• Evacuate the area near a leak and move in the direction upwind of the leak.

HOW TO REPORT A PIPELINE LEAK

If you are working inside the battery limits of a chemical or petrochemical plant and detect a pipeline leak or pipe damage, you should call the plant control room immediately and report the location and circumstances of the leak or damage. If you are working at a location that is outside the controlled boundary of a plant then you should call 911 and report the location and circumstances of the leak. Any damage or leaks observed in a Pipeline Technology pipeline either inside or outside of a plant should be immediately reported by calling 1-888-650-4443.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have questions or need additional information about our pipelines (non-emergency), please write to or contact us at:

General Manager Pipeline Technology 1048 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Tel: 225-343-0543 Fax: 225-336-1849



PIPELINE TECHNOLOGY 1048 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70802 In case of an emergency, to report suspicious activity, or to report a suspected leak, please call our emergency number (toll free) **1-888-650-4443**.



WHO WE ARE

Pipeline Technology has been delivering products by pipeline in Louisiana since 1996. Our pipelines transport various bulk chemicals, feedstocks, and industrial gases between manufacturing facilities and marine terminals along the Mississippi River. We have prepared this brochure to inform contractors who may be working in the vicinity of our pipelines about pipeline safety.

HOW TO IDENTIFY OUR PIPELINES

Inside of a plant, our pipelines can be above ground in pipe racks or buried underground. When in racks, Pipeline Technology uses labels or stencils to identify our pipes. When underground, Pipeline Technology uses pipeline markers to identify the approximate location of its buried pipelines. Here are some important facts about pipeline markers:

- Markers indicate the general and not the exact location of a pipeline.
- Markers do not indicate how deep the pipeline is buried or whether more than one line is present at a given location.
- Pipelines do not necessarily follow a straight line between two markers
- Do not assume that pipes located with the battery limits of a plant are owned, maintained, or operated by the host facility.



WHAT IF I NEED TO DIG OR WORK AROUND PIPELINES?

Before you dig, state law requires that you call the Louisiana One-Call center at: 800-272-3020 at least 48 hours before you begin work. Your plant construction permit is not an exemption from this requirement. If you intend to work in or near pipe racks and you identify our stencil or label on any of the pipes, you should make a call to our 24-hour number at 1-888-650-4443.

Several pieces of information will be required when you contact the One-Call Center. This information will include your address and contact information and the location where you intend to dig. If the location you intend to dig does not have a street address then you will need to tell the One-Call Center its location relative to roads and other landmarks in the area.

Pipeline Technology will send a representative, at no cost to you, to locate and mark the underground pipeline. You may be contacted by Pipeline Technology to find out more about your planned work activity. When notified in advance we will explain our construction practices and you can begin your project with the assurance that your safety and the safety of your employees and the public will not be compromised.

If you dig and come into contact with one of our pipelines or cause damage to above ground pipe, **STOP** immediately and call us at 1-888-650-4443. A gouge, scrape, dent, or crease to the pipe or its coating may cause a future safety problem. Even minor damage that does not immediately cause a pipeline break can weaken the metal or remove a pipeline's protective coating leading to a leak months or even years later. It is imperative that Pipeline Technology inspect and repair any damage, no matter how minor it may appear.

WORKING AROUND ABOVE GROUND PIPE

The following practices are not a complete list of all applicable procedures but are intended to illustrate some of the safety issues when working in the vicinity of high pressure above ground pipelines.

When Welding: Welders should not use the pipe or pipe supports for grounding of welding equipment. The return current can interfere with cathodic protection systems and cause rapid metal loss at a location potentially hidden underground where the return current jumps off the pipe to complete the circuit. The metal loss can occur at location remote from the welding location.

Welders should protect pipe adjacent to the welding location from exposure to sparks and molten metal spray. A fire resistant covering or blanket should be laid over the adjacent pipe. The contact of dissimilar metals left behind by hot metal spray can cause a galvanic reaction and create an opportunity for accelerated corrosion.

When Painting or Sandblasting: When painting or sand blasting pipe in a rack adjacent to other pipe, arrangements should be made to avoid overspray of paint or abrasive grit on adjacent pipe. This can be accomplished with plastic sheeting. Incompatible coatings can interfere with adhesion of future coatings. In the case of uncoated stainless pipe, overspray can seal contaminants such as chlorides underneath the coating and interfere with discovery of corrosion.

When Running Conduit or Performing Other Mechanical Work:

Pipe in above ground racks should not be moved. Pipe movement can cause previously electrically isolated pipes to come into contact and set up stray currents that can interfere with cathodic protection and cause metal loss, possibly at a location remote from the point of contact. When using power tools such as drill, punches, grinders, saws, and other similar tools in close proximity to pipe, precautions should be taken to avoid making gauges or scrapes on adjacent pipe. Precautions might include using a rubber mat to protect adjacent pipe. Dents or dings in high pressure pipelines can focus stresses on the weakened location and can lead to sudden rupture at a future time. Loss of wall thickness due to scratches can lead to a reduction in operating pressure reducing the capacity of the pipeline.

Workers should not place tools or equipment on top of pipe in racks or permit tools to drop from above onto pipe below. These actions can damage insulation and scratch coatings and create opportunities for atmospheric corrosion.

Workers should not sit on pipe nor walk on pipe in racks or bridges. Man lifts or other appropriate equipment should be used.

Workers should avoid causing metal debris or cuttings to fall onto pipe lower in the rack. Metal fragments can cause a short at an isolation flange.



HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK OR PIPE DAMAGE

If a leak occurs you may observe any of the following indications:

- A hissing or roaring sound caused by escaping vapors
- An unusual odor
- Inappropriate dead or brown vegetation in the rights of way or below pipe in racks
- When in racks, a dampness or dripping from a flange or fitting

WHAT TO DO IF YOU NOTICE A PIPELINE LEAK

• Extinguish any open flames.