	6	$4,274,795	875	200
2003	21	4	9	$1,763,310	8	0
2004	33	3	3	$6,618,812	678	446
2005	17	1	4	$26,297,036	12,626	1,332
2006	11	0	2	$2,556,194	0	0
2007	12	0	3	$4,909,892	1,511	1,289
2008	19	1	2	$7,192,991	419	238
2009	12	0	0	$6,259,043	445	334
2010	5	0	1	$310,204	1,700	1
2011	11	6	7	$4,535,873	416	32
Totals	164	16	37	$64,718,153	18,682	3,872
2012 YTD	8	0	1	$659,978	130	99
3 Year Average (2009-2011)	9	2	3	$3,701,707	854	122
5 Year Average (2007-2011)	12	1	3	$4,641,601	899	379
10 Year Average (2002-2011)	16	2	4	$6,471,815	1,868	387

Ohio – Risk Statistics & Details

Significant Pipeline Incidents By Cause

This report is a sub-report of the Pennsylvania Significant Incident and Mileage Overview report. As such, it represents Significant Incidents [A] only over the time period
pipeline system specified.

The data source for this table is the PHMSA Flagged Incident File.

More Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports are available.

All Pipeline Systems | Hazardous Liquid | Gas Transm

All Hazardous Liquid Systems | Onshore Only | Offs

Pennsylvania Hazardous Liquid: Significant Incident

Reported Cause of Incident [B]					
CORROSION	EXTERNAL CORROSIO				
	INTERNAL CORROSIO				
	Sub To				
EXCAVATION DAMAGE	OPERATOR/CONTRACTOR EXCAVATION DAM				
	THIRD PARTY EXCAVATION DA				
	Su				
INCORRECT OPERATION	OVERFILL/OVERFLOW OF TANK/VESSE				
	UNSPECIFIED INCORRECT OP				
MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE	F				
	MALFUNCTION OF CONTROL/RELIEF				
	NON-THREADED CONNECT				
NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE					
OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE	OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE				
	Sub Total				
ALL OTHER CAUSES	MISCELLANEOUS CAUSE	1	4.3%		
	Sub Total	1	4.3%		0

Pennsylvania Significant Incidents Listing

The report below provides details for **significant incidents** reported for the state of **Pennsylvania** over the period **2002-2**

The incidents reported below are limited to Significant Incidents [A] only.

The data source for this report is the PHMSA Flagged Incident File [1].

See State Incident and Mileage Overview for a summary of pipeline systems in Pennsylvania.

Where appropriate, the table columns can be sorted by clicking the corresponding column header.

Pennsylvania Pipeline Safety Regulatory Fact Sheet

More Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports are available.

All Pipeline Systems | Hazardous Liquid | Gas Transmission | Gas Gathering | Gas Distribution

All Hazardous Liquid Systems | Onshore Only | Offshore Only

Pennsylvania Hazardous Liquid: 2002-2013 YTD

Date	City	Operator	Cause	Sub-Cause
01/01/2002	GREENSBURG	TE PRODUCTS PIPELINE CO., LP	MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE	MALFUNCTION OF CONTROL/RELIEF EQUIPMENT
02/21/2002	TINICUM	SUNOCO PIPELINE L.P.	CORROSION	EXTERNAL CORROSION
07/21/2002	SINKING SPRING	SUNOCO PIPELINE L.P.	MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE	MALFUNCTION OF CONTROL/RELIEF EQUIPMENT
09/26/2002	EMMAUS	BUCKEYE PIPELINE CO LP	MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE	FILLET WELD
10/28/2002	MONTOURSVILLE	SUNOCO PIPELINE CO LP	CORROSION	NON-THREADED CONNECTION FAILURE
03/19/2004	LIMA	SUNOCO PIPELINE L.P.	NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE	EXTERNAL CORROSION
06/25/2004	NICHOLSON	SUNOCO PIPELINE L.P.	ALL OTHER CAUSES	LIGHTNING
07/10/2004	MOON	BUCKEYE PIPELINE CO LP	EXCAVATION DAMAGE	MISCELLANEOUS CAUSE
07/22/2004	EMMAUS	TIOGA PIPELINE COMPANY	EXCAVATION DAMAGE	OPERATOR/CONTRACTOR EXCAVATION DAMAGE
08/02/2004	ALLENTOWN	BUCKEYE PIPELINE CO LP	NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE	OPERATOR/CONTRACTOR EXCAVATION DAMAGE
02/01/2005	ALLENTOWN	BUCKEYE PIPELINE CO LP	MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE	TEMPERATURE
10/17/2005	EMMAUS	MOBIL PIPE LINE COMPANY		FILLET WEL
		BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY		

Enforcement Actions

Pennsylvania Enforcement Program

Operator compliance with state and federal pipeline safety regulations is monitored through a comprehensive inspection and enforcement program. The program is comprised of field inspections of operations, maintenance, and construction activities; programmatic inspections of operator procedures, processes, and records; incident investigations and corrective actions; and through direct dialogue with operator management. The agency or agencies below work in partnership with the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) to assure pipeline operators are meeting requirements for safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of their facilities. The tables below provide a summary of probable violations discovered and compliance actions taken by the agency(ies) as a result of these activities. These data are reported annually as part of the state's annual pipeline safety program certification or agreement to PHMSA. Information on enforcement actions taken by PHMSA is available at the Pipeline Safety Enforcement Program homepage.

Probable Violations | Compliance Actions

These tables provide a summary of probable violations identified and corrected during each year. Probable violations are alleged non-compliances with pipeline safety regulations. Although state enforcement procedures vary, operators are provided an opportunity to respond to these alleged non-compliances and defend their actions as part of resolving each case. Separate tables are provided for hazardous liquid and gas pipeline oversight. [A]

Gas: Probable Violations: 2002-2011 [1]

Year	Number Found During Year	Number Submitted to DOT for Action	Number Corrected During Year
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION			
2001	109	N/A	147
2002	110	N/A	77
2003	225	N/A	80
2004	79	N/A	23
2005	206	N/A	44
2006	53	N/A	38
2007	39	N/A	46
2008	73	N/A	58
2009	47	N/A	65
2010	231	N/A	111
2011	149	N/A	152

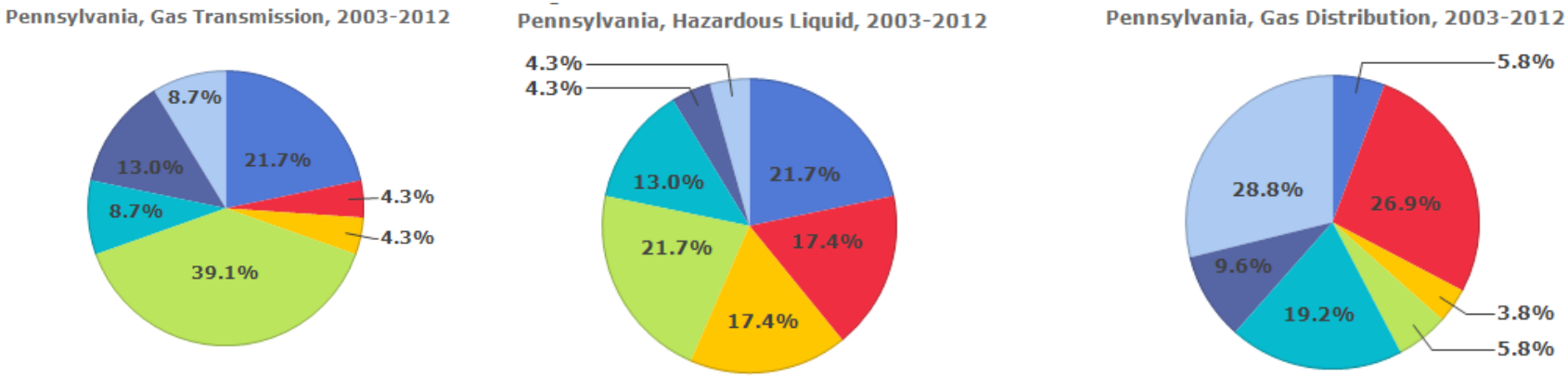
Export Table

Hazardous Liquid: Probable Violations: 2002-2011 [1]

Year	Number Found During Year	Number Submitted to DOT for Action	Number Corrected During Year
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION			
2007	0	N/A	0
2008	0	N/A	0
2009	0	N/A	0
2010	2	N/A	0

Export Table

What Causes Significant Pipeline Failures?



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files, March 29, 2013

- CORROSION
- EXCAVATION DAMAGE
- INCORRECT OPERATION
- MAT'L/WELD/EQUIP FAILURE
- NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE
- OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE
- ALL OTHER CAUSES

http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/SigPSIDet_2003_2012_PA.html?nocache=1210#_all

Ohio Pipeline Safety & Excavation Damage Prevention Codes

PENNSYLVANIA 811
Know what's below. Dial 8-1-1 before you dig.

ABOUT | MEMBER SERVICES | EVENTS | RESOURCE CENTER | PRODUCTS & SERVICES | APPLICATIONS | CONTACT

- Homeowner
- Excavator
- Facility Owner
- Designer
- Project Owner
- Emergency Responder
- PA Damages Database
- Safety Days

Resource Center

- Brochures
- Common Ground Alliance
- Coordinating Committees
- Facility Owner List
- Forms and Labels
- HDD Consortium
- Link to Link
- One Call Centers
- Users Guide for PA Act 287
- PA Act 287
- Pipeline Safety
- Pipeline Safety Act
- Tailgate Safety Meetings
- Underspace

Act 287
(Adobe PDF File)

Underground Utility Line Protection Act

HB2644 **ACT 121** **Signed: 10/9/2008**

PN3986 2008 **Effective: 10/9/2008**

73 P. S. § 176 et. seq.

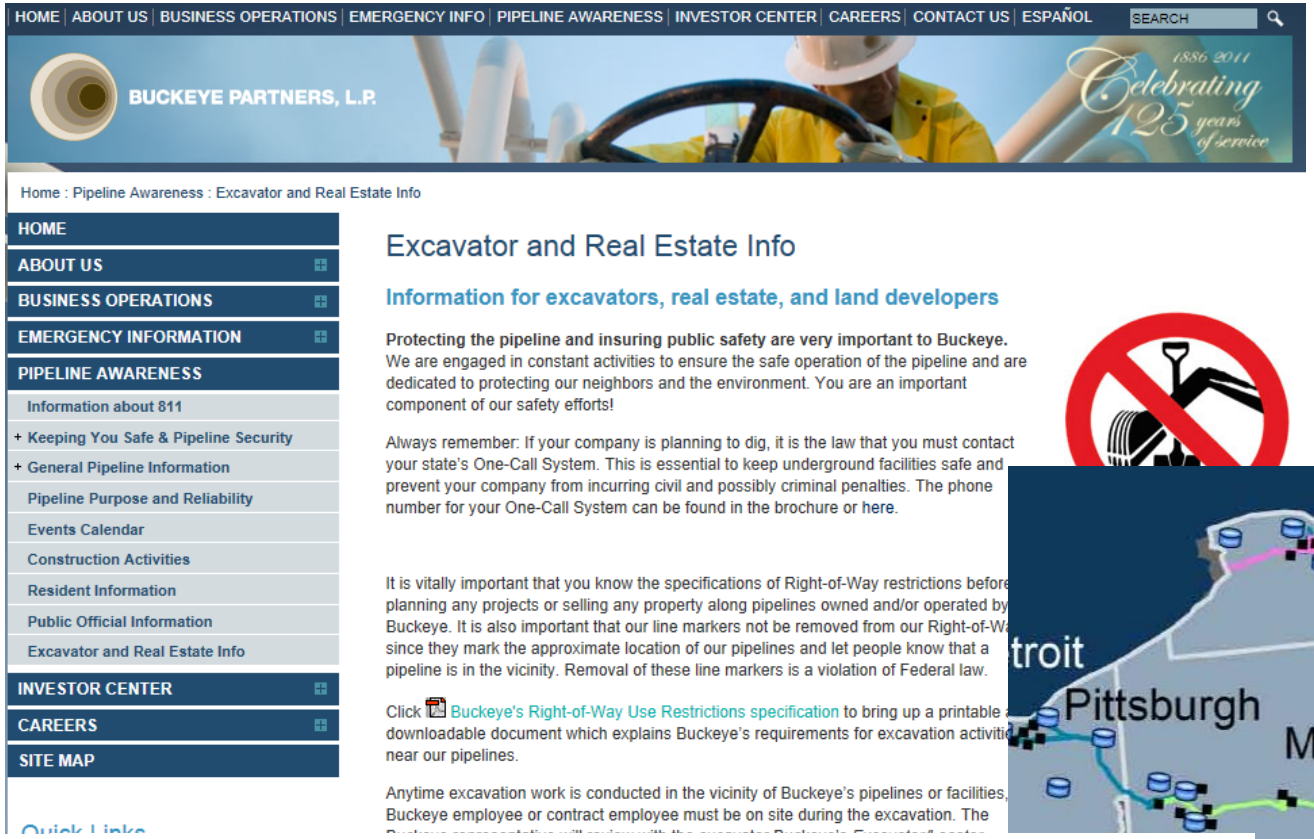
Reprinted by Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc. The purpose of this reprinting is to provide those affected with a complete copy of the ACT.

Note: Changes are shown in bold italics.

AN ACT

Amending the act of December 10, 1974 (P.L.852, No.287), entitled "An act to protect the public health and safety by preventing excavation or demolition work from damaging underground lines used in providing electricity, communication, gas, oil delivery, oil product delivery, sewage, water or other service; imposing duties upon the providers of such service, recorders of deeds, and persons and other entities preparing drawings or performing excavation or demolition work; and prescribing penalties," further providing for the title of the act, for definitions, for duties of facility owners and for the duties of the One Call System; providing for liability, fees and governance of the One Call System; further providing for applicability; providing for the duties of project owners and for rights of the Auditor General; further providing for the governing board of the One Call System, for fines and penalties and for applicability to certain pipeline systems and facilities; providing for a voluntary payment dispute resolution process, for best efforts, for removal or tampering with a marking, for determination of position and type of lines and for impairment of rights and immunities; further providing for expiration; repealing provisions of the act of June 19, 2002 (P.L.421, No.61), known as the Propane and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act, concerning the prohibition of certain liquefied petroleum gas facilities or distributors from being subject to the Underground Utility Line Protection Law; and making an editorial change.

Hazardous Liquid Pipelines in Pennsylvania



BL03 Utilize Information Regarding Development around Transmission Pipelines

Practice Statement Transmission pipeline operators should provide information about their pipelines to local governments and property developers/owners who are planning development around their pipelines. Local government authorities regulating development should use this information to establish requirements regarding land use and development around transmission pipelines.

Audience Local Government, Transmission Pipeline Operator

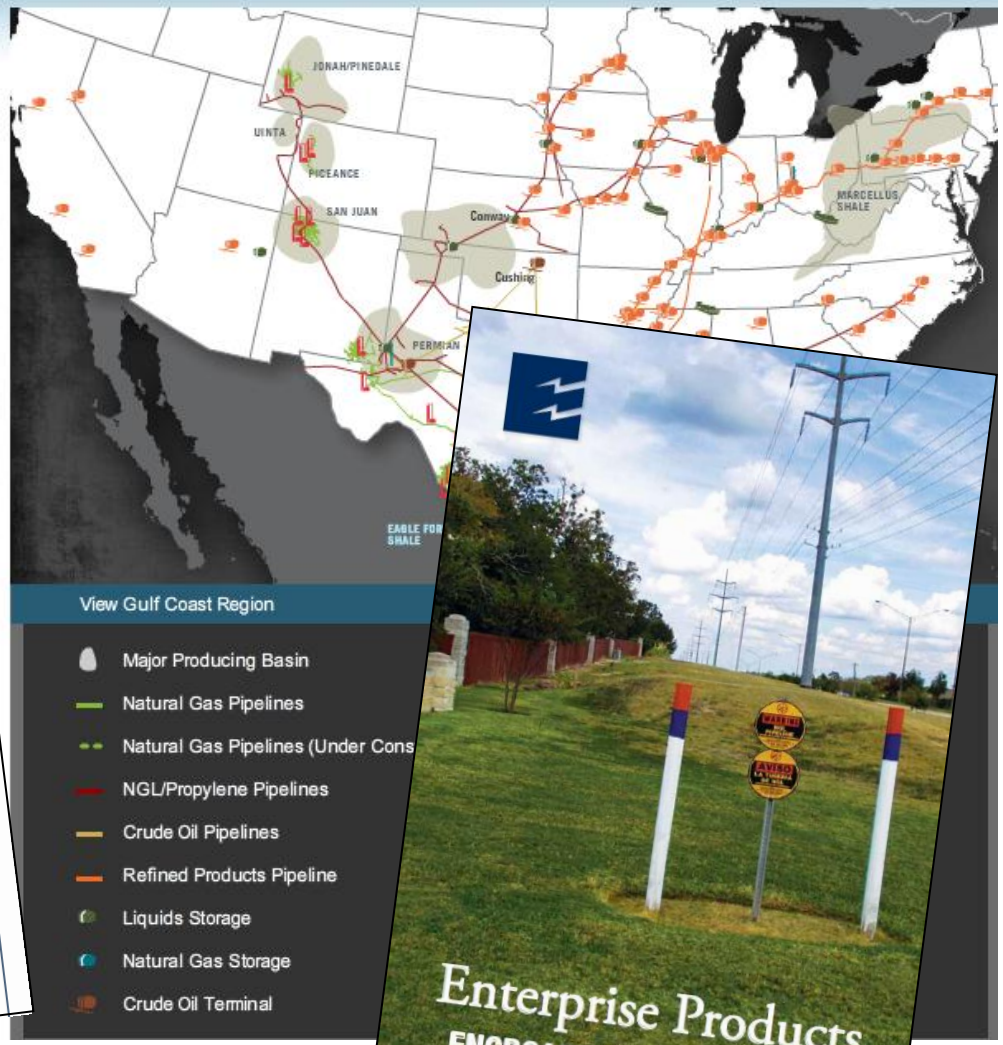
Enterprise Products
Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

Corporate Profile | Operations | Corporate Governance | Investors | News | Customers | Pipeline Safety

Corporate Profile

Business Profile

SYSTEM MAP



Refined Products Pipelines

Our refined products pipelines and related activities consist primarily of a regulated 4,700 mile products pipeline system and related terminal operations (the "Products Pipeline System") that generally extends in a northeasterly direction from the upper Texas Gulf Coast to the northeast United States; and, a 50% joint venture interest in Centennial Pipeline, which owns a 795 mile refined products pipeline system that extends from the upper Texas Gulf Coast to central Illinois.

The Products Pipeline System transports refined products, and to a lesser extent, petrochemicals such as ethylene and propylene and NGLs such as propane and normal butane. These refined products are produced by refineries and include gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, kerosene, distillates and heating oil. Refined products also include blend stocks such as raffinate and naphtha. Blend stocks are primarily used to produce gasoline or as a feedstock for certain petrochemicals. The Centennial Pipeline interconnects our Products Pipeline System near Creal Springs, Illinois, and effectively loops the Products Pipeline System between Beaumont, Texas and south Illinois. This permits effective supply of products to points south of Illinois as well as incremental product supply capacity to Midcontinent markets.

Our refined products pipelines and related activities include six refined products truck terminals located along the Products Pipeline System. In addition, we have refined products truck terminals located at Aberdeen, Mississippi and Boligee, Alabama adjacent to the Tombigbee River.

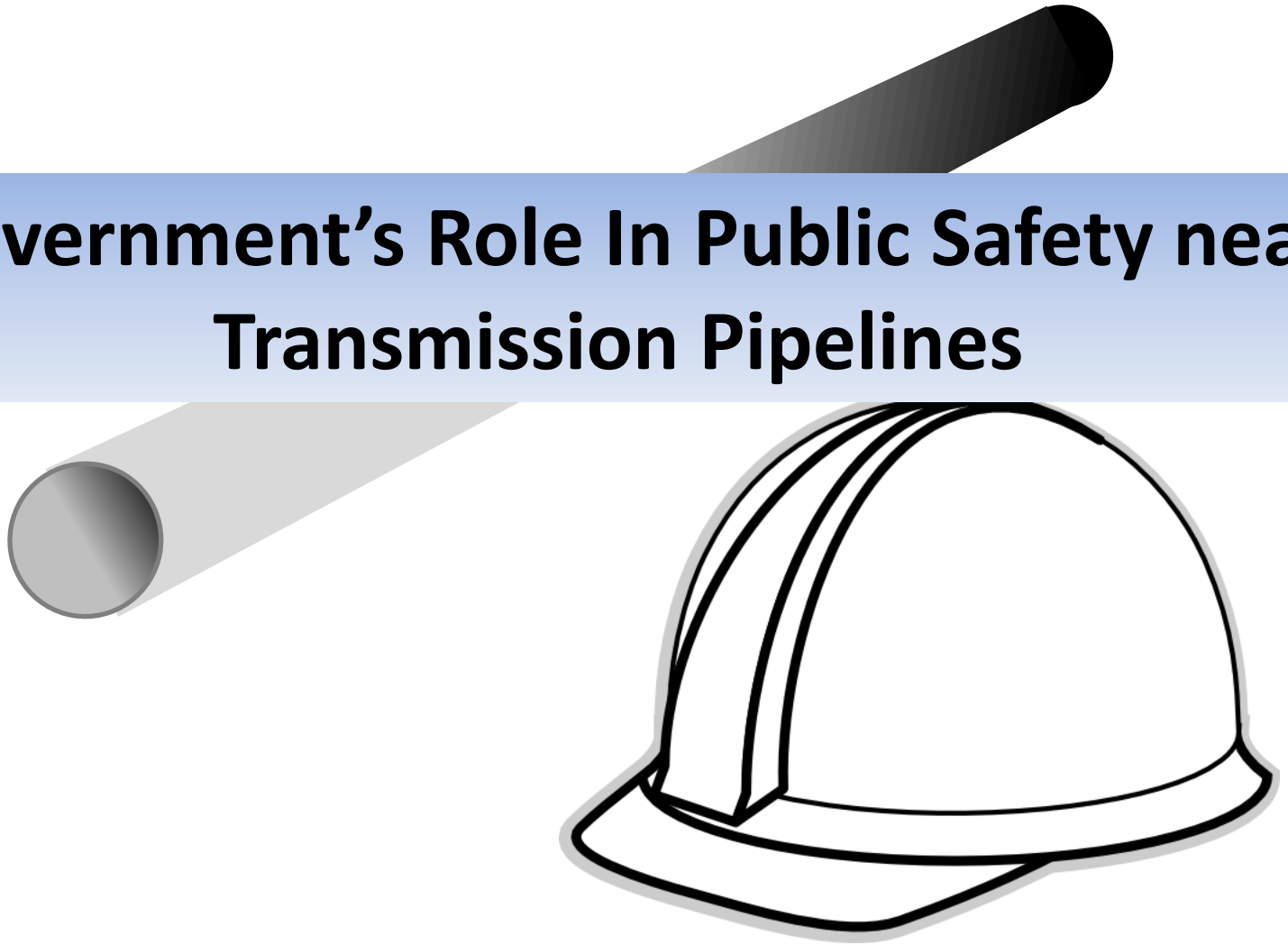
In November 2010, we acquired a refined products storage facility and barge dock located on the Houston Ship Channel in Pasadena, Texas.

In December 2006, we signed an agreement with Motiva Enterprises, LLC to construct and operate a refined products storage facility to support an expansion of Motiva's refinery in Port Arthur, Texas. In June 2010, we completed construction and commenced commercial operations of 20 storage tanks with a capacity of 5.3 MMBbls for gasoline and distillates, five 5-mile product pipelines connecting the storage facility to Motiva's refinery and distribution pipeline connections to the Colonial, Explorer and Sunoco pipelines. As part of a separate but complementary initiative, we constructed an 11-mile pipeline to connect the new storage facility in Port Arthur to our refined products terminal in Beaumont, Texas.

Refined products pipelines

Description of Asset	Ownership Interest	Location	Length (Miles)	Useable Storage Capacity (MMBbls)
Products Pipeline System	100% (1)	Texas to Midwest and Northeast U.S.	4,693	17.5

Government's Role In Public Safety near Transmission Pipelines



Who Regulates Pipeline Safety…Federal

Office of Pipeline Safety

Hazardous Materials Safety

Code of Federal Regulation
Pipeline Safety - Title 49 Part 190 - 199

SUBCHAPTER D--PIPELINE SAFETY

186-189		[Reserved]
190	190.1 to 190.341	PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS AND RULEMAKING PROCEDURES
191	191.1 to 191.27	TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE; ANNUAL REPORTS, INCIDENT REPORTS, AND SAFETY-RELATED CONDITION REPORTS
192	192.1 to 192.1015	TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS
193	193.2001 to 193.2917	LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES: FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS
194	194.1 to 194.121	RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES
195	195.0 to 195.589	TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS BY PIPELINE
196-197		[Reserved]
198	198.1 to 198.39	REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS TO AID STATE PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS
199	199.1 to 199.245	DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING

State Pipeline Safety Regulation
Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

PENNSYLVANIA
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

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+ Energy Efficiency, Conservation & Saving Information
+ Prepare Now
+ Workshops & Publications
+ Act 13 (Impact Fee)
+ System Improvement Charges (Act 11)
+ Filing Complaints
+ Rates & Tariffs
- Pipeline Safety
  - Act 13 (Impact Fee)
  - Act 127 (Pipeline Act)
  - Gas Safety Seminar Registration Form
+ More Related Links

Pipeline Safety

Jurisdiction

The Pennsylvania legislature has empowered the Public Utility Commission to direct and enforce safety standards for pipeline facilities and to regulate safety practices of certificated utilities engaged in the transportation of natural gas and other gas by pipeline.

The Commission is authorized to enforce federal safety standards as an agent for the U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety. The safety standards apply to the design, installation, operation, inspection, testing, construction, extension, replacement and maintenance of pipeline facilities. The PUC may prescribe additional pipeline safety standards over and above federal standards, provided they are not in conflict.

Whenever the Commission uncovers pipeline safety violations, it is empowered to direct the utility to take necessary steps to correct the violation.

The PUC investigates all methods or practices of pipeline companies, including reports, records and other information. PUC investigators inspect the property, buildings, plants and offices of the pipeline companies and inspect books, records, paper, email and documents relevant to the enforcement of the rules and regulations.

If an inspector finds evidence of a possible violation, a violation report is written. The Gas Safety Section will notify the gas utility of the results of the onsite evaluation, specifically citing the gas pipeline safety regulation the gas utility is apparently violating. The gas utility must answer with a written response to the PUC within 30 days of notification.

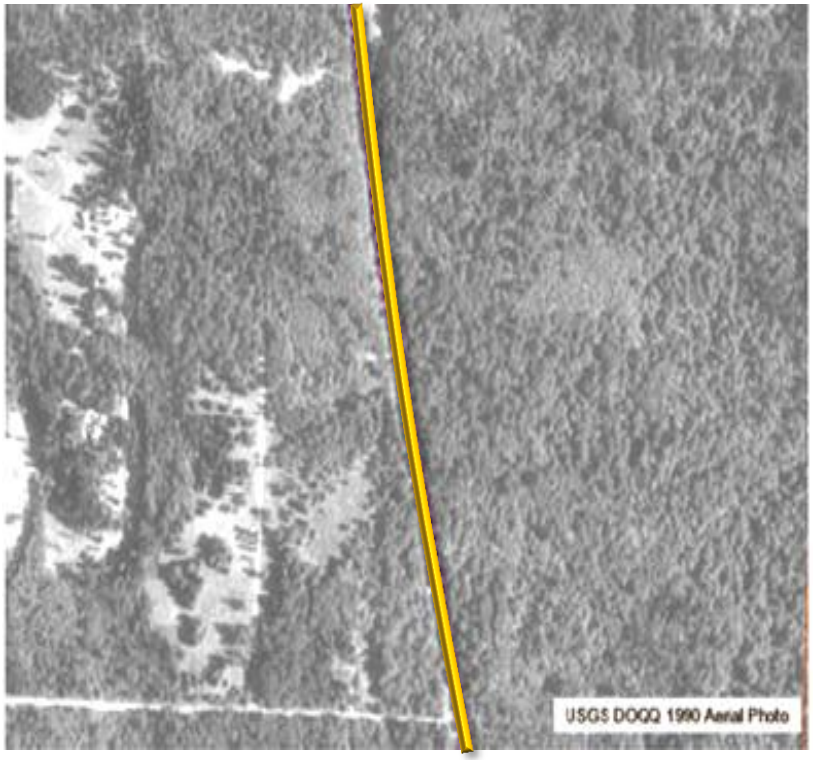
The gas utility and the Gas Safety Section will work together to reach an agreement on how to correct the violation. If an agreement cannot be reached, the Gas Safety Section can refer the problem to the PUC for formal resolution by issuing a

Local Land Planning Authority

Reducing potential impact of development near transmission pipelines

Growth along a transmission pipeline in Washington State…

1990



2002

pipa
Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance
PIPA-info.com

Increases Likelihood of Damage to the Pipeline

Impedes Access for Emergency Response & Safe Maintenance/Operation of the Pipeline

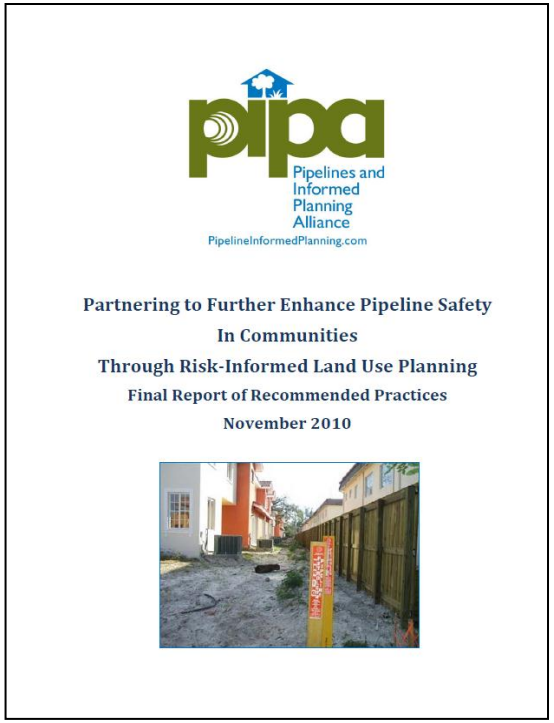
Increases Consequences

Choosing Better Options

About the PIPA Report

Created by a stakeholder group of ~130 participants representing a wide range of interests, organizations, and viewpoints on pipelines and community planning.

Scope: Existing Gas Transmission & Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
Stakeholders: Local Government, Property Developer/Owner, Pipeline Operator, Real Estate Commission
Scenarios: Baseline (implement in preparation for future) and New Development (Implement when use/development is proposed)
43 Recommended Practices



www.PIPA-Info.com

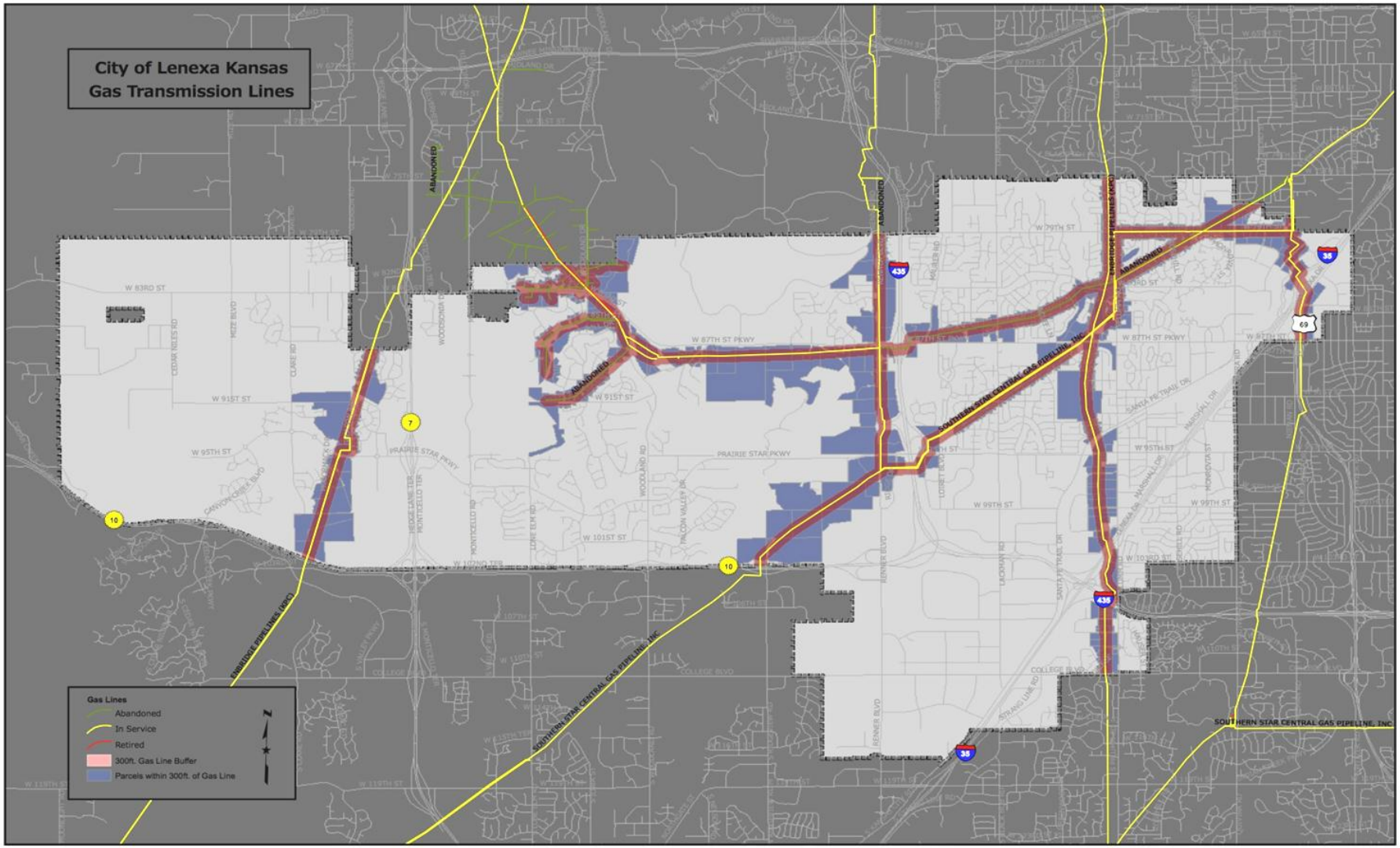
RP BL01 Obtain Transmission Pipeline Mapping Data

- Online map
- Pipeline type & commodity
- Operator name and contact
- Pipeline shape file

www.NPMS.phmsa.dot.gov

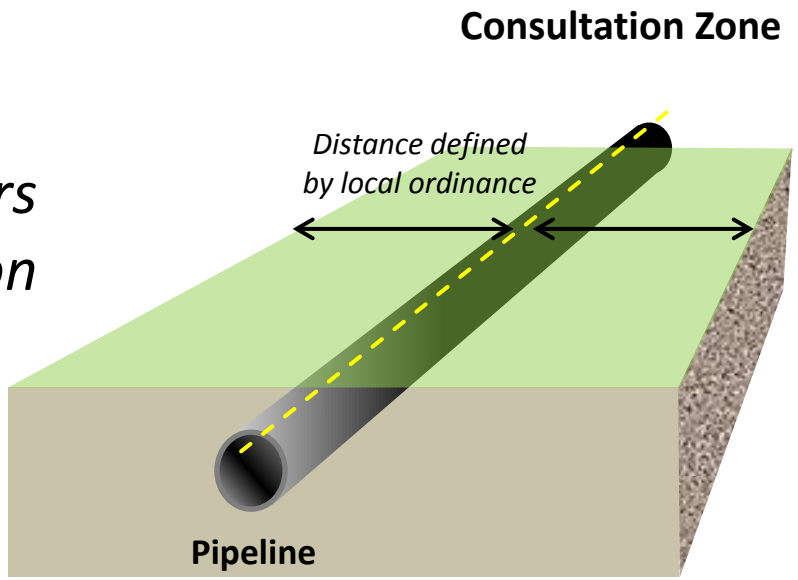
US DOT
npms
national pipeline mapping system

Incorporate Pipeline Maps on Internal GIS Maps



RP BL05 – Consultation Zone

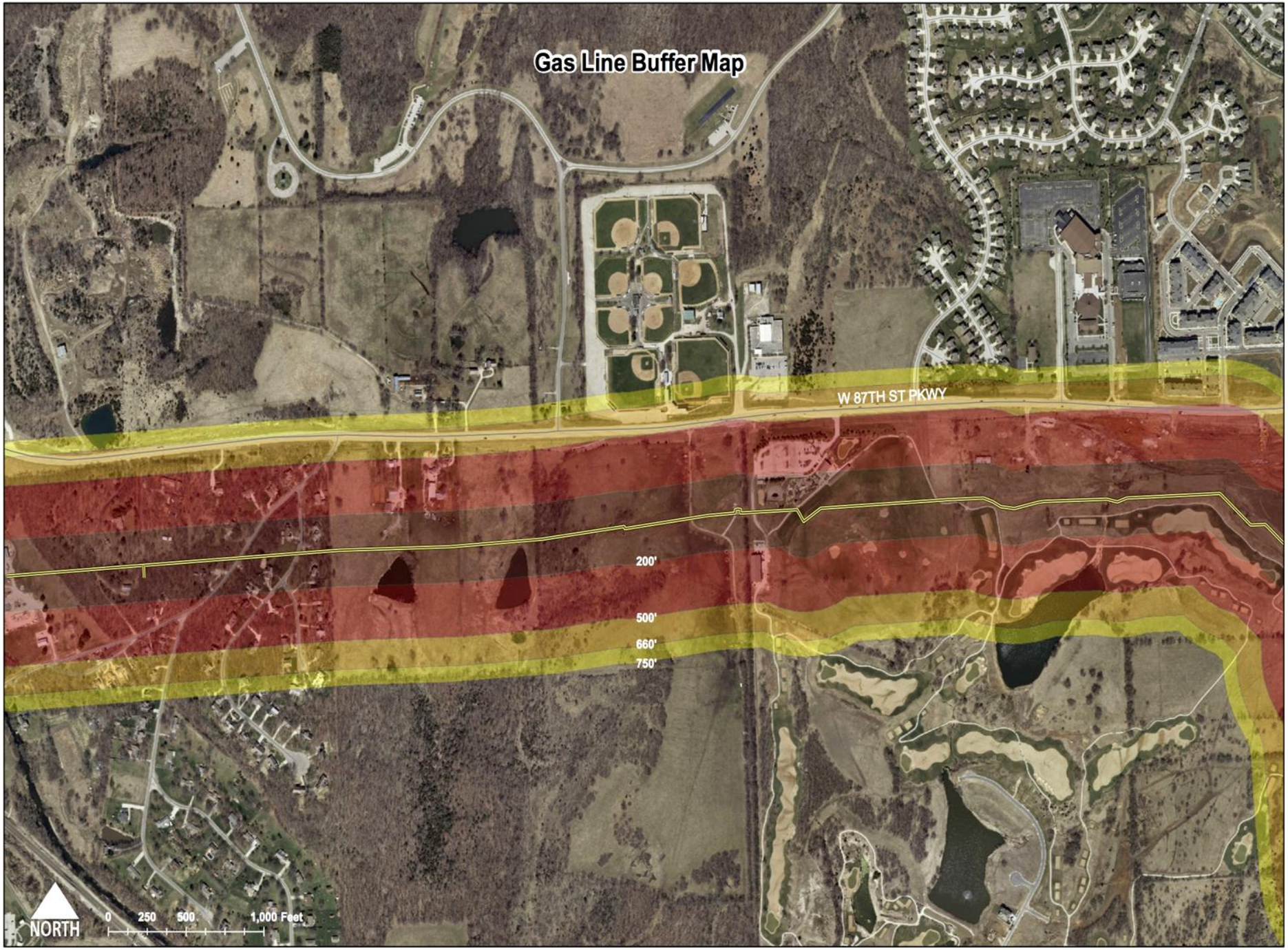
*Local governments should define a **"consultation zone"** to provide a mechanism for communication between property developers/owners and operators of nearby transmission pipelines when new land uses and property developments are being planned.*



Absent site-specific information:

- Natural Gas Pipelines = 660'-1,000'
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines = 1,000'-1,500'

pipa Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance
PIPA-info.com


Gas Line Buffer Map
W 87TH ST PKWY
200'
500'
660'
750'
NORTH
0
250
500
1,000 Feet

RP ND17 Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk in New Development for Residential, Mixed-Use,

...cul-de-sac streets should not be designed crossing a transmission pipeline as the only route of ingress or egress…

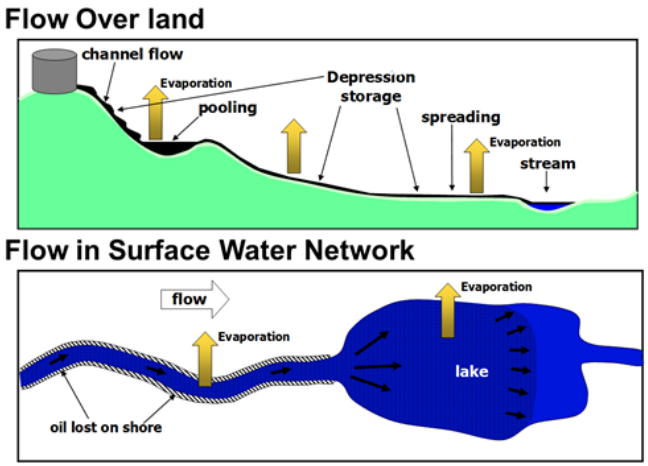
RP ND11 – Placing New Parking Lots

Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk through Design and Location of New Parking Lots and Parking Structures

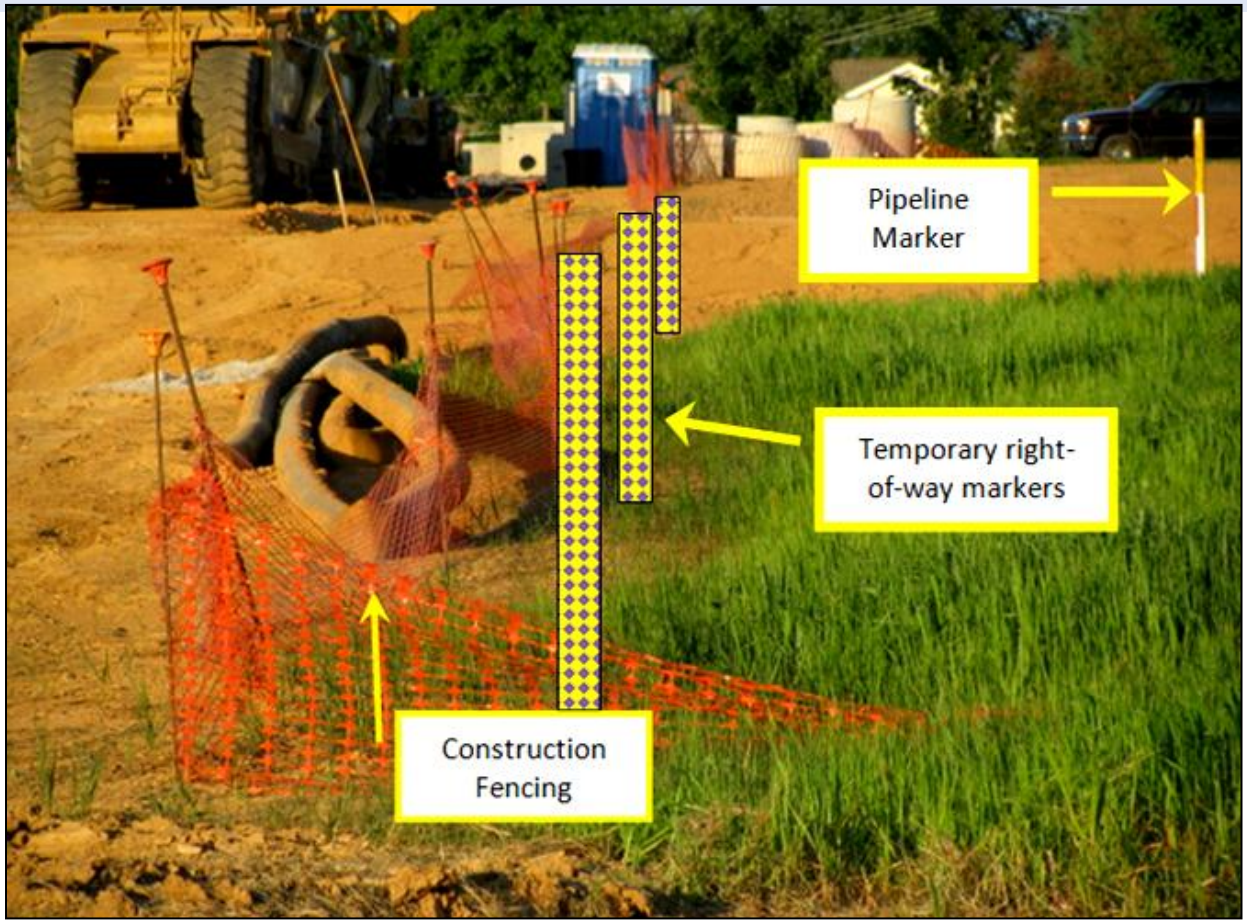
Review Design for Safe Integration with Transmission Pipeline ROW

Consider:

- Maximum separation between built environment and pipeline
- Alternate escape routes
- More stringent fire protection and fire endurance
- Future interference with pipeline operations and maintenance & emergency response
- Access for emergency response
- Locate water supply/sanitary sewers to prevent contamination in event of a pipeline release
- Fire, explosion, or toxic release impact models
- Prevention of future excavation damage
- Potential damage to pipeline due to impacts of development (i.e. runoff, overbearing)
- Avoiding difficult to evacuate buildings
- Effects of noise/odor from pipeline operations



Damage Prevention "Bucket"
RP ND24 Temporary Markers for Construction



Install Temporary Markers on
Edge of Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way
Prior to Construction Adjacent to Right-of-Way

Emergency Preparedness "Bucket"
RP ND 23 Consider Site Emergency Response Plans in Land Use Development

- Access to shutoff valves
- Access for emergency response personnel/equipment
- Location/capacity of water supply/fire hydrants
- Potential ICS, triage, and staging areas

…review of existing ROW can illustrate the benefit of land planning practices & identify locations for enhance emergency preparedness…

Resources for State & Local Governments

VDEM & PHMSA – Hazard Mitigation Plan

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pipeline Safety Stakeholder Communications
Pipeline Safety Connects Us All

Home | General Public | Emergency Officials | Local Officials | Excavators | Property Developer/ Owner | Pipeline Safety Advocates | State Regulators | Federal Agencies | Industry | Contact Us

- PIPA General
- PIPA Audiences
- PIPA Downloads

Site Pages
- About Pipelines
- Regulatory Oversight
- Safety Programs
- Public Outreach

State Pipeline Profiles:
Choose One...

Print

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Pipelines

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

State and local governments create hazard mitigation plans (HMP) to identify ways they can protect the health, safety and economic interests of their communities by reducing the impacts of both natural and man-made hazards. Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. It is an essential element of emergency management, along with preparedness, response and recovery.

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

PHMSA in partnership with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management is developing guide materials for incorporation of pipeline hazards into state and local mitigation plans.

Virginia Department of Emergency Management

PHMSA and Virginia Department of Emergency Management Pilot Project

In 2012, PHMSA and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) undertook a pilot project to determine an approach to encourage state and local governments to incorporate gas and hazardous liquid pipelines into their emergency management hazard mitigation plans. The focus of this effort is toward the inclusion of the PIPA Recommended Practices as mitigative solutions to identified pipeline hazards. The pilot initiative is supported by the ad hoc PIPA Communication Team and several pipeline operator representatives.

Pipelines are Manmade Hazards

Gas and hazardous liquid pipelines are constructed by and for pipeline companies for the transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. By the nature of the potentially hazardous products they carry, pipelines should be included in the lists of hazards that communities consider when developing hazard mitigation plans. Knowledge of pipeline hazards can enable informed decisions to be made about how to manage the risks and develop mitigation strategies.

Pipeline manifold impacted by flooding

Natural Hazards Present Risk to Pipelines

While pipelines are often thought of as presenting risks to communities, natural hazards can impact the integrity of pipelines. Although natural hazards are cited as the cause in fewer than ten percent (10%) of pipeline incidents, the failure of a large-diameter, high-pressure natural gas or hazardous liquid transmission pipeline during an earthquake or hurricane event can significantly complicate a communities' ability to respond and recover from the event.

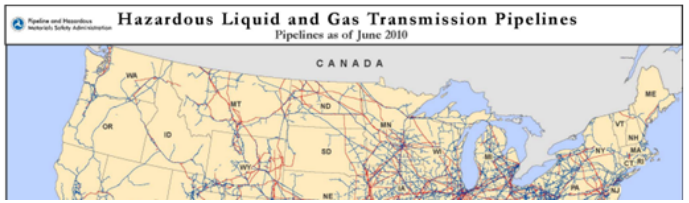
Pipelines are Critical Infrastructure

Our gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipeline systems are a vital part of the U.S. transportation and energy supply infrastructure. Airports, power generating stations, and major industries, as well as commercial businesses and residents depend on the energy and raw manufacturing products delivered via pipelines. Pipeline disruptions impact our economy, public health, and even national security.

Pipeline Hazard Mitigation Strategies

PHMSA has identified four mitigation strategies wherein state and local governments have the authority to reduce the risk of pipeline hazards:

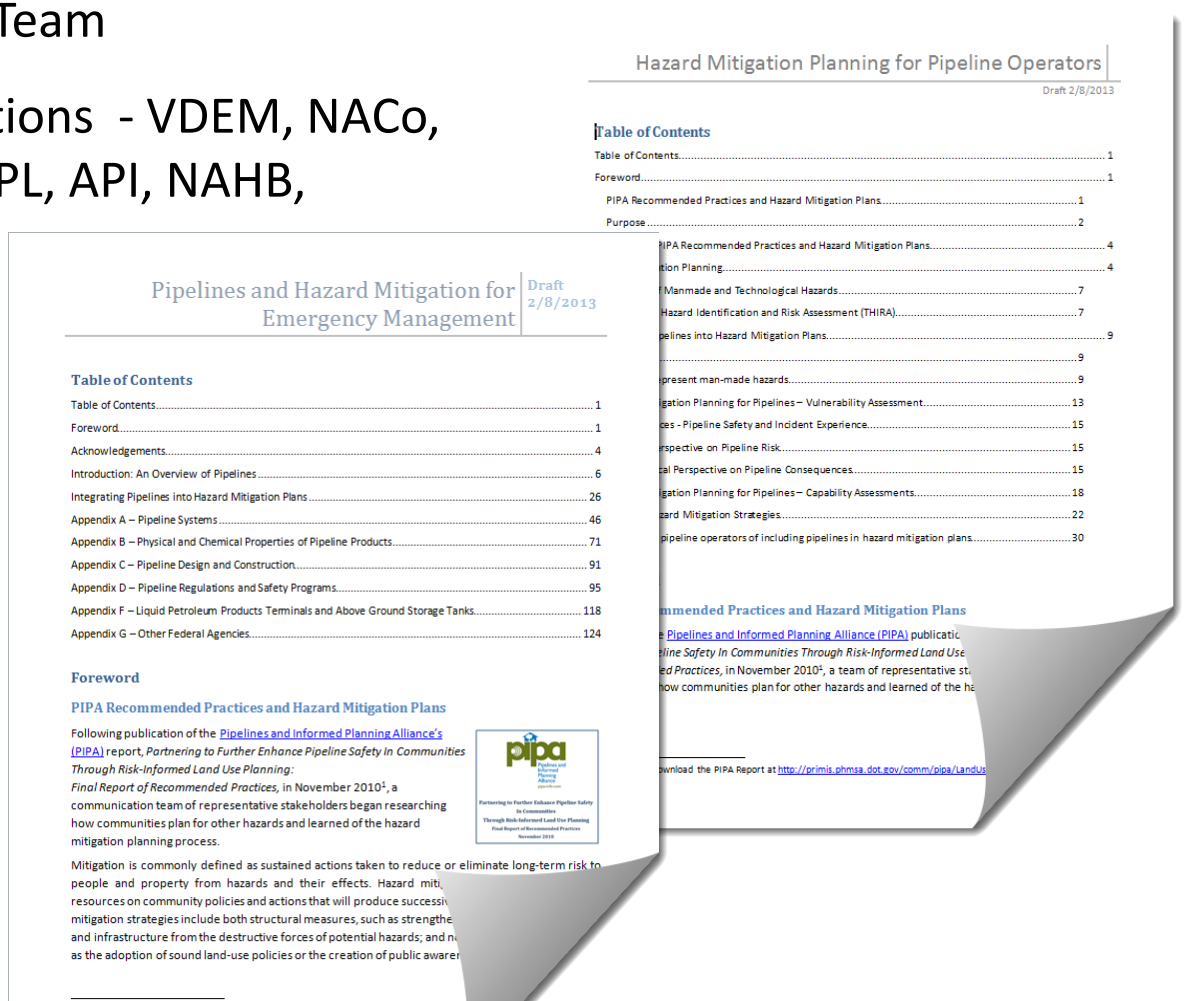
- Pipeline awareness - education and outreach,
- Excavation damage prevention,
- Land use and development planning near transmission pipelines, and
- Emergency response planning for pipeline emergencies.



Hazard Mitigation for Pipelines Primers

Primers for Hazard Mitigation Managers and Pipeline Operators - Currently in draft. Looking to release final version by June 17, 2013. Being reviewed by:

- PIPA Communication Team
- Stakeholder Organizations - VDEM, NACo, NLC, AGA, INGAA, AOPL, API, NAHB, NAPSR



Hazard Mitigation Planning for Pipeline Operators

Draft 2/8/2013

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Pipelines and Hazard Mitigation for Emergency Management

Draft 2/8/2013

Table of Contents

Foreword

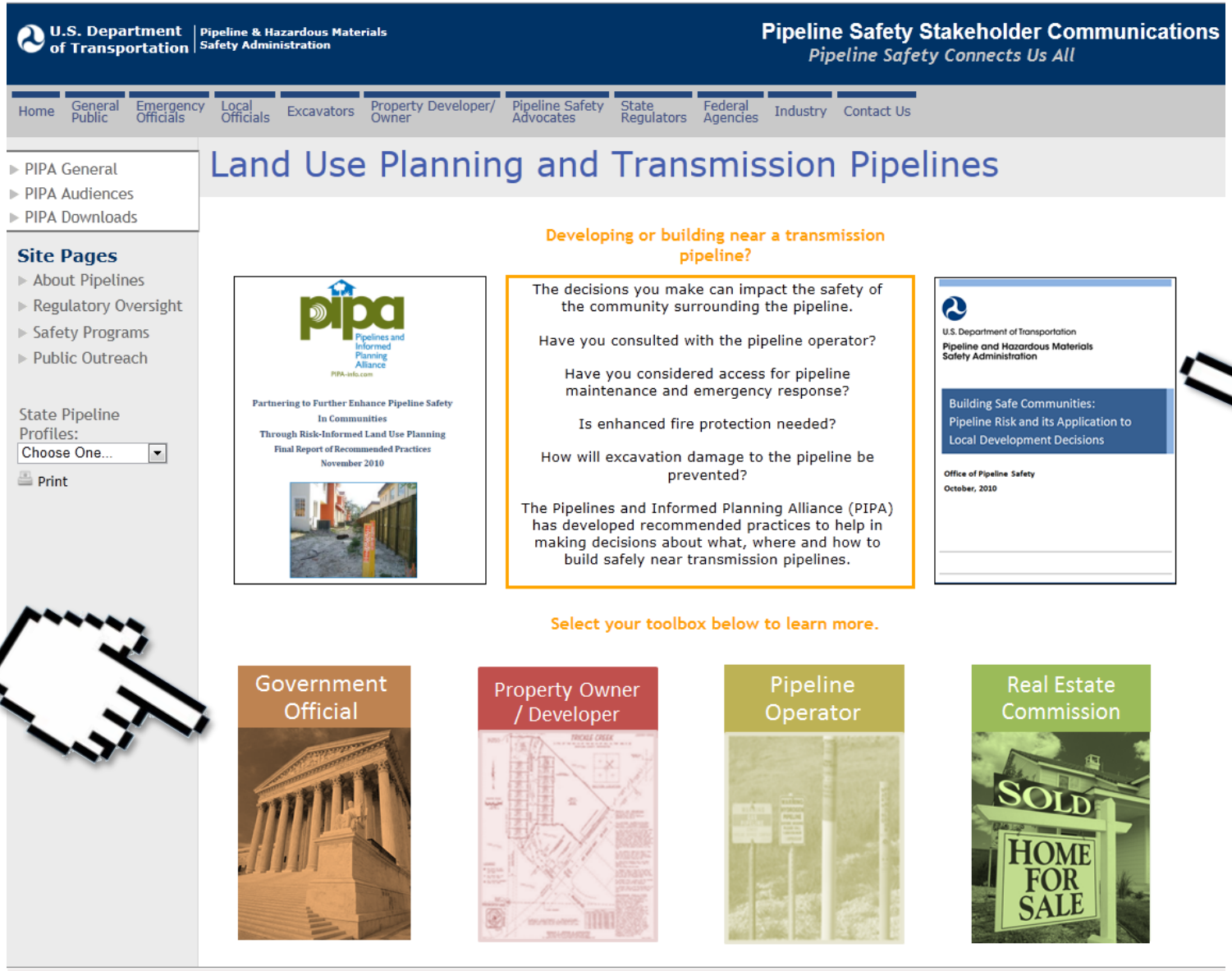
PIPA Recommended Practices and Hazard Mitigation Plans

Following publication of the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance's (PIPA) report, *Partnering to Further Enhance Pipeline Safety In Communities Through Risk-Informed Land Use Planning: Final Report of Recommended Practices*, in November 2010[1], a communication team of representative stakeholders began researching how communities plan for other hazards and learned of the hazard mitigation planning process.

Mitigation is commonly defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Hazard miti... resources on community policies and actions that will produce successiv... mitigation strategies include both structural measures, such as strengthe... and infrastructure from the destructive forces of potential hazards; and n... as the adoption of sound land-use policies or the creation of public awarer...

PIPA Online Resources

PIPA-info.com



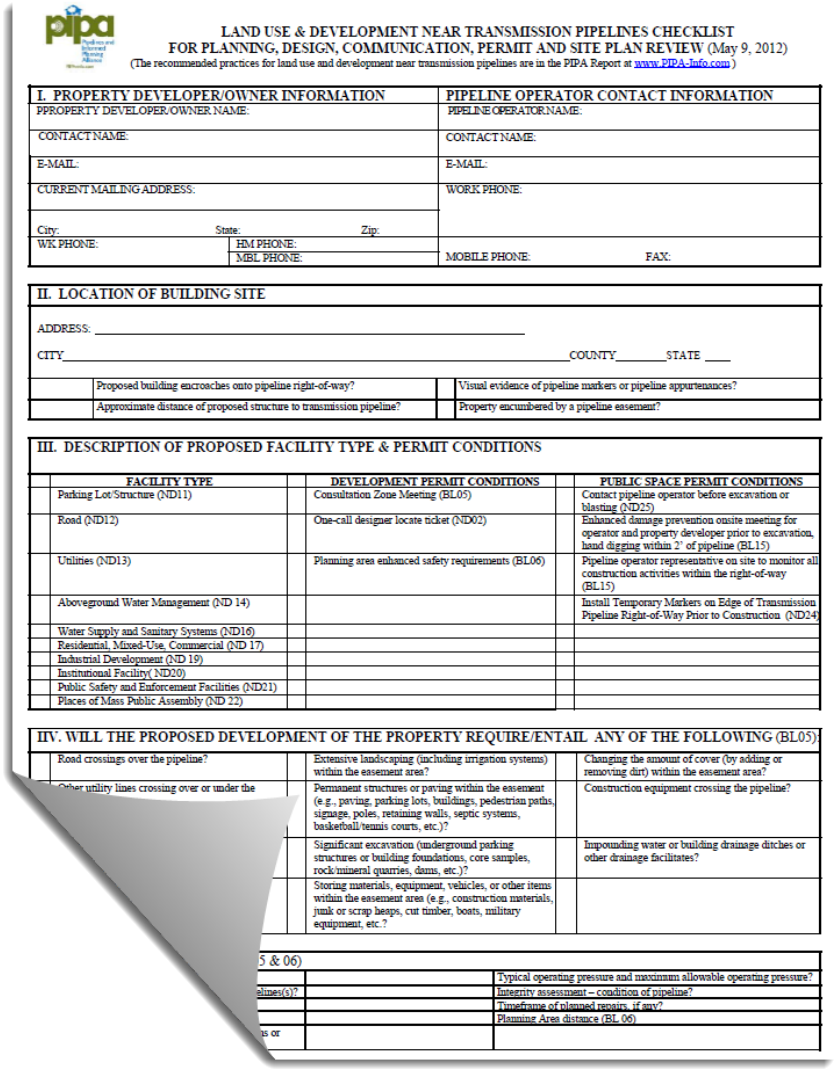
Information about National Pipeline Risk

Land Use & Development near Transmission Pipelines Checklist

Similar to an Environmental Assessment Checklist

Can Be Used to:

- Facilitate Communication
- Inform Land Acquisition
- Guide Pre-Planning &Design
- Permit & Site Plan Review



LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT NEAR TRANSMISSION PIPELINES CHECKLIST
FOR PLANNING, DESIGN, COMMUNICATION, PERMIT AND SITE PLAN REVIEW (May 9, 2012)
(The recommended practices for land use and development near transmission pipelines are in the PIPA Report at www.PIPA-Info.com)

I. PROPERTY DEVELOPER/OWNER INFORMATION	PIPELINE OPERATOR CONTACT INFORMATION
PPROPERTY DEVELOPER/OWNER NAME:	PIPELINE OPERATOR NAME:
CONTACT NAME:	CONTACT NAME:
E-MAIL:	E-MAIL:
CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS:	WORK PHONE:
City: State: Zip:	
WK PHONE: HM PHONE: MBL PHONE:	MOBILE PHONE: FAX:

II. LOCATION OF BUILDING SITE

ADDRESS: _____

CITY_____COUNTY_____STATE ____

Proposed building encroaches onto pipeline right-of-way?	Visual evidence of pipeline markers or pipeline appurtenances?
Approximate distance of proposed structure to transmission pipeline?	Property encumbered by a pipeline easement?

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY TYPE & PERMIT CONDITIONS

FACILITY TYPE	DEVELOPMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS	PUBLIC SPACE PERMIT CONDITIONS
Parking Lot/Structure (ND11)	Consultation Zone Meeting (BL05)	Contact pipeline operator before excavation or blasting (ND25)
Road (ND12)	One-call designer locate ticket (ND02)	Enhanced damage prevention onsite meeting for operator and property developer prior to excavation, hand digging within 2' of pipeline (BL15)
Utilities (ND13)	Planning area enhanced safety requirements (BL06)	Pipeline operator representative on site to monitor all construction activities within the right-of-way (BL15)
Aboveground Water Management (ND 14)		Install Temporary Markers on Edge of Transmission Pipeline Right-of-Way Prior to Construction (ND24)
Water Supply and Sanitary Systems (ND16)		
Residential, Mixed-Use, Commercial (ND 17)		
Industrial Development (ND 19)		
Institutional Facility(ND20)		
Public Safety and Enforcement Facilities (ND21)		
Places of Mass Public Assembly (ND 22)		

IIV. WILL THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY REQUIRE/ENTAIL ANY OF THE FOLLOWING (BL05)

Road crossings over the pipeline?	Extensive landscaping (including irrigation systems) within the easement area?	Changing the amount of cover (by adding or removing dirt) within the easement area?
Other utility lines crossing over or under the	Permanent structures or paving within the easement (e.g., paving, parking lots, buildings, pedestrian paths, signage, poles, retaining walls, septic systems, basketball/tennis courts, etc.)?	Construction equipment crossing the pipeline?
	Significant excavation (underground parking structures or building foundations, core samples, rock/mineral quarries, dams, etc.)?	Impounding water or building drainage ditches or other drainage facilitates?
	Storing materials, equipment, vehicles, or other items within the easement area (e.g., construction materials, junk or scrap heaps, cut timber, boats, military equipment, etc.?	

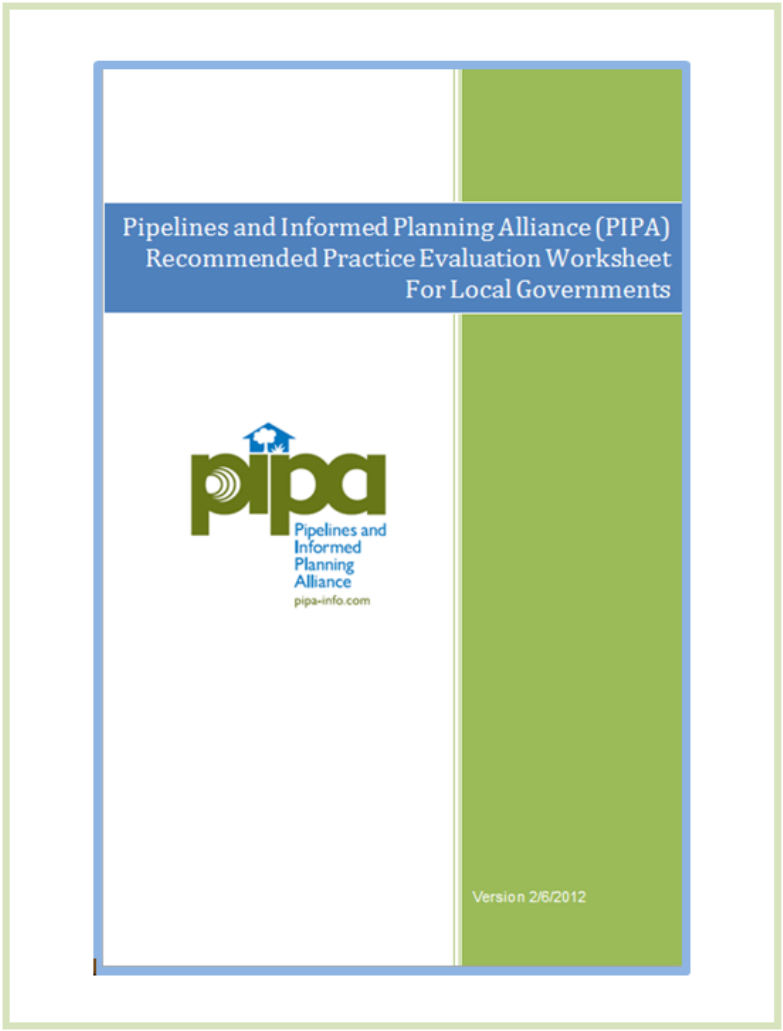
5 & 06)

elines(s)?		Typical operating pressure and maximum allowable operating pressure?
		Integrity assessment – condition of pipeline?
		Timeframe of planned repair, if any?
s or		Planning Area distance (BL 06)

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance
PIPA-info.com

PIPA RP Evaluation Worksheet for Local Governments

Perform a gap analyses comparing your community's current practices to the PIPA recommended practices.



Examples of Land Use Ordinances

- PIPA Model Ordinance – Appendix B in the PIPA Report
- Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington

APPENDIX B

PIPA Report, November 2010

Bill No. _____

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO LAND USE,

CONSTRUCTION, AND PUBLIC SAFETY NEAR GAS TRANMISSION AND/OR HAZARDOUS

LIQUID TR

WHEREAS

hazardous liquids

WHEREAS

through portions

WHEREAS

and/or the enviro

WHEREAS

features to minim

WHEREAS

M·R·S·C Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington

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ask MRSC

Public Safety Tools & Resources

- MRSC Public Safety Inquiries
- Links to Other Public Safety Sites
- New MRSC Library Acquisitions
- Selected MRSC Library Holdings - Emergency Management
- Law Enforcement Agencies Records Retention Schedule & Management Manual
- Public Safety Standards - RCW 10.101.030

MRSC Tools and Resources

- Library Loan Request
- MRSC Index
- MRSC Publications List
- Research Request
- Sample Local Government Documents

Subjects › Public Safety › Pipeline Safety › Planning Near Pipelines: Sample Ordinances and Information Resources

Updated 12/2011

Planning Near Pipelines: Sample Land Use Ordinances

This page, part of MRSC's Planning Near Pipelines section, contains sample land use ordinances which contain some of the best practices for planning near pipelines.

- MRSC Consultation Zone Model Ordinance, 06/2006

Washington State

- Benton County Ordinance No. 474 - Amends Ch. 9.08, Platting and Subdivisions; includes requirement for consultation with owner/operator of a pipeline for properties within 150 feet of a hazardous product transmission pipeline, passed 07/12/2010 - See, in particular, sections 10(h) and 12
- King County Code Sec. 21A.12.140 - Setbacks from regional utility corridors (provides for 100-foot setback for any structure designed for human occupancy, and five feet for almost all other structures
- Kirkland Ordinance No. 4371 - Adds Ch. 118, hazardous liquid pipelines; zoning code amendments regulating activities near hazardous liquid pipelines, passed 08/07/2012
- La Center Ordinance No. 2009-013 - Adds Ch. 18.157, Sensitive Utility Corridor Overlay District, passed 11/24/2009
- Redmond Municipal Code Ch. 21.26 - Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
- Roy Ordinance No. 863 - Adds Ch.11-39, Pipeline Consultation Zone; for designated activities within 660 feet of a hazardous liquid or natural gas transmission line, passed 12/12/2011
- Skagit County Ordinance No. O201110010 - Adds Sec. 14.16.835, Pipeline Safety; requires consultation with pipeline operators for development within pipeline consultation areas, passed 12/05/2011
- Whatcom County Code Ch. 20.81 - Pipeline Safety

Out of State

- Austin, TX
  - Austin Municipal Code Sec. 25-2-516 - Land Use Development - Development Near a Hazardous Pipeline
  - Austin Municipal Code Sec. 25-4-134 - Subdivision - Platting Requirements - Hazardous Pipelines
- Brookings County, SD County Code Article 24.00 - Transmission Pipeline Risk Reduction Overlay District
- Champaign County, IL Ordinance No. 841 - Amendments to the County Zoning Ordinance re: Pipeline Impact Radius, passed 11/2008
- O'Fallon, MO
  - O'Fallon Municipal Code - Title IV - Land and Use - Zoning Code. Article VI. Supplementary District Regulations, Sec. 400.250 - Pipeline Setbacks
  - Area Plan Application - Planned Developments - Requires identification of pipeline easements, see page 5

See also the MRSC related page Washington Local Government Pipeline Information for other pipeline

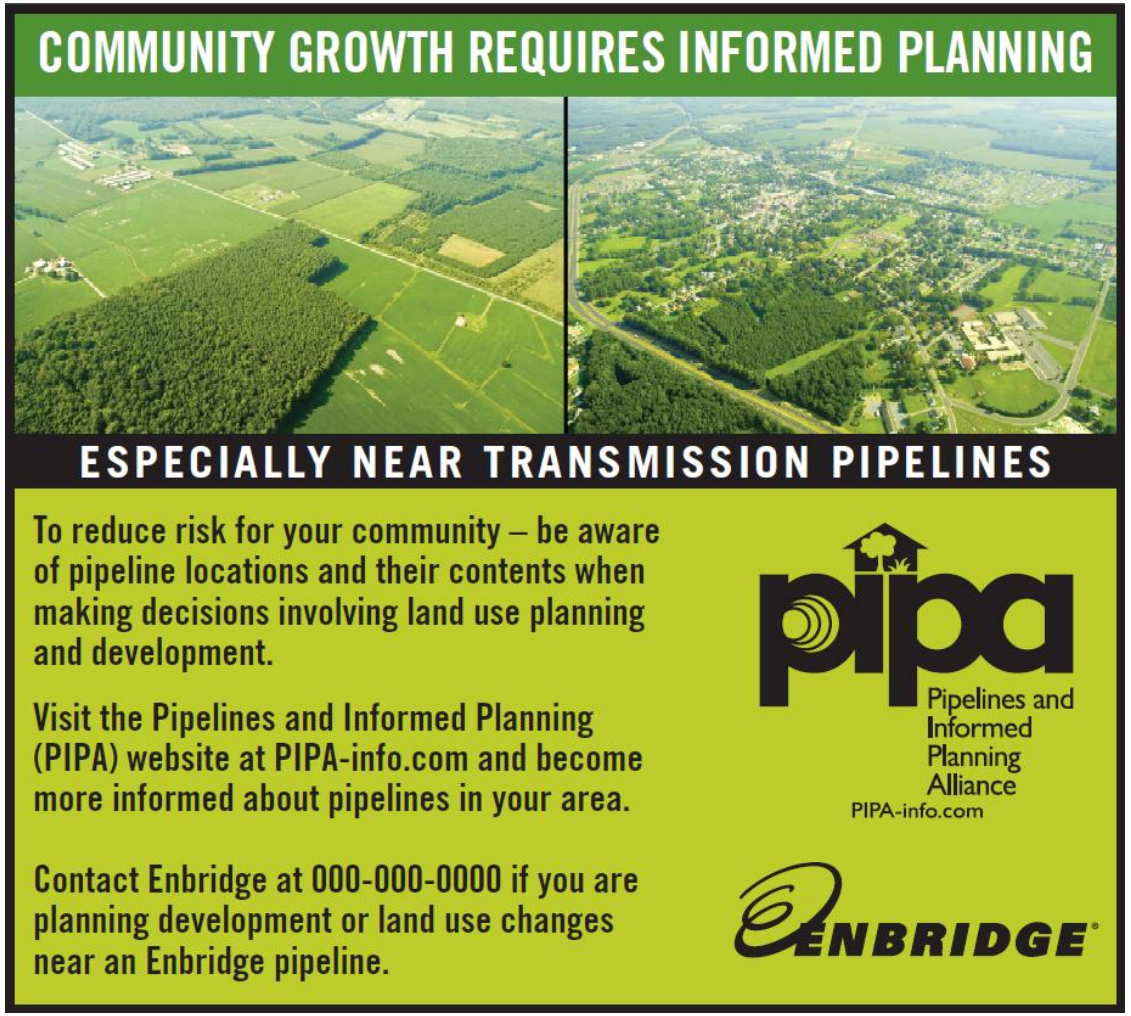
http://www.mrsc.org/artdocmisc/landusegas.pdf#page=49

http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/pubsafe/transpipeords.aspx

pipa Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance

PIPA-info.com

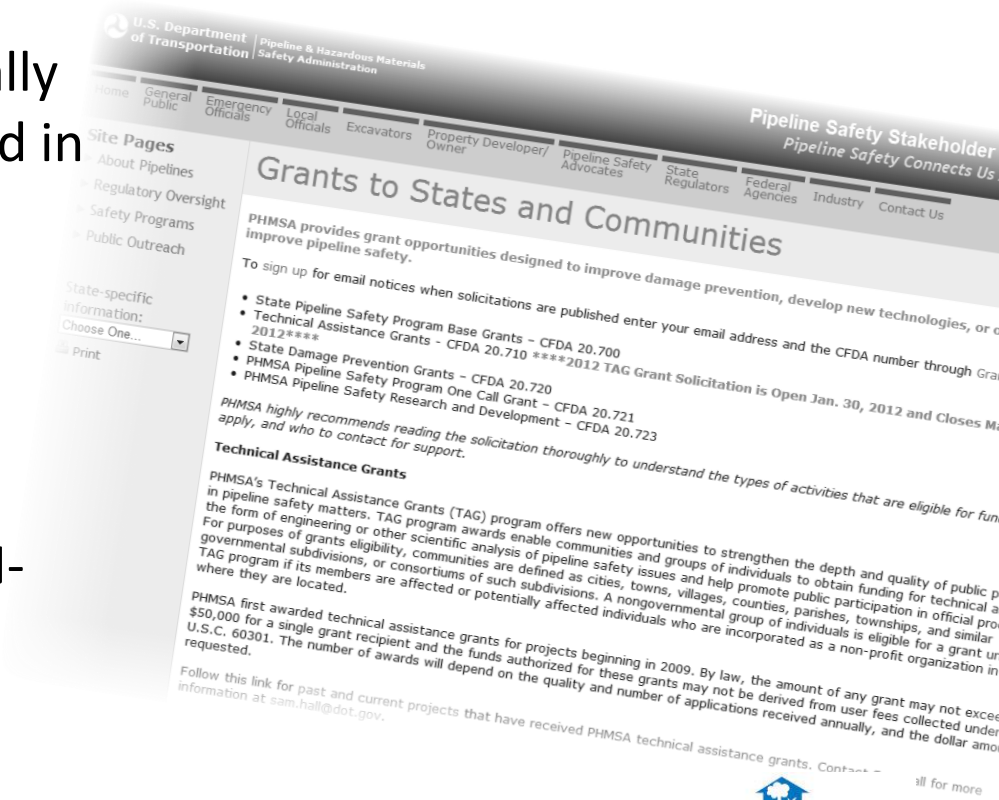
PIPA Promotional Material



US DOT PHMSA Technical Assistance Grants

Purpose: *to make grants to local communities and organizations for technical assistance related to pipeline safety issues* (includes implementing PIPA RPs & enhancing hazard mitigation plans to incorporate pipelines)

- Annual grants up to $50K typically posted in Jan – Feb and awarded in September
- Sign up for alerts when the solicitation is posted on http://www.grants.gov
- CFDA number 20.710
- Funding number DTPH56-12-SN-000001



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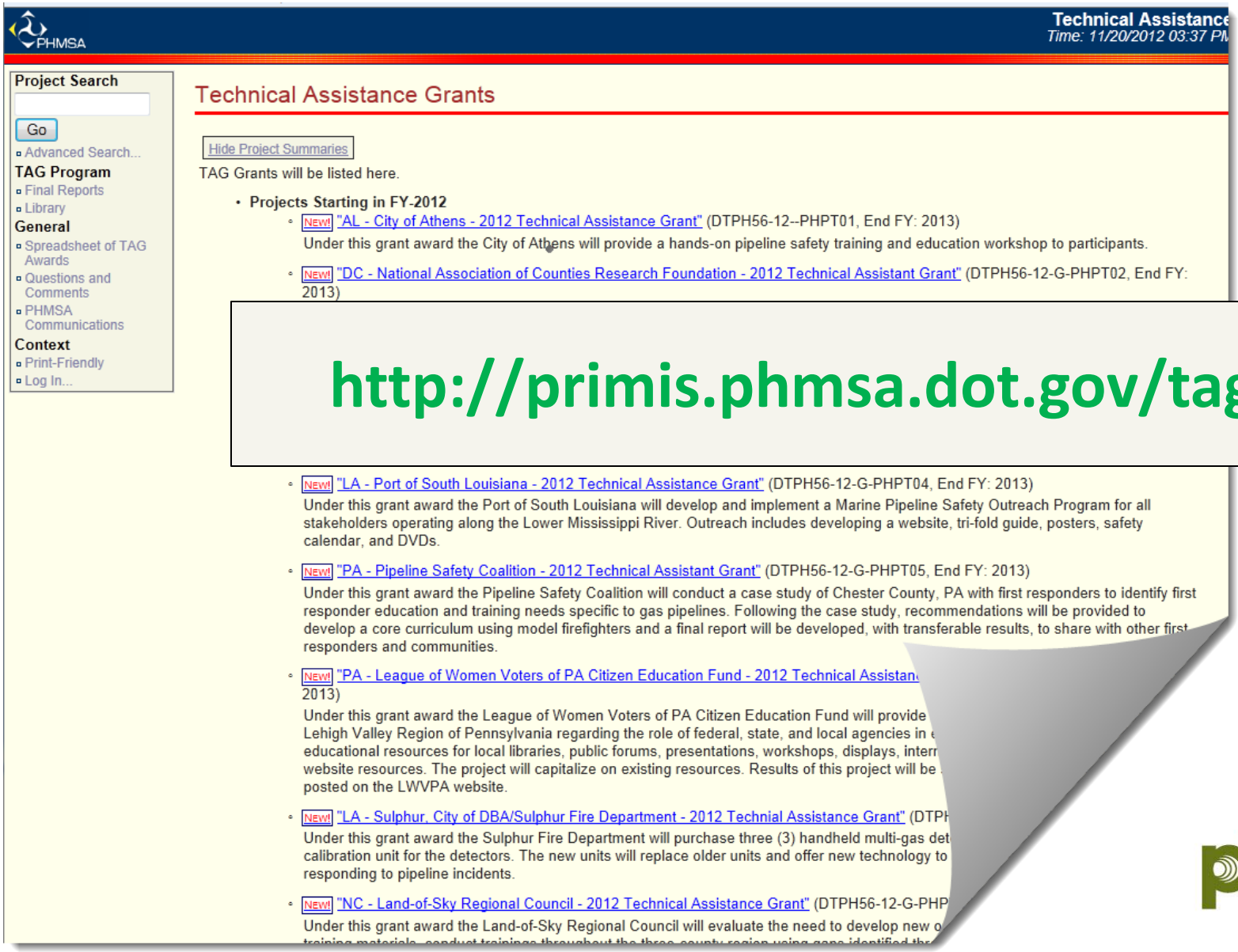

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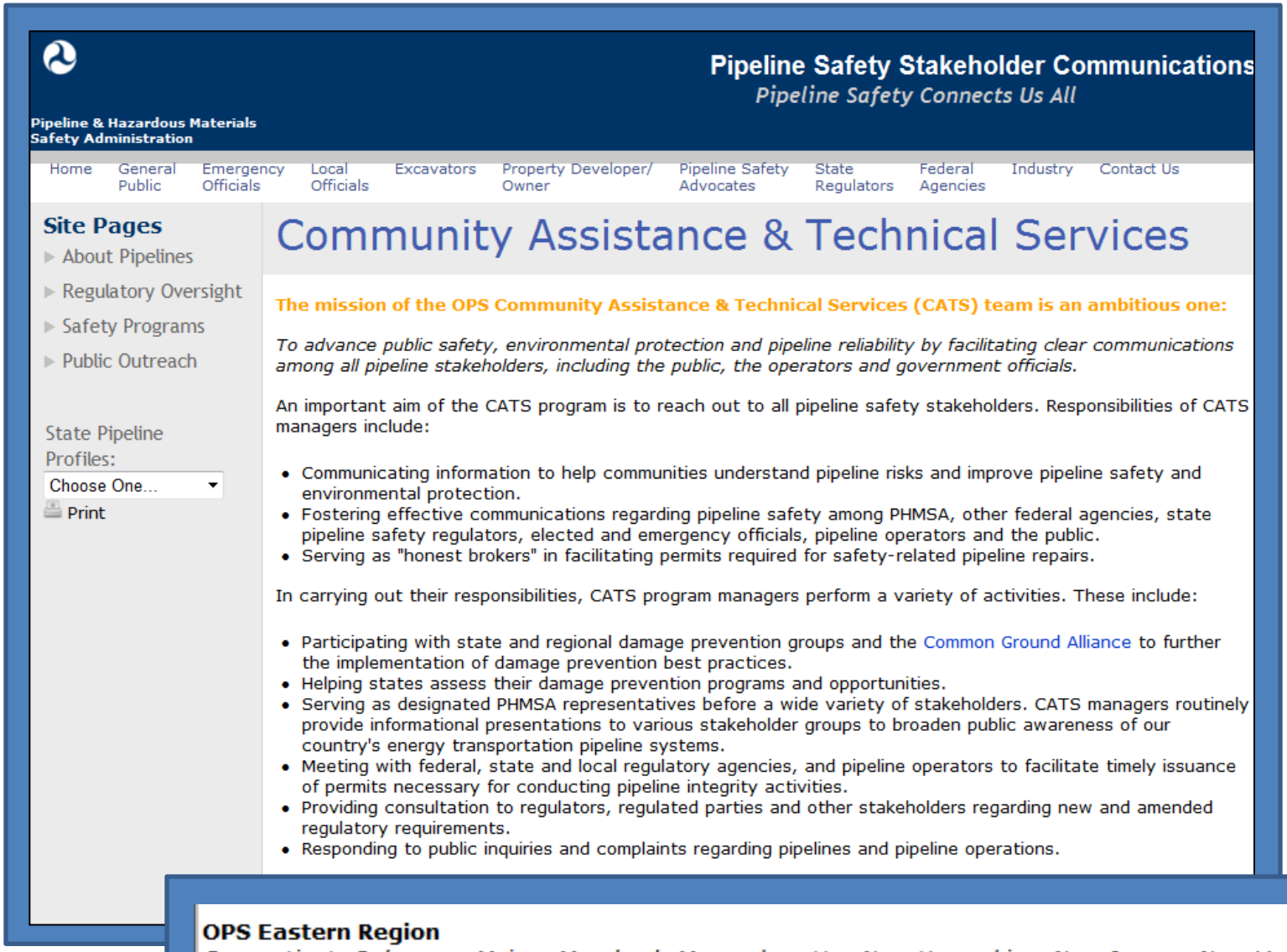

OPS Eastern Region

Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; Washington, D.C.; West Virginia.

Karen Gentile:
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Phone: (609) 989-2252

Alex Dankanich:
alex.dankanich@dot.gov
Phone: (202) 550-0481

Next Steps for Local Governments

- Locate pipelines in you jurisdiction (NPMS)
- Read the PIPA Report & Tools
- Assess your communities level of risk tolerance for land use/development near pipelines
- Put a plan in place to address your community's needs using PIPA recommended practices
- Consider pipelines in your hazard mitigation plan
- Contact the pipeline operators in your area to inform them of the actions

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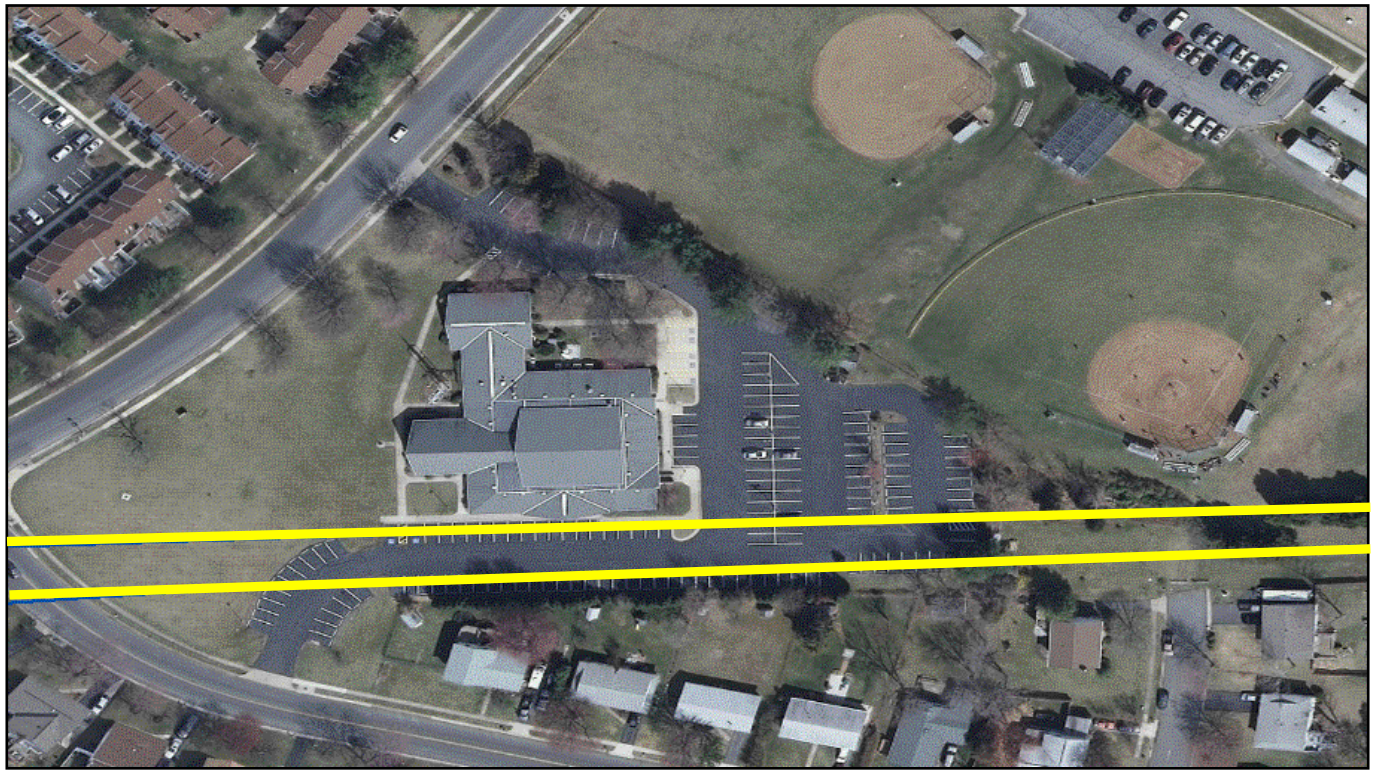
RP ND22 Reduce Transmission Pipeline Risk through Design and Location of New Places of Mass Public Assembly



…Evacuation routes should…have a safe means of egress with exits located where they would not be made inaccessible by the impacts of a pipeline incident…

Questions?

AICP #e. 23343

Please visit the Certification Maintenance section of APA's website (www.planning.org/cm) to claim your credits; you may use the following steps:

(1) Login using your ID# and password.

(2) Select My CM log

(3) Select Add Credits

(4) Under Browse you have the option of searching by Date, Provider, or Distance Education and using the search box to type in the name of the event or activity and clicking go

(5) If you search Activities by Date, on the left of the calendar view, please use the "previous" and "next" options to locate the month. On the right of the calendar view, please use the "previous" and "next" options to select the year

(6) If searching Activities by Provider, using the letters, please select the initial of the first name of the provider. From the list, then select the name of the provider

(7) Select the "Past Events" tab to locate the event you have attended

(8) If searching Distance Education, after selecting, you will see a list of all distance education activities. To select, click on the name of the activity

(9) A pop-up box will appear.

(10) Please rate, add a comment (optional), and click on the Ethics statement and answer

(11) Click submit and the CM credits should appear in your CM log

If you have problems reporting your CM credits or have general questions about our CM program, please contact AICPCM@planning.org. APA's customer service associates are available to assist you.

Thank you for your time and interest in pipeline safety!

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Program Development
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US DOT PHMSA

U.S. Department of Transportation | Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

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