Emergency Response Manual

FOR

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

OF

ASCENSION, ST. JAMES, and **ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISHES**
in **LOUISIANA**

Sponsored By:

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
Bridgeline Holdings, Inc./Chevron Pipe Line Company
Crosstex LIG, LLC
Crosstex S LA LPG
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company
LDH Energy Olefins LLC
Marathon Pipe Line LLC
Pipeline Technology
Praxair
Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco

January 6, 2009
Gonzales, Louisiana

®

THE PIPELINE GROUP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GONZALES, LA EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

Presented by:

THE PIPELINE GROUP
P.O. Box 467
516 Perry Way
Zelienople, Pa. 16063
www.pipelinegroup.com

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

II.

RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES

III.

PARTICIPATING PIPELINE COMPANIES
Emergency Telephone Numbers
Contact Person for Additional Information
Products Carried by Pipeline Company
Pipeline System Maps

IV.

APPENDIX I, NPMS CONTACT INFORMATION SHEETS

V.
APPENDIX II, PRODUCT MSDS SHEETS

THE PIPELINE GROUP

OUR MESSAGE
TO ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Pittsburgh Office
516 Perry Way
PO Box 467
Zelienople, PA 16063
P-877-933-7370
F-724-933-7334
www.pipelinegroup.com

This manual is being provided to your organization so that you might gain greater understanding of the pipelines that operate in your area, and what you should know if ever called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

You will find that each sponsoring company has designated an individual that you may contact if you need further information regarding their lines. You are asked to keep this manual in a location where it will be readily available to your personnel for reference. Each year you will be invited to a similar program in order to keep you and your personnel updated on changes to this information. This annual update is very important because of the constant change in ownership, management and contact information of pipelines.

Underground pipelines are a vital part of our national infrastructure. They carry the nation's energy needs along many miles all over the country. Statistics show that pipelines remain the safest mode of energy transportation. Even so, it is still important to maintain proper awareness of pipelines' quiet presence in our everyday activities.

The Pipeline Group holds programs for emergency responders, public officials, contractors/excavators, farmers, landowners and others directly affected by a pipeline's presence in an effort to educate the public in this crucial subject.

We appreciate your continued interest in this matter. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact one of our offices and we will be glad to help.

THE PIPELINE GROUP TEAM

THE PIPELINE GROUP

RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

Pittsburgh Office
516 Perry Way
PO Box 467
Zelienople, PA 16063
P-877-933-7370
F-724-933-7334
www.pipelinegroup.com

1. Validate any emergency phone calls by returning the call promptly. This applies even if the caller is a pipeline operator.

2. Call the pipeline company's dispatcher. Their emergency phone lines are manned 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. The Dispatcher will validate your call, then direct emergency procedures and suggest certain responsive actions. Do not call the pipeline company personnel other than the emergency number.

3. Re-familiarize yourselves with the properties of the product(s) being released and determine the wind direction on your way to the site.

4. Upon arrival at the emergency site, do not drive into any vapor clouds. Park vehicles a safe distance from and vapors or fires. Turn off the engines and DO NOT walk into any vapors.

5. Evacuate everyone from the danger area to an upwind location and provide medical assistance to those in need of it.

6. Barricade the emergency area so that people cannot gain access, including blocking any roads or highways which pass through the danger area.

7. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. Ignition sources include engines, motors, lighters, static, cell phones, flares, and anything that may produce a spark.

8. Do not operate pipeline valves or other pipeline facilities unless directed to do so by the pipeline operator.

9. Maintain contact with the pipeline company personnel until and after they arrive. The person in charge will identify himself upon arrival.

10. DO NOT attempt to extinguish any primary fires until the pipeline company representatives have arrived and direct this action. Perimeter fires should be extinguished at your discretion.

11. If a railroad passes through the emergency area, contact the railroad and notify them of the situation. Ask that they stop any movement through that area until notice is given that it is safe to do so.

12. Determine if the vapor cloud is moving or expanding. It will tend to flow to low areas. Keep people away from such low areas.

13. Do not put water or other chemicals on a vapor cloud unless directed to do so by the pipeline company. Do not attempt to ignite the vapor cloud. This dangerous procedure may be done by a pipeline company representative using a flare gun.

14. If the engine of your vehicle stops unexpectedly, DO NOT attempt to start it again until you are certain that it did not stop due to lack of oxygen.

Scott Loupe
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
36637 Hwy 30
Geismar, Louisiana 70734
(225) 677-5625

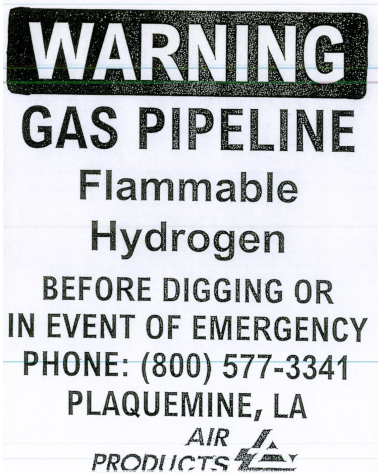
In the event of a suspected gas emergency: 1-800-572-6521

For this program area, Air Products and Chemicals Inc. operates facilities in *Ascension, St. James, and St. John the Baptist* parishes.

Hydrogen gas (Guide #115) is transported via 10" and 8" high pressure pipeline.

Physical and Chemical Properties of Hydrogen
Form : Compressed gas.
Color : Colorless gas
Odor : None.
Molecular Weight : 2.02 g/mol
Relative vapor density : 0.07 (air = 1)
Relative density : 0.07 (water = 1)
Density : 0.006 lb/ft3 (0.0001 g/cm3) at 70 °F (21 °C)
Specific Volume : 191.97 ft3/lb (11.9830 m3/kg) at 70 °F (21 °C)
Boiling point/range : -423 °F (-252.9 °C)
Critical temperature : -400 °F (-240 °C)
Melting point/range : -435 °F (-259.2 °C)
Autoignition temperature : 1,040 °F (560 °C)
Upper flammability limit : 75 %(V)
Lower flammability limit : 4 %(V)
Water solubility 0.0016 g/l

Emergency Overview of Hydrogen
Burns with an invisible flame.
High pressure gas.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
Extremely flammable.
May form explosive mixtures in air.
Immediate fire and explosion hazard exists when mixed with air at concentrations exceeding the lower flammability limit (LFL).
High concentrations that can cause rapid suffocation are within the flammable range and should not be entered.
Avoid breathing gas.
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required.



Air Products' Capabilities
In Event of a Pipeline Emergency

State of Louisiana (Plaquemine to New Orleans)

- Air Products relies on the local/city emergency response teams to respond to pipeline emergencies such as a pipeline gas release, fire etc. requiring specialized equipment, EMS services, street closures, public crowd control and so forth as Air Products does not have these capabilities.

- In the event of a pipeline emergency such as a gas release or fire, Air Products will isolate the pipeline segment by isolating and terminating flow and pressure and will assist local/city emergency response with barricading the area if needed. Air Products we will remain in communication with the emergency response team to provide technical support and information regarding pipeline conditions until the situation has been brought under control and the affected area(s) made safe.

- Air Products has designed and installed the following features in order to reduce the impact of potential emergencies including:

-

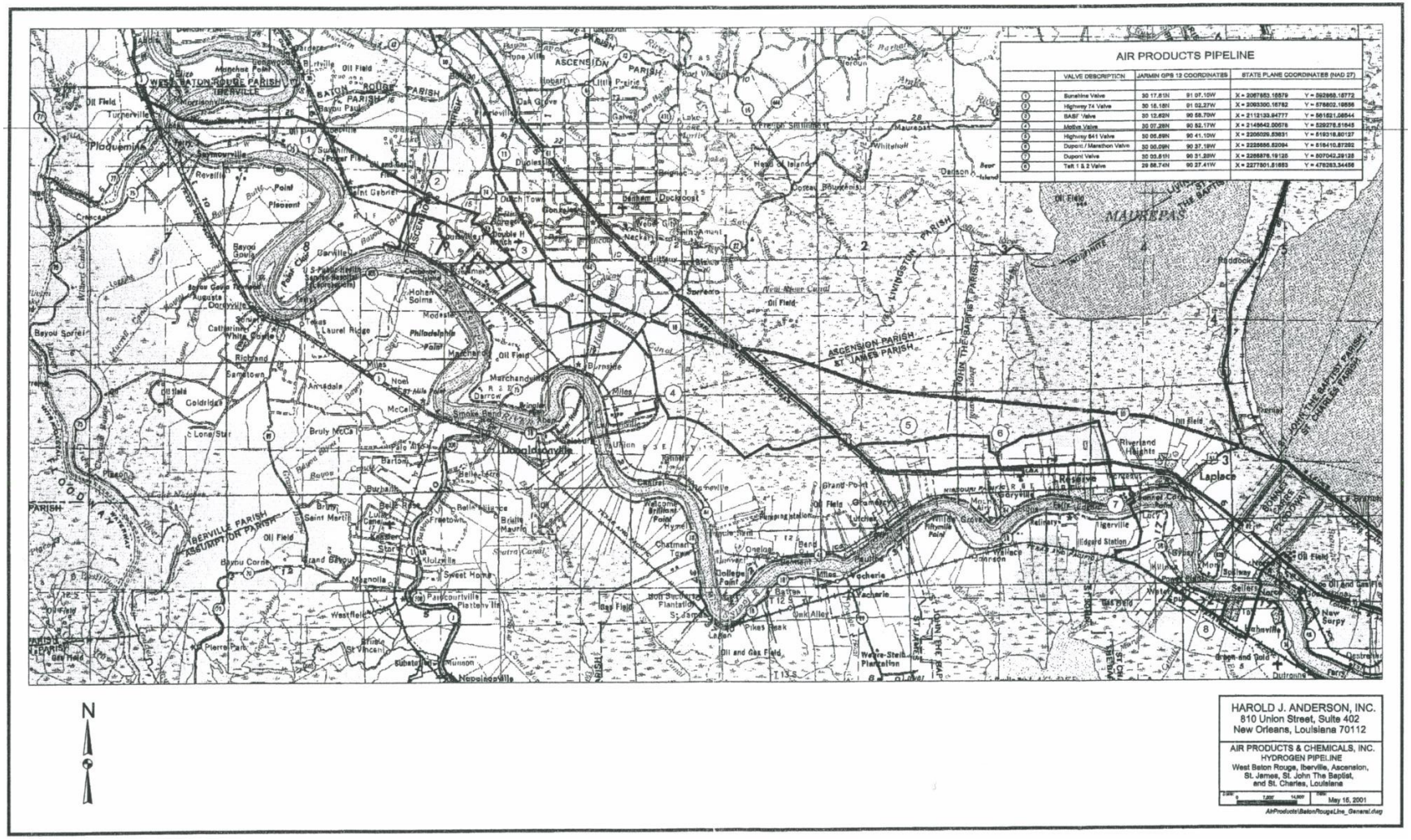
  1) **Control Room Operations:** is located in Wilmington and Carson has real time data on our pipeline system 24-7 which allows our operations team to monitor pipeline alarm conditions including temperature, pressure, and flow. Calls can be handled from our customers as well as the communities in which we operate, and appropriate resources dispatched as needed.

  2) **Excess Flow Valves:** Installed in strategic locations along our pipelines, these valves are set to close automatically within fractions of a minute if flows reach levels that would indicate a major loss of containment.

Know Your Lines

PIPELINE SAFETY AWARENESS

AIR PRODUCTS



Bridgeline Holdings, L.P.

and

Chevron Pipe Line Company

To report an emergency call: **1-800-762-3404**

For additional information call:

Sonya Bourgeois
Bridgeline Holdings, L.P. and
Chevron Pipe Line Company
P.O. Box 629
Sorrento, Lousiana 70778-0629
(225) 675-8090

Kara Dufrene
Bridgeline Holdings, L.P. and
Chevron Pipe Line Company
15849 Old Spanish Trail
Paradis, Lousiana 70080-2513
(985) 758-0201

Bridgeline Holdings, L.P. and Texaco Pipelines LLC operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area:

ASCENSION	**|(4)|**
ST. JAMES	**|(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) & (8)|**
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	**|(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) & (6)|**

Materials transported are:

(1) N-BUTANE [Guide #115]
(2) GASOLINE [Guide #128]
(3) ISO-BUTANE [Guide #115]
(4) NATURAL GAS [Guide #115]
(5) PROPANE [Guide #115]
(6) PROPYLENE [Guide #115]
(7) ETHANE-PROPANE MIX [Guide #115]
(8) ETHYLENE [Guide # 116P]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Chevron Pipe Line Company

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Chevron Pipe Line Company (CPL) is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. CPL's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

CPL has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

CPL utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-762-3404) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GigHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

CPL 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

CPL maintains emergency response equipment at strategically located facilities. This includes spill boom (of various types, sizes, and lengths as needed in different areas), sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment , first aid, and miscellaneous supplies.

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by CPL. These consultants can provide expertise and support in areas including emergency response management, environmental services, site assessment, permitting, waste treatment, recycling, dewatering, hazardous waste disposal, and remediation.

For more information regarding CPL's emergency response plans and procedures, call Sonya Bourgeois at (225) 675-8090.

813/BRIDGELINE

WARNING NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

BRIDGELINE HOLDINGS, L.P.

CALL COLLECT ~~504-464-0848~~

WARNING NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

TEXACO PIPELINES LLC

CALL COLLECT ~~504-464-0848~~

WARNING

GAS PIPELINE

TEXACO PIPELINES LLC

TEL. NO. 504-464-0848

WARNING

HIGH PRESSURE
L.P.G. PIPELINE

TEXACO PIPELINES LLC

TEL. NO. 504-464-0848

WARNING
ETHANE/PROPANE
PIPELINE

CALL COLLECT:
1-800-762-3404

Chevron

Chevron Pipe Line Co.

NOTICE: DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE SUBJECT TO A $5000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT

WARNING
ETHYLENE
PIPELINE

CALL COLLECT:
1-800-762-3404

Chevron

Chevron Pipe Line Co.

NOTICE: DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE SUBJECT TO A $5000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT

WARNING

PETROLEUM PIPE LINE

1-800-762-3404

Chevron

CHEVRON PIPELINE

WARNING

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

Before Excavating Or In Emergency
Call 1-800-762-3404
Bridgeline Holdings, L.P.

NOTICE:

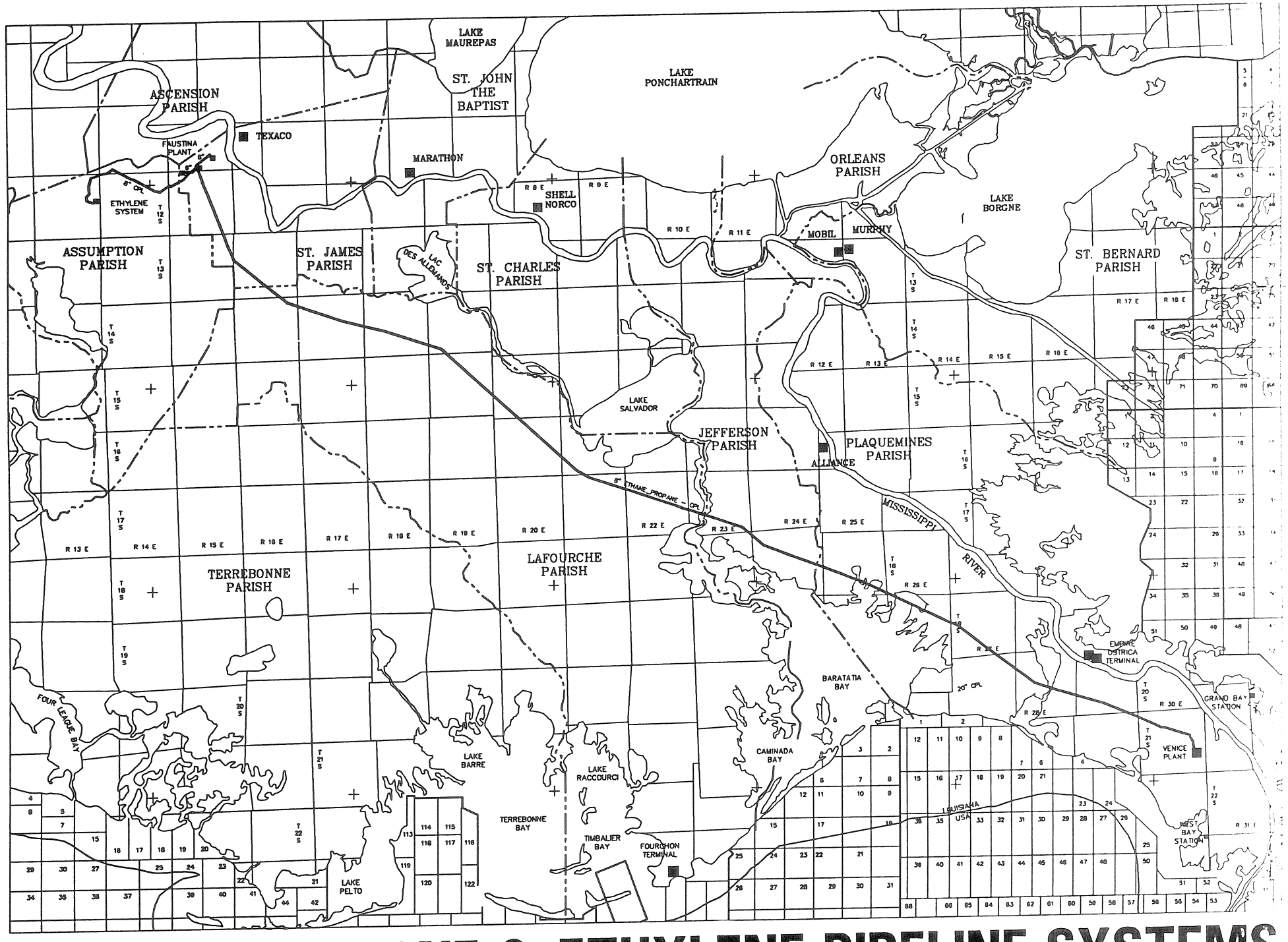
Damage or Removal of this Sign is a Federal Offense Subject to a $5000 Fine and/or One Year Imprisonment.

WARNING

GAS PIPELINE

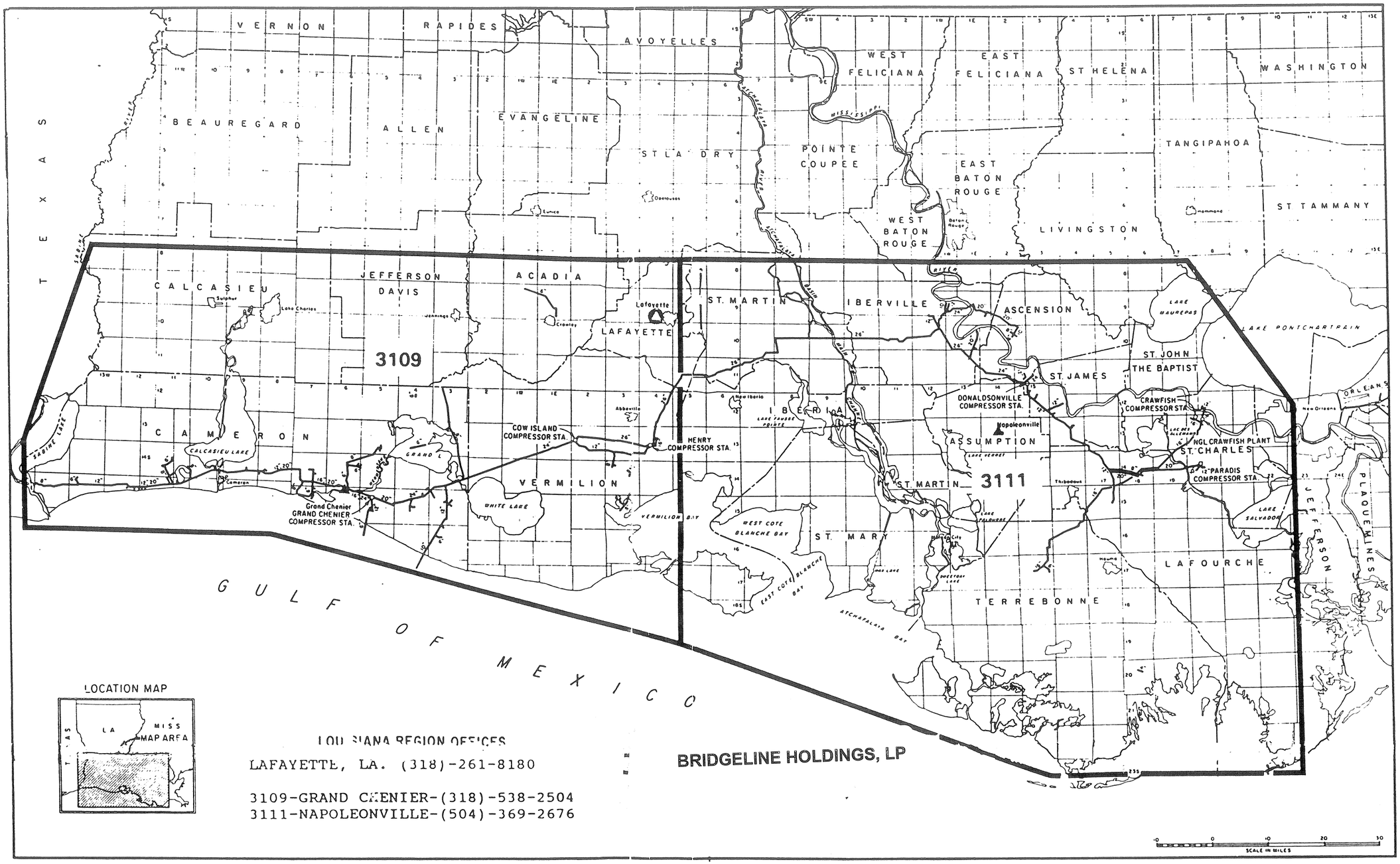
BRIDGELINE HOLDINGS, L.P.

TEL. NO. 504-464-0848



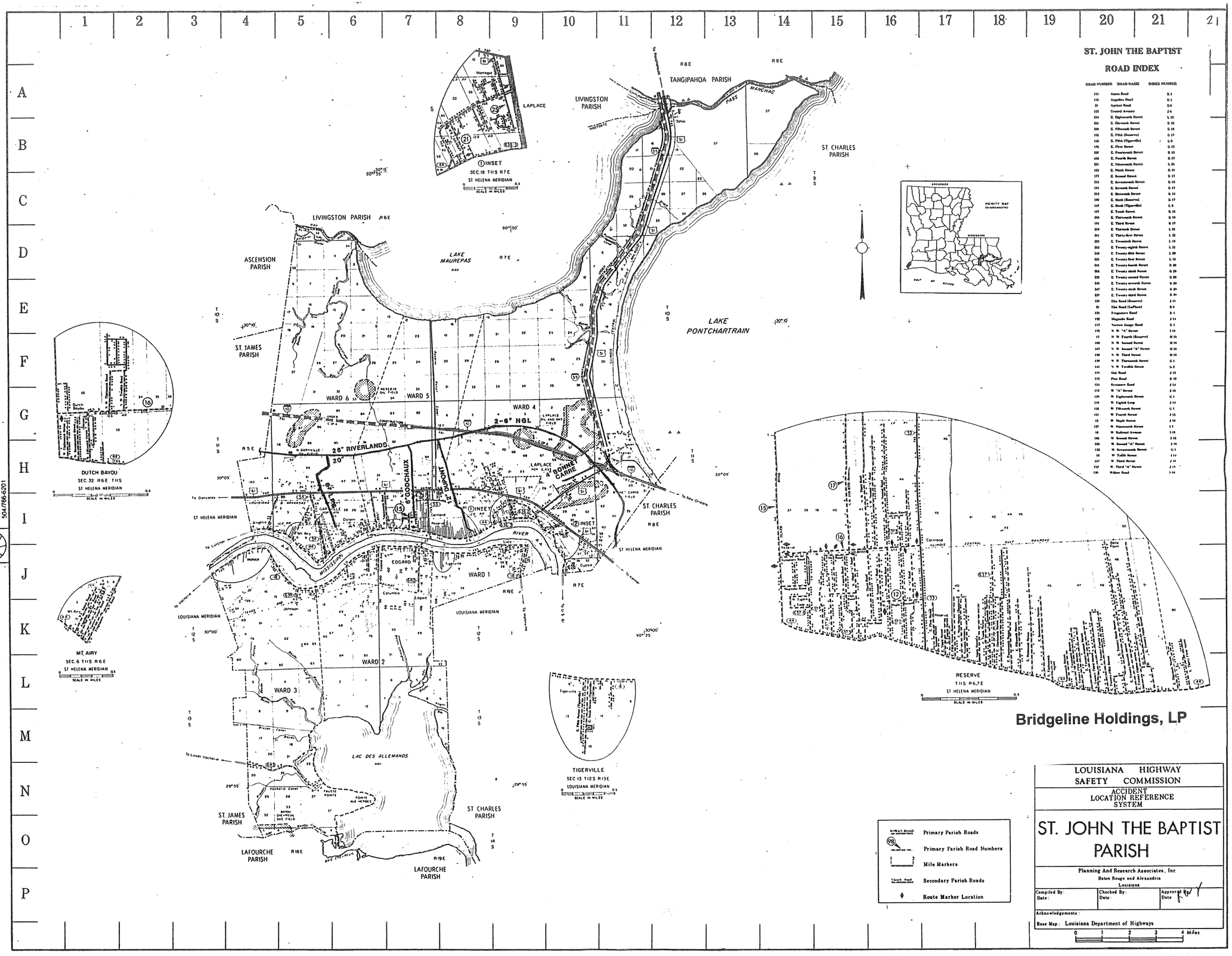
ETHANE–PROPANE & ETHYLENE PIPELINE SYSTEMS

SCALE 1" = 12 MILES



For Safety's Sake Let Us Know !

CALL COLLECT: (1-713)-853-6444



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

ROAD INDEX

ROAD NUMBER	ROAD NAME	INDEX NUMBER
111	Acme Road	D 1
115	Angelina Road	D 1
21	Apricot Road	D-6
123	Central Avenue	J-6
219	E. Eighteenth Street	L 10
221	E. Eleventh Street	L 10
220	E. Fifteenth Street	L 10
142	E. Fifth (Reserve)	L 17
143	E. Fifth (Tigerville)	L-9
176	E. First Street	L 17
227	E. Fourteenth Street	L 10
152	E. Fourth Street	L 17
221	E. Nineteenth Street	L 10
153	E. Ninth Street	L 10
177	E. Second Street	L 17
213	E. Seventeenth Street	L 10
151	E. Seventh Street	L 17
212	E. Sixteenth Street	L 10
150	E. Sixth (Reserve)	L 17
145	E. Sixth (Tigerville)	L 9
147	E. Tenth Street	L 10
232	E. Thirteenth Street	L 10
154	E. Third Street	L 17
230	E. Thirtieth Street	L 21
214	E. Thirty-first Street	L 22
223	E. Twelfth Street	L 10
234	E. Twenty-eighth Street	L 21
243	E. Twenty-fifth Street	L 20
225	E. Twenty-first Street	L 19
241	E. Twenty-fourth Street	L 20
236	E. Twenty-ninth Street	L 20
220	E. Twenty-second Street	L 20
240	E. Twenty-seventh Street	L 20
241	E. Twenty-sixth Street	L 20
237	E. Twenty-third Street	L 20
120	Elm Road (Reserve)	J 15
21	Elm Road (LaPlace)	D 1
121	Fragoneire Road	D 1
122	Magnolia Road	J 14
115	Nassau Gauge Road	D 1
175	N. St. "A" Street	I 16
17	N. St. Fourth (Reserve)	H 15
160	N. St. Second Street	H 16
163	N. St. Second "A" Street	H 16
159	N. St. Third Street	H 16
129	N. St. Thirteenth Street	G 1
161	N. St. Twelfth Street	G 2
114	Oak Road	J 15
112	Pine Road	E 10
121	Sycamore Road	J 14
173	W. "A" Street	J 16
129	W. Eighteenth Street	G 1
116	W. Lights Loop	J 16
135	W. Fifteenth Street	G 1
131	W. Fourth Street	J 15
12	W. Maple Street	J 14
127	W. Nineteenth Street	I 1
16	W. Railroad Avenue	I 15
165	W. Second Street	J 15
163	W. Second "A" Street	J 16
132	W. Seventeenth Street	G 1
15	W. Twelfth Street	J 1
157	W. Third Street	J 16
153	W. Third "A" Street	J 15
130	Willow Road	I 14

Bridgeline Holdings, LP

C & D Reprographics, Inc.
8156 ONE CALAIS AVE.
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70809
504/766-6201

LOUISIANA HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMISSION

ACCIDENT LOCATION REFERENCE SYSTEM

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

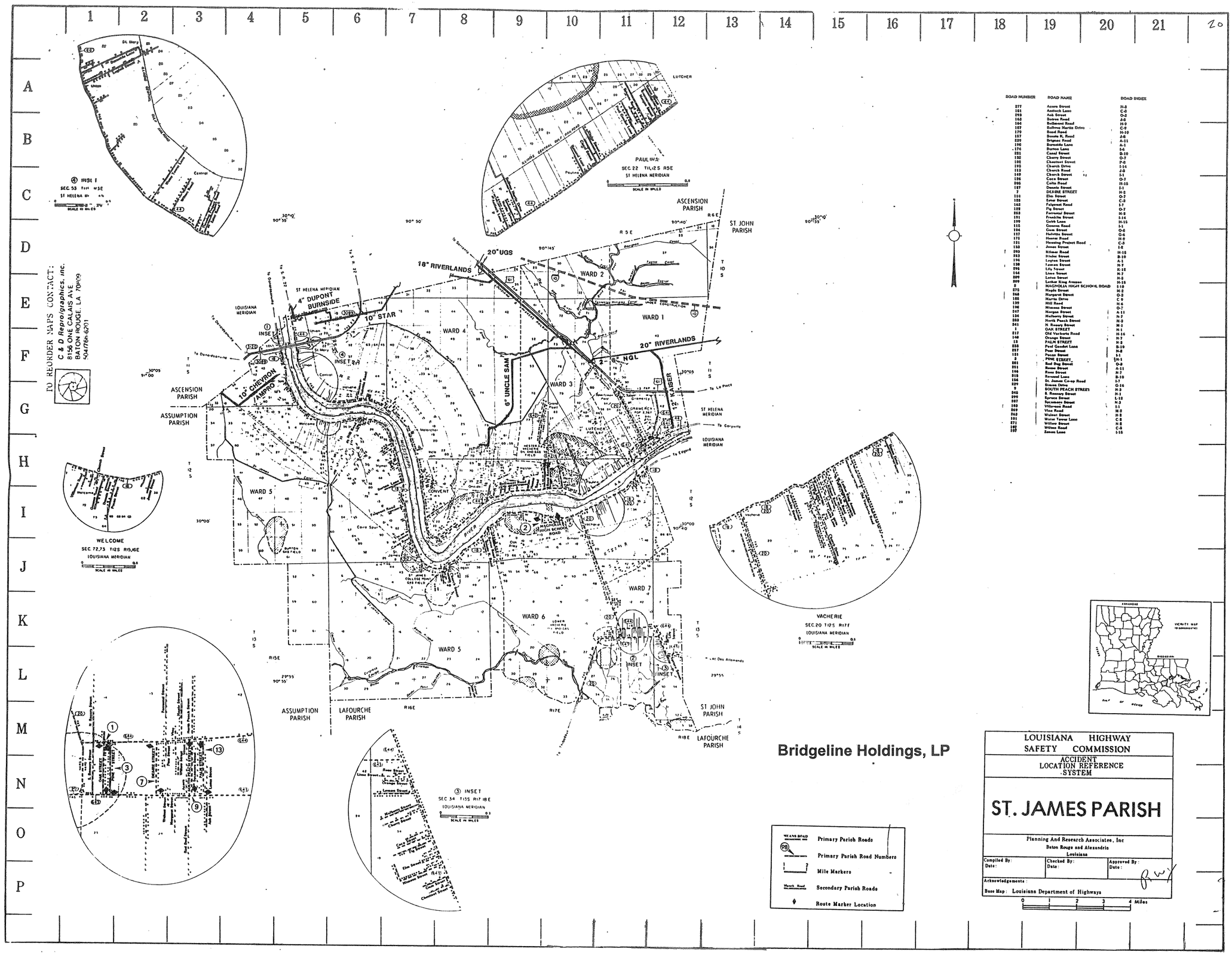
Planning And Research Associates, Inc
Baton Rouge and Alexandria
Louisiana

Compiled By: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date

Acknowledgements:

Base Map: Louisiana Department of Highways

0 1 2 3 4 Miles



ROAD NUMBER	ROAD NAME	ROAD INDEX
277	Acorn Street	H-8
181	Aesbach Lane	C-8
293	Ash Street	O-2
163	Baines Road	J-8
164	Bellamed Road	H-9
167	Bellevue Martin Drive	C-9
170	Bend Road	H-10
117	Bonnie K. Road	J-8
229	Bridgeal Road	A-11
176	Burnside Lane	A-1
174	Burton Lane	L-6
231	Canal Street	D-10
132	Cherry Street	O-7
108	Chestnut Street	P-8
193	Church Drive	I-14
113	Church Road	J-8
160	Church Street	L-1
106	Cora Street	O-7
206	Colla Road	H-15
187	Dennis Street	I-1
7	DESIRE STREET	H-2
110	Elm Street	O-7
155	Estay Street	C-8
162	Fulgenet Road	I-7
152	Fig Street	O-7
252	Fortunat Street	N-8
191	Franklin Street	I-14
199	Gabb Lane	H-15
115	Genevie Road	I-1
104	Gum Street	O-8
157	Habitia Street	G-4
175	Hector Road	H-9
131	Housing Project Road	C-8
153	Jones Street	I-E
203	Kilmer Road	H-15
183	Kinler Street	B-10
156	Leyten Street	A-1
130	Lawson Street	N-7
295	Lily Street	E-15
164	Lima Street	N-7
209	Lotus Street	H-2
209	Luther King Avenue	H-15
8	MAGNOLIA HIGH SCHOOL ROAD	I-10
275	Maple Street	N-8
268	Marquette Street	O-8
165	Martin Drive	C-9
139	Mill Road	H-6
190	Minnow Street	O-7
247	Morgan Street	A-11
134	Mulberry Street	N-7
288	North Peach Street	N-3
261	N. Rosary Street	N-1
27	OAK STREET	N-1
214	Old Vacherie Road	H-16
140	Orange Street	N-7
15	PALM STREET	N-2
233	Paul Gendet Lane	B-10
257	Pear Street	N-8
121	Pecan Street	I-1
5	PINE STREET	H-1
281	Red Dog Street	O-8
251	Rome Street	A-11
166	Rose Street	N-7
215	Rousset Lane	B-10
186	St. James Co-op Road	I-7
229	Simon Drive	G-16
9	SOUTH PEACH STREET	N-3
248	S. Rosary Street	N-1
299	Spruce Street	L-15
287	Sycamore Street	N-3
183	Villavaso Road	I-1
269	Vine Road	N-8
262	Walnut Street	N-8
181	Water Tower Lane	C-8
271	Willow Street	N-8
182	Wilson Road	C-8
189	Zemon Lane	I-16

Primary Parish Roads
Primary Parish Road Numbers
Mile Markers
Secondary Parish Roads
Route Marker Location

Bridgeline Holdings, LP

LOUISIANA HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMISSION

ACCIDENT LOCATION REFERENCE SYSTEM

ST. JAMES PARISH

Planning And Research Associates, Inc
Baton Rouge and Alexandria
Louisiana

Compiled By: Date:
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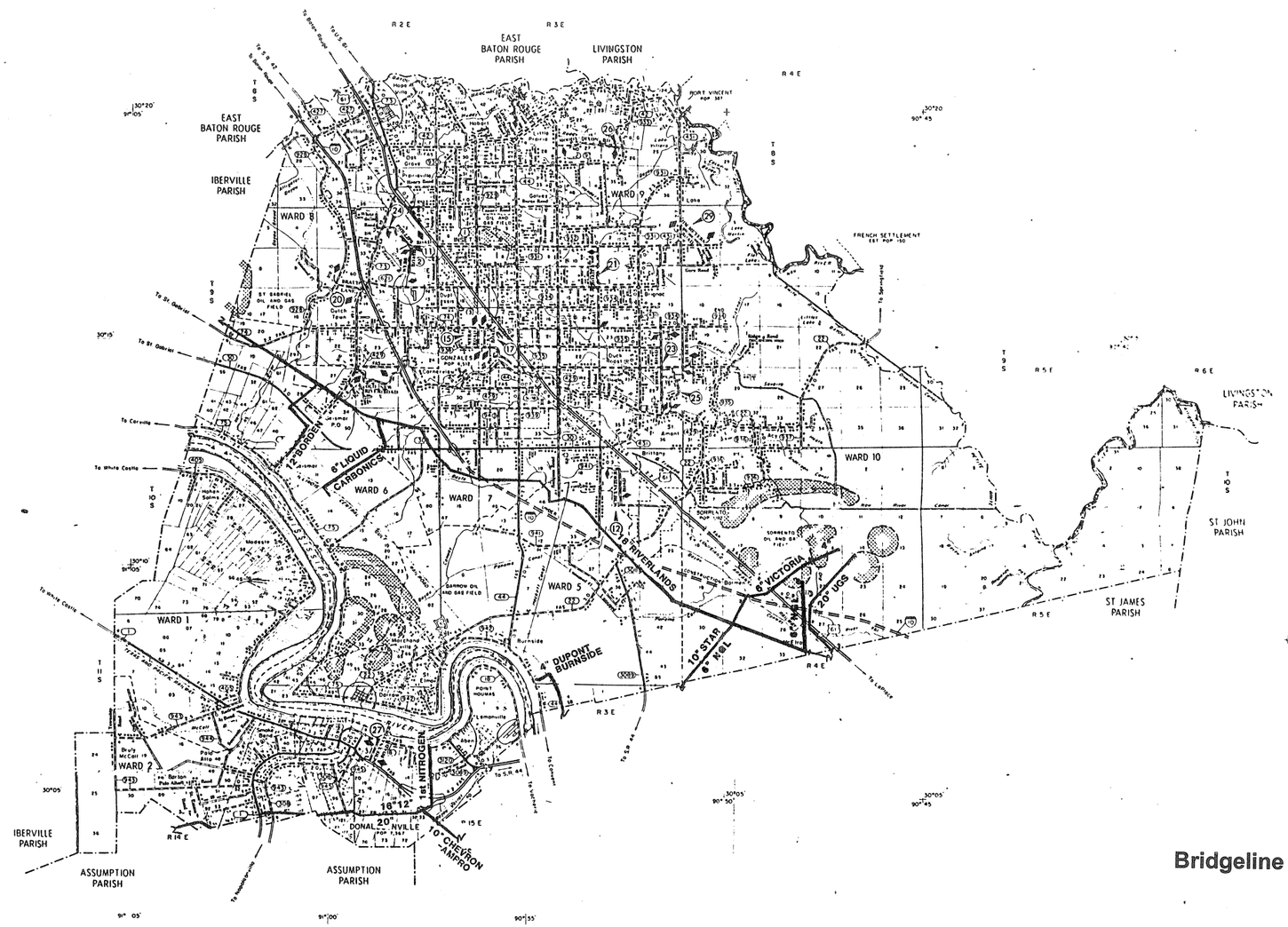
Base Map: Louisiana Department of Highways

0 1 2 3 4 Miles



ASCENSION ROAD INDEX

ROAD NUMBER	ROAD NAME	INDEX NUMBER
157	Adams Road	[illegible]
176	Bringier Road	[illegible]
20	Broad Lane	[illegible]
146	Bufkin Road	[illegible]
126	Burns Road	[illegible]
179	Cajun Lane	[illegible]
171	Cancienne Road	[illegible]
21	Church Road	[illegible]
113	Cutoff Road	[illegible]
194	Dugas Road #1	[illegible]
111	Dugas Road #2	[illegible]
186	Dunham Road	[illegible]
139	Duperier Road	[illegible]
173	Eagle Road	[illegible]
161	Elizabeth Burns	[illegible]
134	Ernest Road	[illegible]
150	Evangeline Road	[illegible]
143	Evans Walker Road	[illegible]
25	Fair Grounds Road	[illegible]
17	F. C. Road	[illegible]
180	Fusilier Bridge Road	[illegible]
175	Gaspiner Road	[illegible]
147	Little Prairie Road	[illegible]
148	Montgomery Road	[illegible]
18	Mount Hermon Road	[illegible]
151	Mount Lebanon Road	[illegible]
152	Mount Olive Road	[illegible]
31	Myrtle Road	[illegible]
14	Old New Orleans Road	[illegible]
142	Orpine Road	[illegible]
188	Paris Road #1	[illegible]
4	Parish Road #1	[illegible]
192	Parish Road #2	[illegible]
9	Perkins Road	[illegible]
8	Phillips Road	[illegible]
7	Rome Road	[illegible]
6	Sanchez Road	[illegible]
10	Sorrento Road	[illegible]
5	Substation Road	[illegible]
3	Substation Road	[illegible]
2	Substation Road	[illegible]
22	Tabernacle Road	[illegible]
117	Tanglewood Road	[illegible]
128	Tebone Road	[illegible]
193	Tiemann Road	[illegible]
182	Tunnel Road #1	[illegible]
183	Tunnel Road #2	[illegible]
132	Tunnel Road #3	[illegible]
133	Tunnel Road #4	[illegible]
129	Tunnel Road #5	[illegible]
130	Tunnel Road #6	[illegible]
131	Tunnel Road #7	[illegible]
190	Wade Road	[illegible]
189	Wood Road	[illegible]
184	Wolfe Road	[illegible]

Bridgeline Holdings, LP

RENGE ROAD	Primary Parish Roads
98	Primary Parish Road Numbers
1 2	Mile Markers
1 Inch Road	Secondary Parish Roads
	Route Marker Location

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMISSION

ACCIDENT LOCATION REFERENCE SYSTEM

ASCENSION PARISH

Planning And Research Associates, Inc
Baton Rouge and Alexandria
Louisiana

Compiled By Date	Checked By Date	Approved By Date

Acknowledgements

Base Map Louisiana Department of Highways

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

TO REORDER MAPS CONTACT:
C & D Repro/graphics, Inc.
8156 ONE CALAIS AVE.
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70809
504/766-6201

Crosstex LIG, LLC

To report an emergency call: **1-318-445-4568**

For additional information call:

Dallas Weems
Crosstex LIG, LLC
60995 Derrick Road
Plaquemine, Louisiana 70764
(225) 687-2171

Crosstex LIG, LLC operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area:

ASCENSION

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS [GUIDE #115]

A fact sheet on the above material can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC pipeline company is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. CROSSTEX LIG's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

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INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC 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

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC maintains emergency spill kits located at each facility. Each spill kit contains the necessary supplies such as: absorbent materials, personal protective equipment, first aid and other miscellaneous supplies. Emergency response spill kits are maintained at CROSSTEX LIG, LLC at each field facility in Louisiana.

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by CROSSTEX LIG, LLC are Garner Environmental Services, Inc. and Eagle Construction & Environmental Services. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

For more information regarding CROSSTEX LIG, LLC emergency response plans and procedures, call Dallas Weems, Safety Coordinator, at (225) 692-6939.

Key Components Of The Crosstex Energy Services' Safety Program

Crosstex Energy Services invests substantial human and financial resources in efforts to ensure the integrity of our systems, the safety of our employees and of the general public. We feel the best emergency response system begins with prevention and continuous monitoring. However, in the event of an emergency, we implement well-defined and tested response plans.

What does Crosstex do in response to a Pipeline emergency?

We first determine necessary steps to protect life and property, and we call 911. Our immediate next step is to isolate the affected section of pipe, shut off the flow of gas, and allow the remaining gas, which is lighter than air, to dissipate. Concurrently, we assemble a team of experts from various areas of our company to address the emergency. Our main concern is the safety of the community and the response team. Once all safety issues are addressed, we begin assessing any property damage resulting from the incident. Further, we preserve the integrity of the site and work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to determine the cause of the incident and appropriate remedial measures.

What does Crosstex's emergency response plans cover?

The plans outline the steps to be taken in the event of a fire, rupture, major leak, or serious incident occurring at or near one of our facilities. The plans are developed to prepare our employees and local emergency response personnel to handle emergency situations involving our facilities and to protect the public. The plans outline the roles and responsibilities of company, contractor, and local response personnel. Communication and cooperation with local organizations are key components of the emergency response plans, and the feedback from these interactions is used in the development and revision of these plans.

How does Crosstex's safety record compare to others in the natural gas pipeline business?

Crosstex tracks each incident and has historically performed better than the industry average, i.e. our incident rate is substantially lower than our peers.

Emergency Response for Public Officials

Crosstex Energy Crisis Response Program: Working With Your Community

Crosstex Energy Services is committed to running a safe, reliable pipeline system. The National Transportation Safety Board has established that pipelines are the safest form of energy transportation, and incidents are rare. However, as part of our comprehensive safety program, we work closely with the communities along our pipelines to educate our neighbors about pipelines and pipeline safety. Our means of communication include public awareness meetings, Call-Before-You-Dig programs, and clear and visible pipeline markers.

We also have developed comprehensive emergency response plans for use in the event of a fire, rupture, major leak, or other serious incident occurring at or near one of our facilities. The plans are designed to prepare our employees and local emergency response personnel to handle emergency situations involving our facilities and protect the public. Cooperation from local organizations is a key component of these plans, and traditionally we have received excellent cooperation from these organizations.

If you are a public official and would like more information, please contact the Crosstex Energy office nearest you.

For Emergency Responders

Crosstex Energy Crisis Response Program: Working With You

Crosstex Energy Services is committed to running a safe, reliable pipeline system. As part of the commitment, we work closely with emergency response personnel to develop well defined response plans in the event of a fire, rupture, major leak, or other serious incident occurring at or near one of our facilities. The response plans are designed to prepare our employees and local emergency response personnel to handle emergency situations involving our facilities and protect the public.

In the event of a suspected natural gas emergency:

Evacuate the area and restrict entry to trained emergency response personnel and designated Crosstex employees.

- **Establish isolation zones that are based upon measurements from combustible gas indicator instruments. Please remember that gas odor or lack of gas odor is not a sufficient way to establish safe zones.**
- **Avoid creating sparks. Potential ignition sources for natural gas include electrical motors, firearms, static electricity, non-explosion-proof flashlights or tools, and any open flame or spark. Do not light a match, start an engine, use a telephone, switch lights on or off, or do anything that may create a spark.**

- **Immediately make the operator aware of the situation. Check the posted right of way or station signs to find out what company operates the pipeline and how to contact the operator.**
- **Let the escaping gas burn if it is on fire. Attempting to extinguish a natural gas fire may result in a secondary explosion. If necessary, provide cooling for nearby buildings, equipment or structures that are exposed and may be threatened by the fire.**
- **Let Crosstex personnel operate the valves to cut off the fuel supply. Do not operate the valves yourself.**
- **Avoid forced ventilation of structures and excavations. Forced ventilation can actually increase the possibility of a flammable atmosphere.**

Crosstex's field locations hold meetings with emergency responders on a regular basis to educate them on our operations. If you are interested in finding out more about this program or in attending a meeting, please contact the Crosstex Energy office nearest you.

CROSSTEX

January 01, 2005

Gentlemen:

Crosstex LIG LLC (CLIG), formerly Louisiana Intrastate Gas Company L.L.C. (LIG), would like to inform your agency of the facilities it operates in your area of interest CLIG operates natural gas pipelines, valve stations, river crossings, metering stations, regulating stations and compressor stations at various locations throughout the state. (See map on the following page for the location of faculties within your area of interest)

CLIG's objectives are to maintain liaison with 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 Company's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the Company **notifies the officials, and;**
4) Plan how the Company and officials can engage in mutual assistance to **minimize hazards to life or property.**

We wish to establish a close working relationship with the various law enforcement and other emergency response agencies throughout our operating area. It is our sincere desire for cooperative, consolidated action, which will assist your agency in the proper and most effective performance of your duties.

We extend an open invitation to you or your representatives to visit our District Offices located in Lafayette at 311 Patterson Street and Pineville located at 8090 Highway 3128, so you may become better acquainted with facility operations of our company.

Sincerely,

Stan Byrd
Superintendent Northern Region
Off.# 318-619-5662
Email william.byrd@CrosstexEnergy.com

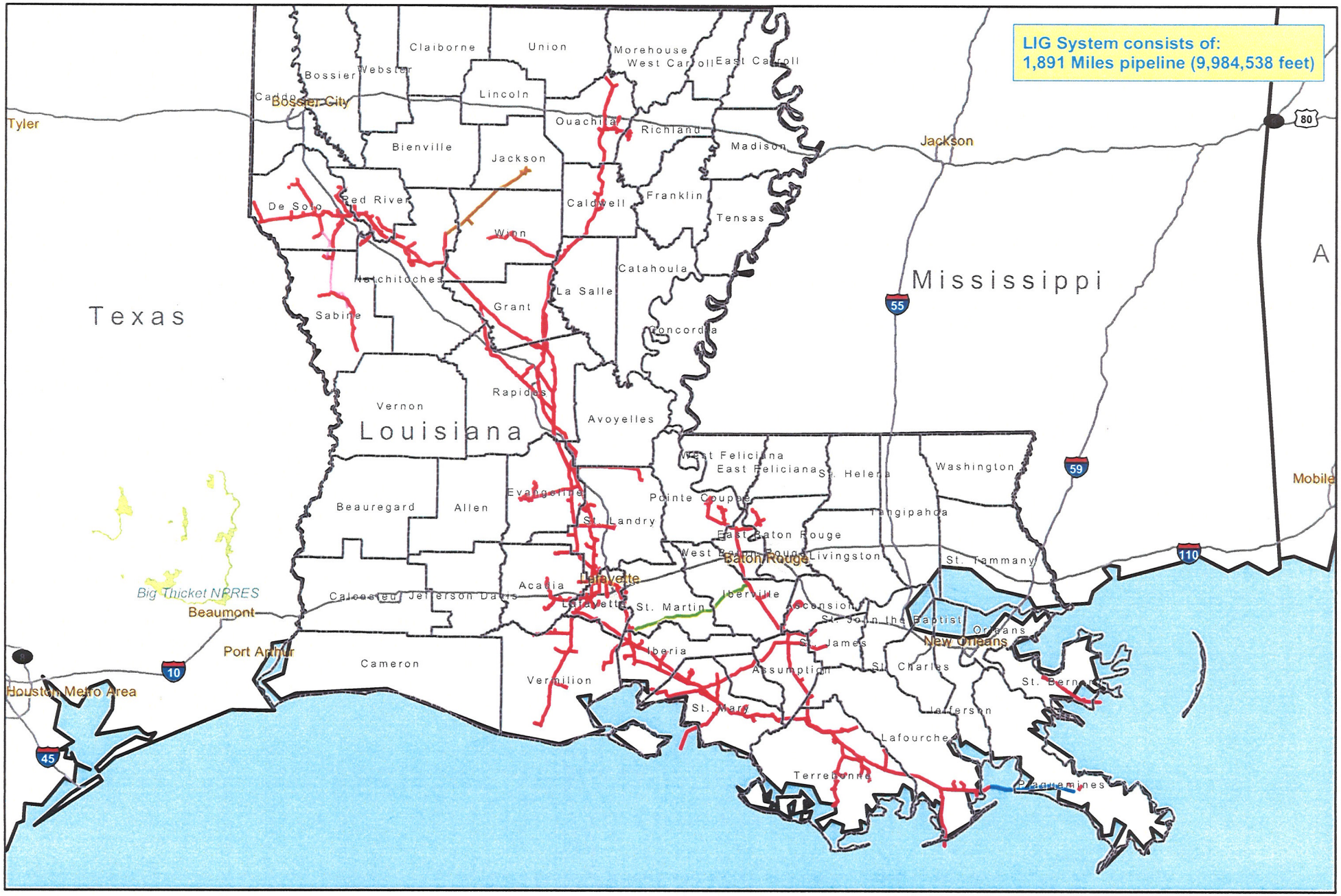
Keith Talley
Superintendent Northern Region
Off.# 337-354-1703
Email keith.talley@CrosstexEnergy.com

WARNING

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

CROSSTEX LIG, LLC

CALL 318-445-4568



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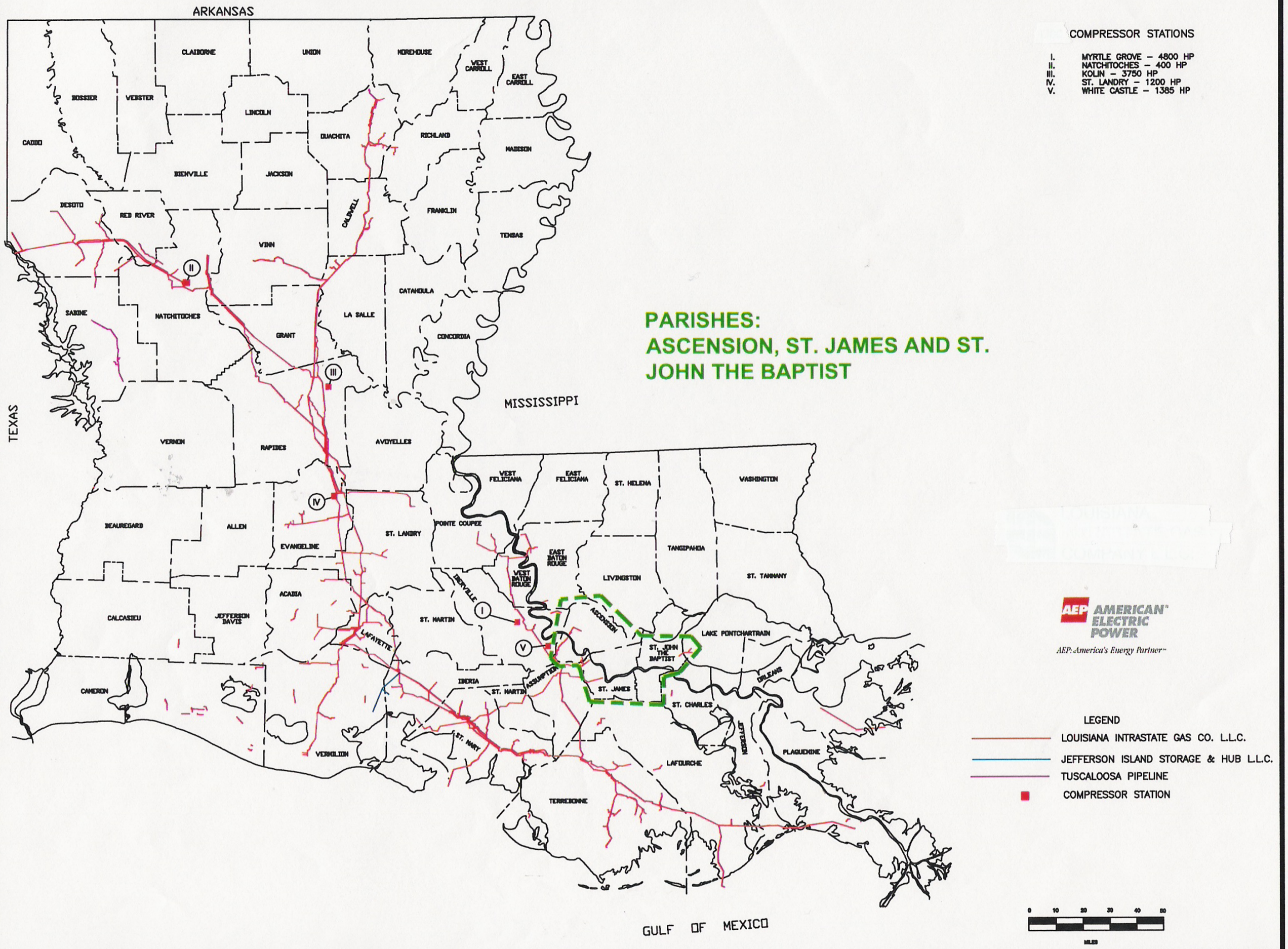
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
COMPRESSOR STATIONS
I. MYRTLE GROVE – 4800 HP
II. NATCHITOCHES – 400 HP
III. KOLIN – 3750 HP
IV. ST. LANDRY – 1200 HP
V. WHITE CASTLE – 1385 HP
PARISHES:
ASCENSION, ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
WEST CARROLL
EAST CARROLL
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
CADDO
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
DESOTO
RED RIVER
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
WINN
CATAHOULA
SABINE
NATCHITOCHES
LA SALLE
GRANT
CONCORDIA
VERNON
RAPIDES
AVOYELLES
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
WASHINGTON
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EVANGELINE
ST. LANDRY
POINTE COUPEE
EAST BATON ROUGE
TANGIPAHOA
WEST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
ST. TAMMANY
ACADIA
IBERVILLE
CALCASIEU
JEFFERSON DAVIS
ST. MARTIN
ASCENSION
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
LAFAYETTE
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
ST. JAMES
ORLEANS
CAMERON
ST. CHARLES
JEFFERSON
PLAQUEMINE
VERMILION
ST. MARY
LAFOURCHE
TERREBONNE
AEP AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER
AEP: America's Energy Partner™
LEGEND
LOUISIANA INTRASTATE GAS CO. L.L.C.
JEFFERSON ISLAND STORAGE & HUB L.L.C.
TUSCALOOSA PIPELINE
COMPRESSOR STATION
0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES

Crosstex S LA LPG

To report an emergency call: **1-800-979-3391**

For additional information call:

Richard Calhoun
Crosstex Energy Services, L.P.
P.O. Box 670
Patterson, Louisiana 70392
(985) 395-4561

Crosstex Energy Services, L.P. operates facilities in the following parish of this program area:

ASCENSION

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL) [Guide #115]
LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS [Guide #115]
PROPANE [Guide #115]
ETHANE [Guide #115]
ISO-BUTANE [Guide # 115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

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Crosstex's field locations hold meetings with emergency responders on a regular basis to educate them on our operations. If you are interested in finding out more about this program or in attending a meeting, please contact the Crosstex Energy office nearest you.

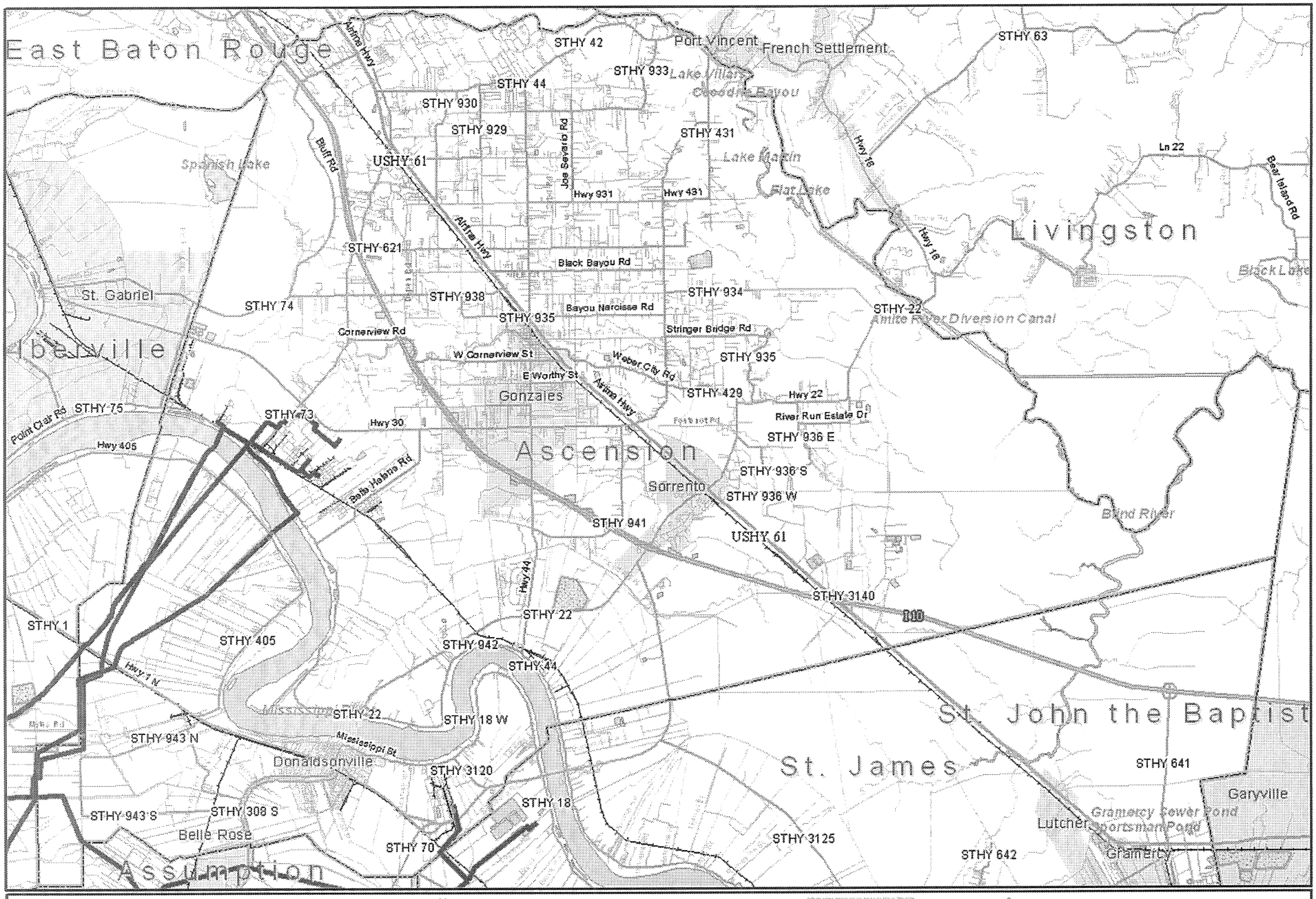
HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE

NOTICE:
DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE SUBJECT TO A $5000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT

WARNING PETROLEUM PIPELINE

CALL IN AN EMERGENCY
1-800-979-3391

CROSSTEX


East Baton Rouge
Port Vincent
French Settlement
Lake Villars
Cocodrie Bayou
Lake Martin
Flat Lake
Spanish Lake
Livingston
Black Lake
Amite River Diversion Canal
St. Gabriel
Iberville
Gonzales
Ascension
Sorrento
Blind River
St. John the Baptist
St. James
Donaldsonville
Belle Rose
Assumption
Garyville
Lutcher
Gramercy
Gramercy Sewer Pond
Sportsman Pond
Mississippi St
Airline Hwy
Bluff Rd
Joe Sevario Rd
Hwy 931
Hwy 431
Hwy 16
Ln 22
Bear Island Rd
Black Bayou Rd
Bayou Narcisse Rd
Stringer Bridge Rd
Cornerview Rd
W Cornerview St
E Worthy St
Weber City Rd
Hwy 22
River Run Estate Dr
Hwy 30
Hwy 405
Point Clair Rd
Belle Helene Rd
Hwy 44
Hwy 1 N
Mississippi St
STHY 42
STHY 63
STHY 933
STHY 44
STHY 930
STHY 929
STHY 431
USHY 61
STHY 621
STHY 938
STHY 934
STHY 74
STHY 935
STHY 22
STHY 429
STHY 75
STHY 73
STHY 936 E
STHY 936 S
STHY 936 W
STHY 941
STHY 3140
STHY 1
STHY 405
STHY 942
STHY 18 W
STHY 943 N
STHY 3120
STHY 18
STHY 943 S
STHY 308 S
STHY 70
STHY 3125
STHY 641
STHY 642
Crosstex LIG System
Crosstex LA300 System
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Projection:
State Plane Louisiana South
NAD 27
CROSSTEX
Crosstex Energy Services
System / Location
LIG/ Louisiana

ExxonMobil Pipeline Company

To report an emergency call: **1-800-537-5200**

For additional information call:

ASCENSION PARISH	**ASCENSION PARISH**	**ST. JAMES PARISH**
Jason St Martin	Kirwin Yates	Teddy Eymard
ExxonMobil Pipeline Co.	ExxonMobil Pipeline Co.	ExxonMobil Pipeline Co.
P.O. Box 15609	P.O. Drawer H	P.O. Box 218
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70895	Sunset, Louisiana 70584	Raceland, Louisiana 70394
(225) 755-6916	(985) 537-4801	(985) 537-4828

ExxonMobil Pipeline Company operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area. The materials transported in each parish are shown by numbers correlating with the materials transported list.

ASCENSION	**|(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), & (7)|**
ST. JAMES	**|(3) & (4)|**

Materials transported are:

(1) BUTANE [Guide #115]
(2) BUTYLENE
(3) CRUDE OIL [Guide #128]
(4) ETHYLENE [Guide #116P]
(5) ISOBUTANE [Guide #115]
(6) PROPANE [Guide #115]
(7) PROPYLENE [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

ExxonMobil

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The basic concept of the Emergency Response Plan is to minimize the spread of a release or the consequences of an emergency and mitigate its effects. This is best accomplished by securing the source of the release or emergency, containing a spill as close to the source as possible, protecting threatened environmentally sensitive and economically important areas, and removing the spilled material as quickly as possible.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) provides guidance on the immediate procedures and notifications which should be followed in an emergency situation, such as a fire, explosion, injury, or release of chemicals, hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), crude oil, refined petroleum products, or gases. These plans also cover other emergencies such as terrorism, abductions, severe weather, tropical storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, dust storms, floods and earthquakes. A plan has been prepared for ExxonMobil Pipeline Company (EMPCo) in response to requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and other emergency planning requirements that are applicable to EMPCo's operations. The focus of a plan is on EMPCo's operations, consisting of pipeline transportation and breakout storage of petroleum and petroleum products. A plan provides guidance for responding to various emergencies and releases or spills of all sizes, including small operational, moderate, and worst case discharges. Special attention has been given to significant waterways and environmental and human use sensitivities which are crossed by, or in close proximity to, the pipeline facilities and which may be affected by petroleum or chemical releases. An ERP has three major objectives:

1. To establish safe and consistent methods for responding to, and mitigating impacts of, unplanned releases of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, crude oil, refined petroleum products, LPG's and chemicals from pipeline operations,

2. To comply with applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and comparable state rules and regulations governing releases of oil and hazardous materials, and

3. To comply with U.S. DOT, OSHA, RCRA, and comparable state regulations requiring written procedures for emergency operations. Rapid activation of the ERP and comprehensive knowledge of its contents are important to the success of response operations. All key personnel involved in emergency planning operations are familiar with the plan. Copies of the ERP will be distributed to key management and response team individuals and will be maintained at selected facilities per DOT regulations (49 CFR 194).

The basic concept of an ERP is to minimize the spread of a release or the consequences of an emergency and mitigate its effects. This is best accomplished by securing the source of the release or emergency, containing a spill as close to the source as possible, protecting threatened environmentally sensitive and economically important areas, and removing the spilled material as quickly as possible.

ExxonMobil Response Organization and Interactions

The ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT) consists of trained personnel that will respond to all EMPCo emergency incidents. The EMPRT will be supplemented, as required, by ExxonMobil Company's tiered response system consisting of regional ExxonMobil Emergency Local Interfunctional Response Teams (ELIRTs) and the national ExxonMobil North America Regional Response Team (NARRT); descriptions of both teams are included in this section.
The various response teams are activated progressively depending on the size, severity, and circumstances of the spill/release. The EMPRT will generally conduct all response activities for small to medium releases and the initial response for larger releases. Technical and operational assistance from the nearest ELIRT will generally be required for many medium to large spills and support from the NARRT for the largest spills. Each response team's general role and responsibility is as follows:

- **ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT)** - Composed of employees trained to implement the initial response to all spills/releases. For small incidents, local personnel will generally execute all containment, recovery, and cleanup activities. For larger incidents, the EMPRT may include EMPCo employees from beyond the local geographic area.

- **ExxonMobil's Emergency Local Interfunctional Response Team (ELIRT)** - For spills that exceed the response capability of the EMPRT, the appropriate regional ELIRT will be activated and provide additional response capabilities (equipment and personnel support) as necessary. The ELIRT consists of trained personnel from various ExxonMobil functions within the particular geographic region.

- **ExxonMobil North America Regional Response Team (NARRT)** - For high profile and/or significant releases exceeding the capabilities of the combined EMPRT and ELIRT organizations, the NARRT can be activated to provide supplemental response and technical support capabilities. The NARRT may be mobilized in its entirety or in "as-needed" components depending on the situation. The NARRT consists of managers and other specialists from ExxonMobil and affiliates nationwide. It is not expected that any spill from EMPCo's operations will require a response by the NARRT.

TRAINING AND DRILLS

General

The EMPCo response personnel are trained to qualify them for their assigned responsibilities. The ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT) initial responders periodically review emergency response procedures and their associated role(s) and participate in selected response drills (notification, tabletop, and equipment deployment) conducted by EMPCo in accordance with the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). These team members are responsibilities include spill containment, recovery, protection, and cleanup operations. Some EMPRT team members have attended oil spill training schools and participate in ELIRT and NARRT spill management team drills. All EMPRT members satisfy HAZWOPER training requirements.

HAZWOPER Regulatory Requirements

Initial Certification

Training requirements for emergency response are based on levels of emergency response recognized by the hazardous materials handling industry.
Emergency Response and Post-Emergency Response are distinct operations as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and have distinct training requirements, which are outlined in the EMPCo Training and Education Guide. Below are the levels of Emergency Response Training in which employees may be certified:

- **First Responder/Awareness Level, 4 hours:** Persons who may witness or discover a release or impending release of a hazardous substance. Responders trained to this level should be able to:
  - Identify a hazardous substance release
  - Initiate an emergency response sequence (evacuate - phone call)
  - Notify proper authorities

- **First Responder/Operations Level, 8 hours:** Persons trained to contain a release from a safe distance.
  - Take defensive action
  - Protect people, property and the environment
  - Prevent exposures and spreading

- **Hazardous Materials Technician Level, 24 hours:** Persons trained to aggressively mitigate the release and demonstrate competency in a variety of areas including:
  - Stopping the release
  - Take aggressive (offensive) role
  - Approach the point of release to stop it
  - Function in ICS
  - Implement ER Plan
  - Use monitoring equipment
  - Develop a Site Safety and Health Plan

- **Hazardous Materials Specialist Level, 24 hours plus specialty:** Persons trained to the level of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Technicians, but designated to provide specific support services versus direct mitigation involvement.
  - Implementing the local emergency response plan
  - Classify, identify and verify hazardous substances using advanced survey instruments and equipment
  - Know applicable state emergency response plan
  - Know how to select and use specialized chemical PPE

- **On-Scene Incident Commander Level, 24 hours plus Incident Commander Training:** Person who takes charge of the incident:
  - Know and be able to implement the employer's ICS
  - Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan
  - Know and understand the hazards and risks of employees working in chemical protective clothing
  - Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
  - Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team
  - Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures

- **Skilled Support Personnel:** Heavy equipment operators, tow truck operators, other such persons needed on a temporary basis to perform a specific task require only an on-scene briefing.

- **Specialist Employees:** Technical experts such as Industrial Hygienists, Safety Personnel, Engineers, Maintenance/Training Experts, Pipeline System Controllers require either training or some form of annual demonstration of competency in their field of specialization.

The point where a response changes from an emergency situation to a post-emergency situation is determined by the State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator or Incident Commander. It is typically associated with the transition from containment, recovery, and protection activities to cleanup and remediation operations. In many cases, however, it is still considered an emergency until cleanup is completed and restoration/remediation operations, if required, are initiated.

Refresher Training Requirements

Refresher training or a demonstration of competency is required annually to maintain qualification at all HAZWOPER levels.

Response Personnel HAZWOPER Training Levels

EMPCo Response Personnel

Team members are required under state and federal regulations to have the proper up-to-date training level to function in their position. All of the initial EMPRT members have at least twenty-four (24) hours of HAZWOPER certification training; whereas, the expanded EMPRT members have anywhere from eight (8) to greater than twenty-four (24) hours of HAZWOPER certification training.

Response Contractors

All contractors responding to an EMPCo spill/release will be required by their contracts with EMPCo to satisfy the HAZWOPER training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 for their position.

Other Response Personnel

Skilled Temporary Support Personnel

EMPCo and other response support personnel whose skills are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work (such as truck drivers and crane operators) are not required to meet the training requirements discussed above. However, these personnel must be briefed on the potential hazards and the duties to be performed at the site before participating in response operations. They must also receive instruction in the use of any safety and personal protective equipment needed and be provided with all other appropriate safety and health precautions.

Specialist Employees

Specialist employees are experts who would provide technical advice or guidance during response to a spill incident. Examples of such specialists might include chemists, biologists, industrial hygienists, physicians, or others with skills useful during a spill response operation. Such persons must receive appropriate training or demonstrate competency in their specialty annually. There are no specific requirements on training content or hours of training for these persons except that it entails whatever is necessary to maintain competency in their specific area of expertise. Training and demonstration of competency for skilled support personnel and specialists should be documented.

Casual Laborers

Casual laborers will generally not be hired by EMPCo but may be employed by EMPCo's response contractors or other response organizations. Contractors will be responsible for providing the appropriate HAZWOPER training to these laborers prior to their involvement in response operations.

Volunteers

Volunteers are not utilized by EMPCo in spill response operations. They will generally be referred to the state or federal government agencies who may use them in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations. They may also be referred to the response contractors for utilization in non-oil contact operations. In either case, it will be the responsibility of the agencies or contractors to provide the required level of training to the volunteers.

EMPCo Emergency Response Training Program

- Spill response training varies somewhat between EMPRT Initial Responders and Expanded Response personnel.
- EMPCo initial response personnel are trained, both in on-the-job instruction, and at recorded monthly safety meetings and weekly "tailgate" meetings. These meetings include topics such as:

- The operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent and respond to oil discharges, and
- Environmental awareness training including applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

Records for the above mentioned safety meetings are maintained.
Many EMPRT team members also receive recommended supplemental training in other general topics pertinent to spill response. This training (usually annually) is accomplished by attending EMPCo seminars and training classes, cooperative training classes, external classes, and seminars. Timing of this training will vary based on availability of classes and will not be required for team members to perform their spill team job functions.
A summary of the types of instruction provided includes the following:

- Emergency Response Plan content and use
- Each individual's responsibility as identified in the Emergency Response Plan
- Procedures for 24-hour notification of EMPCo management personnel, qualified individuals and key governmental agencies such as the National Response Center
- Procedures for internal notification of management personnel for various types of spills, accidents, and emergencies
- Characteristics and identification of the hazards associated with the products transported by EMPCo, e.g., HAZCOM and HAZWOPER training including the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Critiques of recent drills and actual spill responses
- Conditions that can worsen emergencies and procedures to minimize potential safety and health hazards and environmental damage
- Firefighting procedures
- Use of air monitoring equipment and respiratory training
- Procedures for spill control, containment, recovery, and cleanup activities

Response Drills

General

Response drills evaluate the effectiveness of the Emergency Response Plan and the preparedness of response personnel. Throughout the year, EMPCo conducts a variety of response drills at both manned and unmanned facilities in compliance with 49 CFR 194, Appendix A, Section 7(b) and the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). EMPCo will endeavor to participate in joint drills whenever possible. EMPCo risk assessment surveys are considered in the development of EMPCo's drill program.
"Qualified Individual" notification exercises, emergency response equipment deployment drills, and spill management team tabletop exercises will be conducted by the EMPRT in the initial response mode for each response zone. The EMPRT in the expanded

response mode will participate in selected response zone tabletop exercises or those conducted by ELIRT or NARRT to satisfy the annual regional Spill Management Team exercise requirements.

EMPCo will utilize Qualified Individual (QI) notification exercises, Spill Management Team "tabletop" simulation exercises, emergency response Equipment Deployment drills and/or combination exercises to ensure that all plan components are appropriately exercised. The fifteen (15) core components of a plan are described in the PREP Guidelines and in a following subsection entitled Response Plan Core Components. During each triennial cycle, all components of EMPCo's response plan will be exercised at least once. EMPCo will identify those components, as described in the PREP Guidelines, that are applicable for a particular drill. Using PREP Guidelines, EMPCo conducts drills for LPG/Chemical systems as well as crude oil and product systems.

Emergency Response Exercise / Drill Program

Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Exercise

Each quarter, EMPCo will conduct an exercise to test QI notification procedures. Personnel receiving this notification will respond to the individual initiating the exercise. Verification of receipt of the notification will be documented. If equipment failure or problems resulted in notification being delayed or prevented, these problems will be identified and corrected prior to the next exercise. One of these notification exercises per year will be done during non-business hours.

ER Equipment Deployment Drills

EMPCo will conduct annual equipment deployment drills of EMPCo owned Emergency Response equipment. During these drills, facility response equipment will be deployed to simulate a local response to a spill/release occurring at EMPCo facilities. Deployment will include strategies in this response plan for protecting adjacent interests and sensitive areas. The EMPRT will deploy a representative amount of response equipment annually including 1,000 feet of containment boom and one (1) of each skimming systems listed in the plan. Records of equipment deployed, personnel involved, and other information regarding the exercise will be documented on the Equipment Deployment Report including Emergency Response Drill Critique and Lessons Learned. Forms will be maintained at EMPCo's Headquarters for a period of at least three (3) years for MMS/RSPA or (5) years for EPA plans.

Annual equipment deployment drills are also required of Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO's) in addition to facility-owned oil spill equipment deployment drills.

Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises

EMPCo will conduct annually a regional Spill Management Team (SMT) Tabletop Exercise for the EMPRT in the expanded response mode, as indicated in this Plan. EMPCo will also conduct annually one SMT Tabletop Exercise of the EMPRT in the initial response mode for each response zone listed in this Plan. One of the SMT Tabletop Exercises in each zone will involve the zone’s worst case discharge scenario during a three (3) year drill cycle.

Unannounced Exercises/Drills

Annually, each Response Zone will ensure that either the SMT or an emergency response Equipment Deployment drill will be conducted **unannounced**. This is not a separate or additional exercise. An unannounced exercise is where the exercise participants do not have prior knowledge of the exercise, as would be the situation in an actual spill incident.

Exercise/Drill Self-Evaluation

Following the completion of required exercises/drills, EMPCo will conduct a self-evaluation review or critique. The review/critique will evaluate the effectiveness of the core components of the plan and key response activities to determine the lessons learned. Corrective measures or follow-up actions may be derived from the exercise/drill evaluation process.

Regulatory Exercises

EMPCo will participate in agency sponsored/mandated drills as required. These drills may be initiated by the agencies as announced or unannounced. The regulatory agencies will also be invited to participate in the EMPCo Equipment Deployment drills and/or Spill Management Team Tabletop exercises.

Response Plan Core Components

The content of this section is an excerpt from OPA-90's National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines. It is included in this plan to provide a better understanding of the characteristics exercised as core components.
During each triennial cycle, all components of a plan holder's response plan must be exercised at least once. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that all plan components function adequately for response to an oil spill.
The 15 core components listed below are the types of components that must be exercised. However, all these components may not be contained in each response plan. As such, the plan holder shall identify those that are applicable from this list, adding or deleting as appropriate.

1. **Notifications**: Test the notifications procedures

2. **Staff Mobilizations**: Demonstrate the ability to assemble the spill response organization

3. **Ability to Operate Within the Response Management System**:

    a. **Unified Command**: Demonstrate the ability to consolidate the concerns and interests of the other members of the unified command into a unified strategic plan with tactical operations.. Unitied Command members:

        1) Federal Representation:

        2) State Representation:

        3) Local Representation:

4) Responsible Party Presentation

b. **Response Management System**: Demonstrate the ability of the response organization to operate within the framework of the response management system identified in their respective plans:

1) Operations: coordinate or direct operations related to the implementation of action plans

2) Planning: consolidate the various concerns of the members of the unified command into joint planning recommendations and specific long-range strategic plans.

3) Logistics: provide necessary equipment and resources.

4) Finance/Administration: document the daily expenditures of the organization and provide cost estimates for continuing operations.

5) Public Affairs: form a joint information center and provide the necessary interface between the unified command and the media.

6) Safety Affairs: monitor all field operations and ensure compliance with safety standards.

7) Legal Affairs: provide the unified command with suitable legal advice and assistance.

4. **Discharge Control**: spill response organization to control and stop the discharge at the source.

5. **Assessment**: provide initial assessment of the discharge and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations.

6. **Containment**: contain the discharge at the source or in various locations for recovery operations.

7. **Recovery**: recover the discharged product.

a. On-Water Recovery: deploy on-water recovery resources

b. Shore-Based Recovery: deploy shore side cleanup resources

8. **Protection**: protect the environmentally and economically sensitive areas

a. Protective Booming: deploy sufficient resources to implement the protection strategies

b. Dispersant Use: quickly evaluate the applicability of dispersant use for this incident and implement the protection strategies

c. In-Situ Burning: quickly evaluate the applicability of in-situ burning for this incident and implement a pre-approved plan

d. Water Intake Protection: identify water intakes and implement the proper protection procedures

e. Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation: resources at risk and implement the proper protection

f. Population Protection: identify health hazards associated with the discharged product and the population at risk from these hazards, and to implement the proper protection procedures

g. Bioremediation: quickly evaluate the applicability of bioremediation use for this incident,

9. **Disposal**: dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris.

10. **Communications**: establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization.

    a. Internal Communications: establish an intra-organization communications system. This encompasses communications within the administrative elements of field units.

    b. External Communications: establish communications both within the administrative elements and the field units.

11. **Transportation**: provide effective multi-mod transportation both for execution of the discharge and support functions.

    a. Land Transportation:

    b. Waterborne Transportation:

    c. Airborne Transportation

12. **Personnel Support**: provide the necessary support of all personnel associated with the response.

    a. Management: provide all administrative management of all personnel involved in the response. This requirement includes the ability to move personnel into or out of the response organization with established procedures.

    b. Berthing: provide overnight accommodations on a continuing basis for a sustained response.

    c. Messing: provide suitable feeding arrangements for personnel involved with the management of the response.

    d. Operational and Administrative Spaces: provide suitable operational and administrative spaces for personnel involved with the management of the response.

13. **Equipment Maintenance and Support**: maintain and support all equipment associated with the response.

    a. Response Equipment: provide effective maintenance and support for all response equipment.

    b. Support Equipment: provide effective maintenance and support for all equipment that supports the response. This requirement includes communications equipment, transportation equipment, administrative equipment, etc.

14. **Procurement**: Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective procurement system to obtain.

    a. Personnel:

    b. Response Equipment

    c. Support Equipment

15. **Documentation**: to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provided detailed records of decisions and actions taken.

Hazardous Waste Training

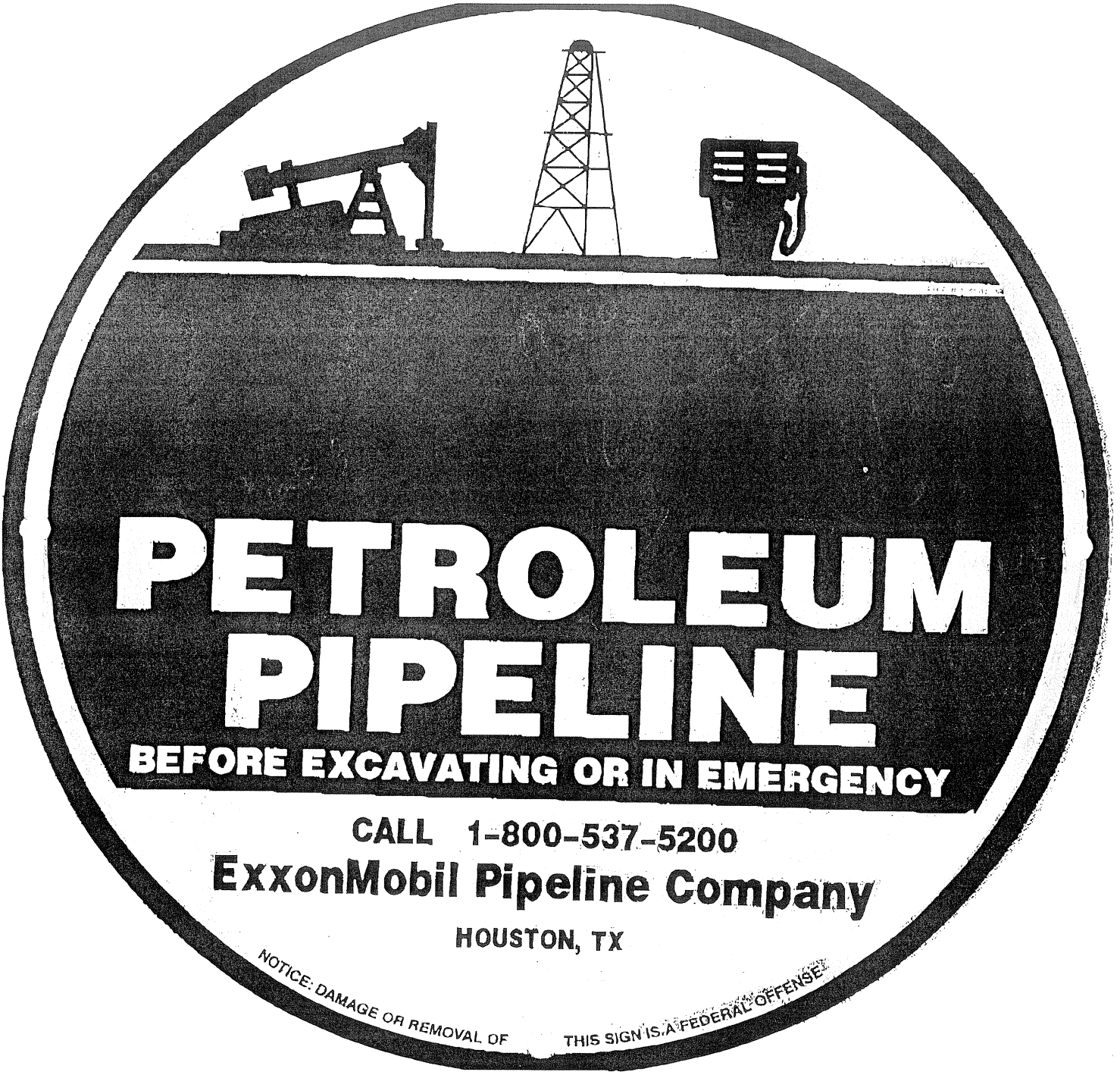
EMPCo field operations personnel receive extensive regulatory-required training in HAZWOPER, HAZCOM, emergency response, fire fighting, and other areas as described in this section and in EMPCo's Training and Education Guide. Employees at sites which generate hazardous waste receive additional orientation and training specific to hazardous waste regulatory requirements, and hazardous waste emergency response. Site emergency coordinators (qualified individuals) also receive additional training on incident command systems.
Hazardous waste management activities are directly overseen in the field by EMPCo's Field Env/Reg/Safety/Training (ERST) Technicians. In addition to the training described above, Field ERST Techs receive initial classroom or on-the-job hazardous waste training and annual hazardous waste refresher training. This training includes the following general elements:

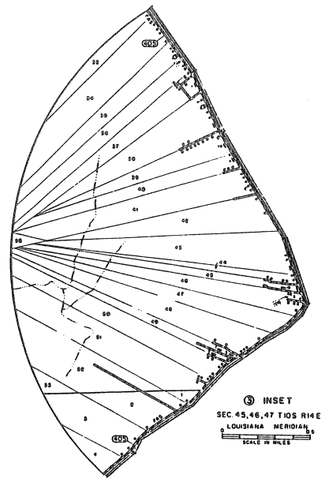
- Hazardous Waste Regulatory Overview And Compliance Assurance
- Hazardous Waste Management Procedures
- Hazardous Waste Emergency Response Procedures, Equipment and Systems

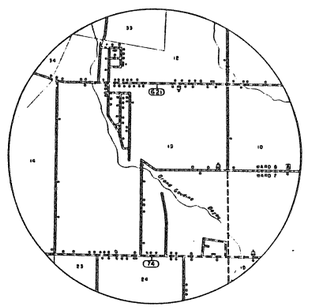
Other employees at a site which hazardous waste may be present, but who are not directly involved in the handling or oversight of that waste, receive general awareness/orientation training on the waste in question from the Field ERST Tech.

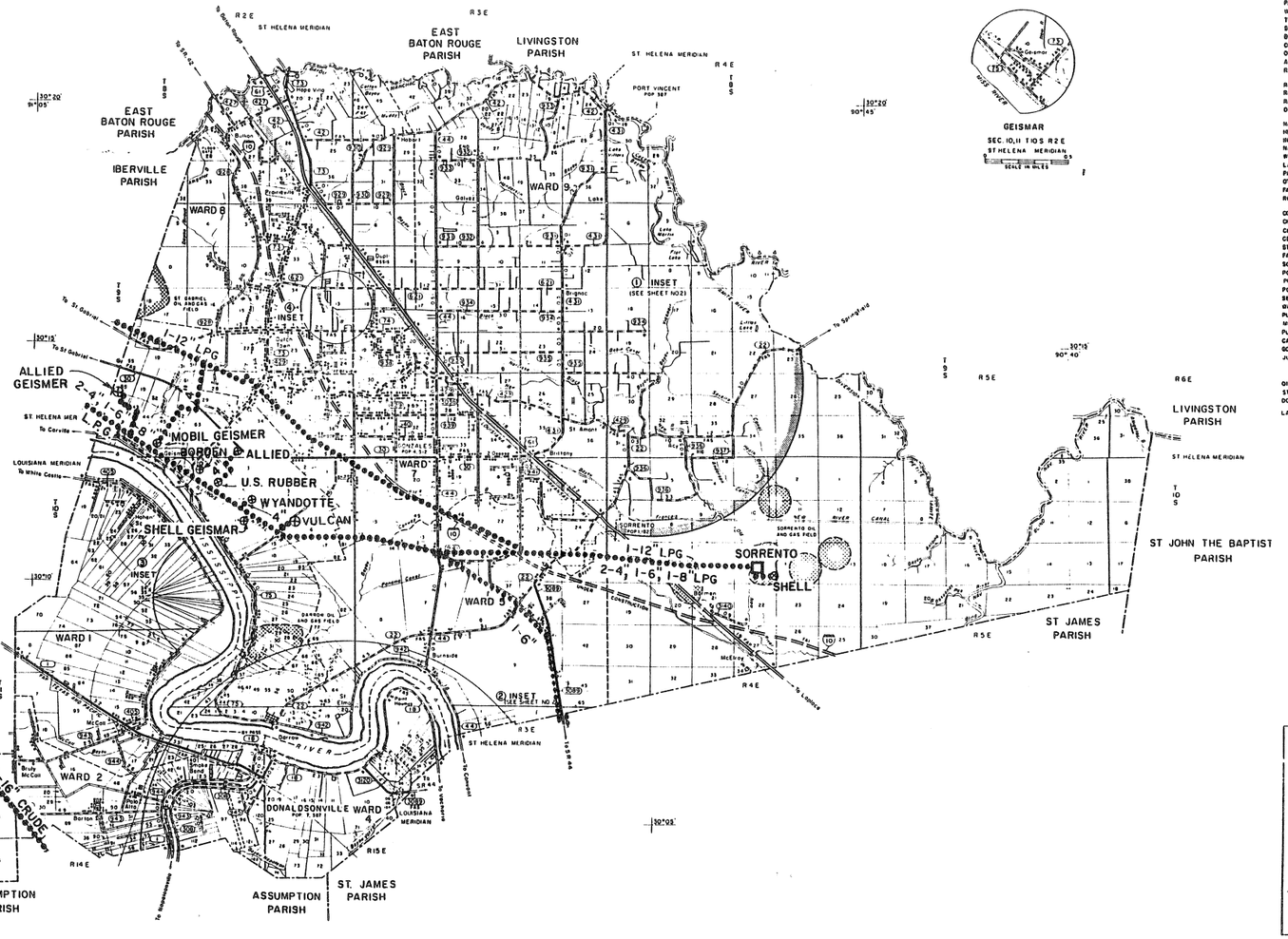
Conclusion

At ExxonMobil, safety is a number one priority. The goal is to avoid accidents or incidents, but, if one does occur, an effective emergency response plan is maintained at all times to mitigate the consequences.


PETROLEUM
PIPELINE
BEFORE EXCAVATING OR IN EMERGENCY
CALL 1-800-537-5200
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company
HOUSTON, TX
NOTICE: DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE

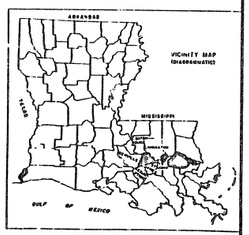






LEGEND

US NUMBERED HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
UNIMPROVED ROAD
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
GRAVEL ROAD
BITUMINOUS ROAD
PAVED ROAD
DIVIDED HIGHWAY
DIVIDED HIGHWAY WITH FRONTAGE ROADS
FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (MORE THAN 20' CLEAR SPAN)
HIGHWAY BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
DRAWBRIDGE
LEVEE OR DIKE
PARISH BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
TOWNSHIP LINE
SECTION LINE
BOUNDARY TO WARM ENLARGEMENT INSET
CORPORATE LIMITS
OIL OR GAS FIELD
AREA COVERED BY SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET
RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
RAILROAD STATION
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
RAILROAD ABOVE
OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES ON NATURAL STREAMS
NAVIGABLE STREAM
HEAD OF NAVIGATION (YEAR-ROUND)
INTERMITTENT STREAM
NARROW STREAM
WIDE STREAM
LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND
PARISH SEAT
OTHER CITIES AND VILLAGES
FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
ROW OR GROUP OF DWELLINGS (DENOTES FIVE DWELLINGS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
COMBINED DWELLING AND STORE
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
CEMETERY
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
SCHOOLHOUSE
POST OFFICE
PRIVATE CLUB OR FRATERNAL BUILDING
POWER SUBSTATION
SEASONAL INDUSTRY
WAREHOUSE (GENERAL)
PUMPING STATION (OIL OR GAS)
MICROWAVE TOWER
PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD
CAMP OR LODGE
GOLF GROUND OR COUNTRY CLUB
JUNK YARDS AND DUMPS:
GARBAGE, RUBBISH AND OTHER
AUTO
SCRAP METAL
OIL TANK
STORAGE TANK
DOT TO INDICATE CULTURE OUT OF POSITION
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE 92°00' 30°20'



ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA
EXXON PIPELINE COMPANY

ASCENSION PARISH
LOUISIANA

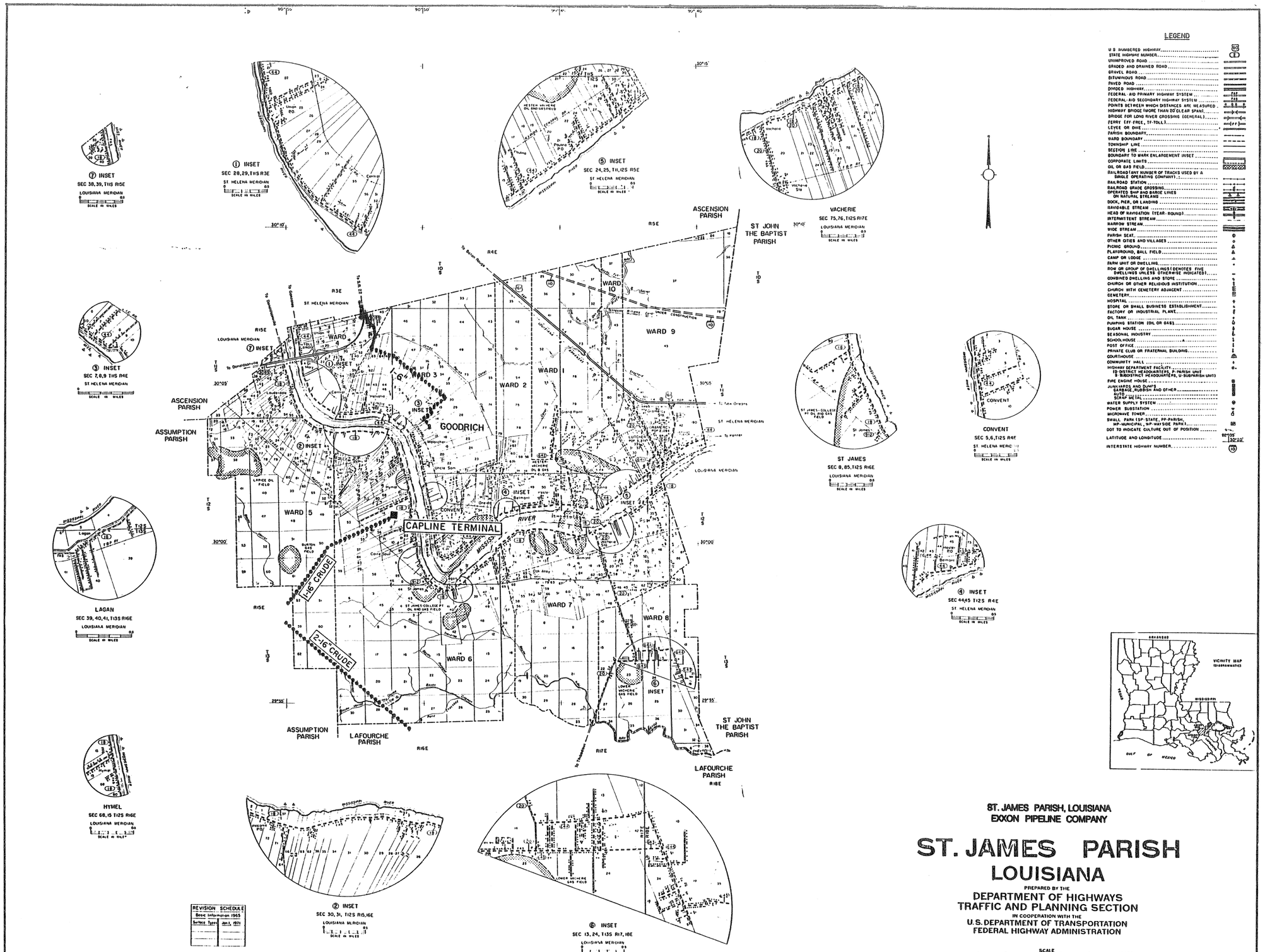
PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

REVISION SCHEDULE	
Basic Information	1967
Surface Types	Jan 1, 1973

POLYCONIC PROJECTION-NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS


LEGEND
U S NUMBERED HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
UNIMPROVED ROAD
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GRAVEL ROAD
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BRIDGE FOR LONG RIVER CROSSING (GENERAL)
FERRY (FF-FREE, TF-TOLL)
LEVEE OR DIKE
PARISH BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
TOWNSHIP LINE
SECTION LINE
BOUNDARY TO MARK ENLARGEMENT INSET
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OIL TANK
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SUGAR HOUSE
SEASONAL INDUSTRY
SCHOOLHOUSE
POST OFFICE
PRIVATE CLUB OR FRATERNAL BUILDING
COURTHOUSE
COMMUNITY HALL
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FACILITY (D-DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, P-PARISH UNIT, S-SUBDISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, U-SUBPARISH UNIT)
FIRE ENGINE HOUSE
JUNKYARDS AND DUMPS
GARBAGE, RUBBISH AND OTHER
AUTO
SCRAP METAL
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
POWER SUBSTATION
MICROWAVE TOWER
SMALL PARK (SP-STATE, PP-PARISH, MP-MUNICIPAL, WP-WAYSIDE PARK)
DOT TO INDICATE CULTURE OUT OF POSITION
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
INTERSTATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
① INSET
SEC 28,29,T11S R3E
ST HELENA MERIDIAN
⑤ INSET
SEC 24,25,T11,12S R5E
ST HELENA MERIDIAN
VACHERIE
SEC 75,76,T12S R11E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
⑦ INSET
SEC 38,39,T11S R15E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
③ INSET
SEC 7,8,9 T11S R4E
ST HELENA MERIDIAN
ST JAMES
SEC 8,85,T12S R16E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
CONVENT
SEC 5,6,T12S R4E
ST HELENA MERIDIAN
LAGAN
SEC 39,40,41,T13S R16E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
④ INSET
SEC 44,45 T12S R4E
ST HELENA MERIDIAN
HYMEL
SEC 68,15 T12S R16E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
② INSET
SEC 30,31, T12S R15,16E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
⑥ INSET
SEC 13,24, T13S R17,18E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
ASCENSION PARISH
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH
ASSUMPTION PARISH
LAFOURCHE PARISH
GOODRICH
CAPLINE TERMINAL
1-16" CRUDE
2-16" CRUDE
WARD 1
WARD 2
WARD 3
WARD 4
WARD 5
WARD 6
WARD 7
WARD 8
WARD 9
WARD 10
REVISION SCHEDULE
Basic Information 1965
Surface Types Jan 1, 1971
VICINITY MAP
ST. JAMES PARISH, LOUISIANA
EXXON PIPELINE COMPANY
ST. JAMES PARISH
LOUISIANA
PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET

LDH Energy Olefins LLC

To report an emergency call: **1-888-294-3940**

For additional information call:

Randy Zeringue
LDH Energy Olefins LLC
11135 Industriplex Blvd. Ste 1500
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809
(225) 906- 9900

LDH Energy Pipeline operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area:

ASCENSION
ST. JAMES
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

LDH Energy Olefins LLC

Emergency Preparedness and Response

COMMITMENT

LDH Energy Olefins LLC is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. LDH Energy's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

LDH Energy has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

LDH Energy utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center **(1-888-294-3940)** as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities including the ability to monitor and shut down the pipeline system if it should become necessary. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones and landline telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

LDH Energy 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.

RELEASE RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

In addition to LDH Energy's ability to remotely shut down their pipeline in the event of an emergency, they have installed automatic isolation valves at strategic locations along the pipeline. These valves close automatically upon sensing a pressure below a predetermined set point so as to help minimize the impacts that may be caused by a pipeline emergency.

TRAINING

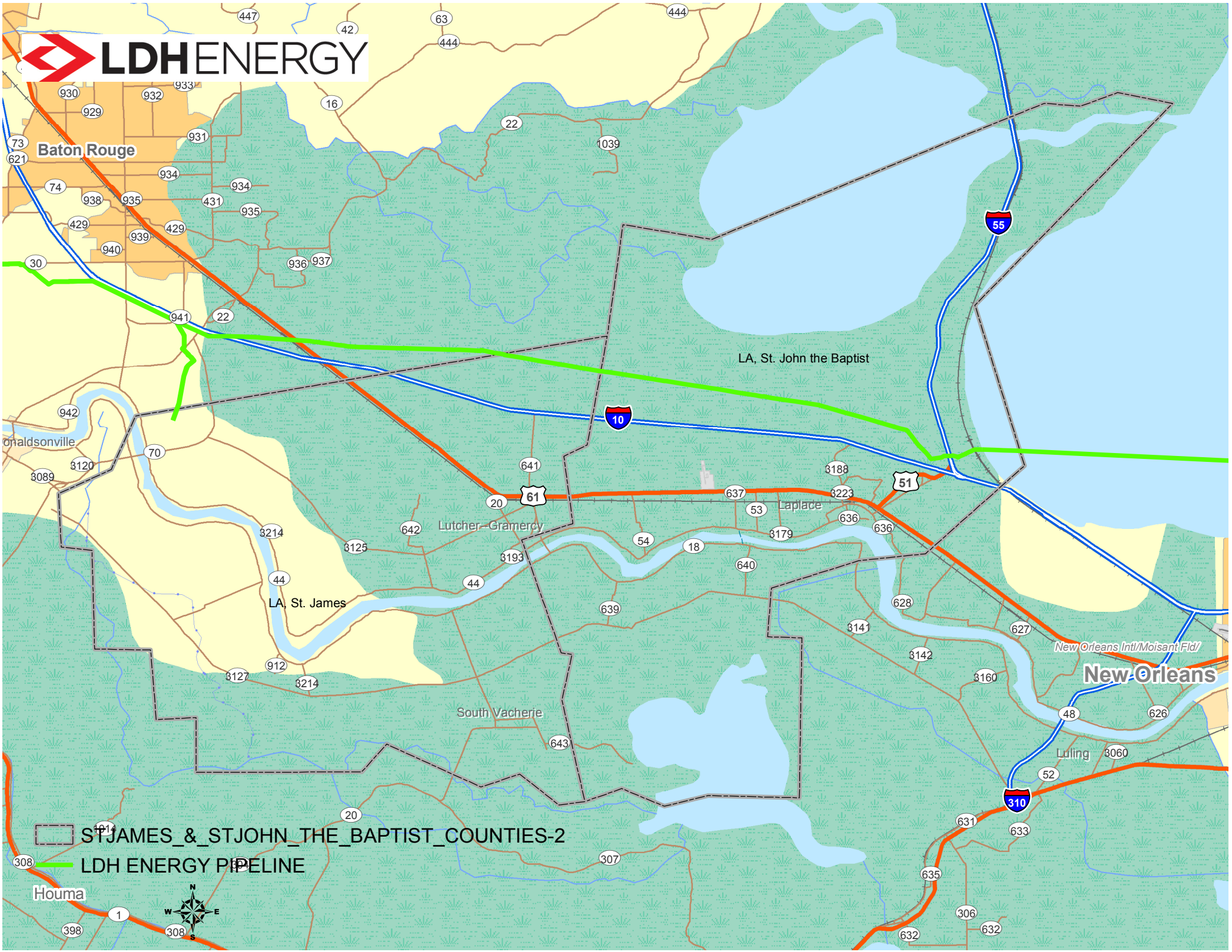
The LDH Energy field personnel are trained to qualify them for their assigned responsibilities and as necessary, participate in selected response drills (notification, table top, and deployment). LDH Energy's field personnel also receive extensive regulatory required training in HAZWOPER, HAZCOM, emergency response, firefighting and other areas.

For more information regarding LDH Energy's emergency response plans and procedures, call Mike Adams, Pipeline Compliance Specialist, 903-872-5030.

SIZE: 11-3/4" Diameter
MATERIAL: .050 Aluminum
COLORS: Yellow with Red panel, Black letters
HOLES: 4 ea. 5/16" as shown

PKM Industries 477 Stolte New Braunfels, Tx. 78130	
Company LDH Energy	
Dwg.# LDH Olefins-API	
Date: 1/15/08	Approval

This drawing is the property of PKM Industries and is intended for customer used only!


LDH ENERGY
Baton Rouge
LA, St. John the Baptist
LA, St. James
Lutcher--Gramercy
Laplace
South Vacherie
New Orleans Intl/Moisant Fld/
New Orleans
Luling
Houma
STJAMES_&_STJOHN_THE_BAPTIST_COUNTIES-2
LDH ENERGY PIPELINE

Marathon Pipe Line LLC
Jeremy Jaquillard
Highway 61 – Marathon Avenue
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (985) 535-6127 x214
Website: marathonpipeline.com

About Marathon Pipe Line

Marathon Pipe Line (MPL) operates over 5,000 miles of underground pipelines in fifteen states. These pipelines transport crude oil and refined petroleum products to and from terminals, refineries and other pipelines. MPL or its contractors will respond to pipeline emergencies as required by 29 CFR 194, Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines, with appropriate personnel and equipment.

Pipeline Security

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, MPL has increased its attention to security. We ask that you do the same. You are our eyes and ears along the pipeline. If you witness any act of vandalism, loitering or other unusual situation along the pipeline or at one of our facilities, please report it immediately to our Operations Center at 1-800-537-6644 and the local authorities (if necessary). It is important that you do not put yourself in danger by entering a suspicious situation.

Products/DOT Guidebook ID#/Guide

• Crude Oil	1267	128
• Gasoline	1203	128
• Propane	1075	115
• Fuel Oil		

Emergency Contact:
1-800-537-6644

Louisiana Parishes:

Ascension

East Baton Rouge

East Feliciana

Plaquemines

St. James

St. John the Baptist

Pipeline Information

The majority of transmission pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices and diagnostic tools.

For more information about pipelines, visit:
www.pipeline101.com

To view the approximate location of pipelines in your area, visit:
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

For more information on Marathon Pipe Line LLC, visit:
www.marathonpipeline.com

Marathon Pipe Line LLC

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Marathon is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Marathon's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Marathon has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Marathon utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-537-6644) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, portable radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Marathon 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

Marathon maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically located facilities. Trailers contain spill boom (of various types, sizes and lengths as needed in different areas), sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies..

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

MPL or its contractors will respond to pipeline emergencies as required by 29 CFR 194, Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines, with appropriate personnel and equipment.

Pipeline Technology

To report an emergency call: **1-888-650-4443**

For additional information call:

Joe Marva
Pipeline Technology
1048 Florida Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
(225)343-0543

Pipeline Technology operates facilities in the following parish of this program area:

ASCENSION

Materials transported are:

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA [GUIDE #125]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

WARNING SIGN NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCATION OF <u>PIPELINE TECHNOLOGY</u> PLEASE CONTACT JOE MARVA AT (225) 343-0543

Praxair, Inc.

To report an emergency call: **1-800-926-9620**

For additional information call:

Todd Scott
Praxair, Inc.
P.O. Box 230
Geismer, Louisiana 70734
(225) 235-5075

Praxair, Inc. operates facilities in the following parish of this program area:

ASCENSION

Materials transported are:

HYDROGEN [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Praxair, Inc. Emergency

Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Praxair is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its hydrogen pipeline systems. Praxair's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities.

Praxair has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Praxair utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-926-9620) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones with walkie-talkie and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Praxair 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.

For more information regarding Praxair emergency response plans and procedures, call Sonny Reeves, Praxair Gulf Coast Pipeline Manager, at (281) 478-1547.

WARNING

HYDROGEN

PIPELINE

BEFORE DIGGING
PLEASE CALL

225-343-1524

LIQUID CARBONIC INDUSTRIES CORP.

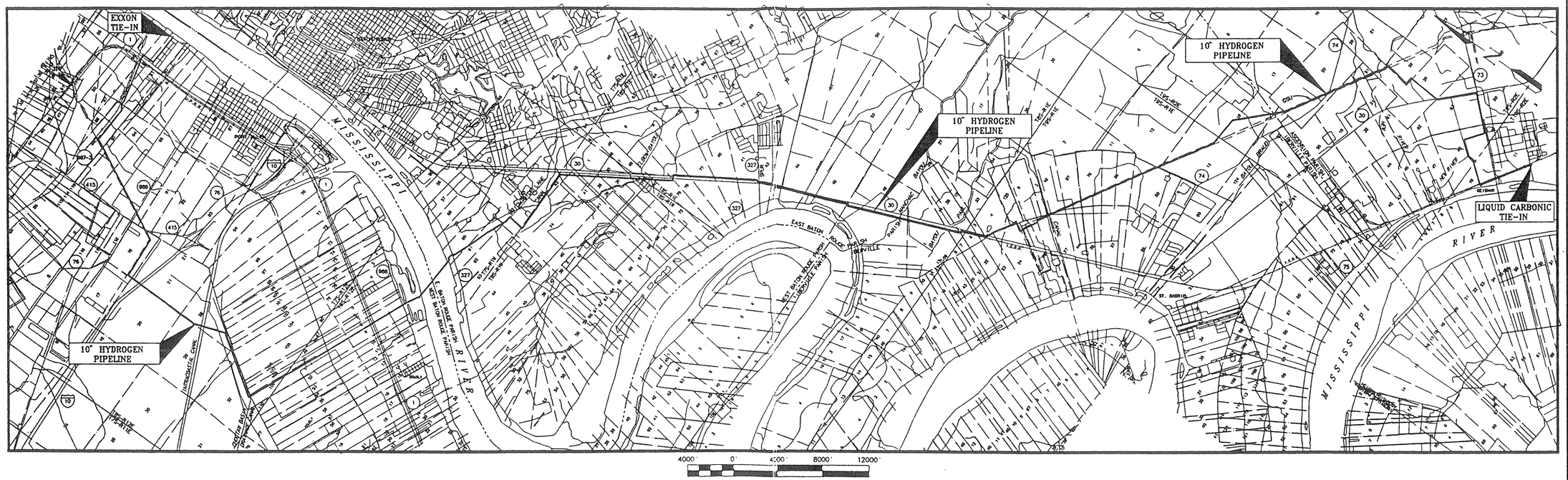
PRAXAIR

PRAXAIR, INC.

LIQUID CARBONIC

10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE

FROM GEISMAR TO PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA



DRAWING LIST

SCHEMATICS
10282-001 PIPING SCHEMATIC

ALIGNMENT MAPS
10282-100 COVER SHEET
10282-101 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 0.00 TO MP 2.10
10282-102 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 2.10 TO MP 5.30
10282-103 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 5.30 TO MP 7.78
10282-104 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 7.78 TO MP 10.28
10282-105 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 10.28 TO MP 13.09
10282-106 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 13.08 TO MP 15.59
10282-107 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 15.59 TO MP 18.18
10282-108 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 18.18 TO MP 21.14
10282-109 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 21.14 TO MP 23.64
10282-110 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 23.64 TO MP 25.89
10282-111 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 25.89 TO MP 28.92
10282-112 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 28.92 TO MP 31.19
10282-113 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 31.19 TO MP 31.77
10282-114 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 31.77 TO MP 32.31
10282-115 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 32.31 TO MP 32.86
10282-116 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE - MP 32.86 TO MP 33.46

SITE PLANS
10282-200-01 10.750" O.D. HYDROGEN PIPELINE TIE-IN AT L. CARBONIC

PLAN & PROFILE
10282-309-01 MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSING - DIRECTIONAL DRILL
10282-309-02 MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSING LEVEE CROSSING
10282-309-03 MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSING LEVEE CROSSING
10282-311-01 INTRACOASTAL CANAL - DIRECTIONAL DRILL
10282-312-01 STATE HWY. NO. 76 & 415 - DIRECTIONAL DRILL

PIPING
10282-400-01 TYPICAL 10"x10" SIDE TAP
10282-400-02 TYPICAL 10"x6" SIDE TAP
10282-400-03 TYPICAL 10"x4" SIDE TAP
10282-400-04 TYPICAL 10"x2" SIDE TAP
10282-400-05 GENERAL NOTES
10282-400-06 PIPING SCHEMATIC
10282-401-01 PIG LAUNCHER & LIQUID CARBONIC TIE-IN
10282-401-02 PIG LAUNCHER & LIQUID CARBONIC TIE-IN
10282-405-01 MAIN LINE VALVE NO. 1
10282-408-01 MAIN LINE VALVE NO. 2
10282-409-01 MAIN LINE VALVE NO. 3
10282-412-01 MAIN LINE VALVE NO. 4
10282-416-01 PIG RECEIVER & EXXON TIE-IN
10282-416-02 PIG RECEIVER & EXXON TIE-IN

CONCRETE
10282-500-01 TYPICAL 10" ANCHOR BLOCK
10282-500-02 TYPICAL 12" PIPE SUPPORTS
10282-500-03 TYPICAL 10" PIPE SUPPORTS
10282-500-05 MISC. SIDE TAP SUPPORTS
10282-500-06 TYPICAL 10" MAIN LINE VALVE SUPPORTS

TYPICALS
10282-1001 TYPICAL DETAILS
10282-1002 TYPICAL TEST LEAD INSTALLATION DETAILS

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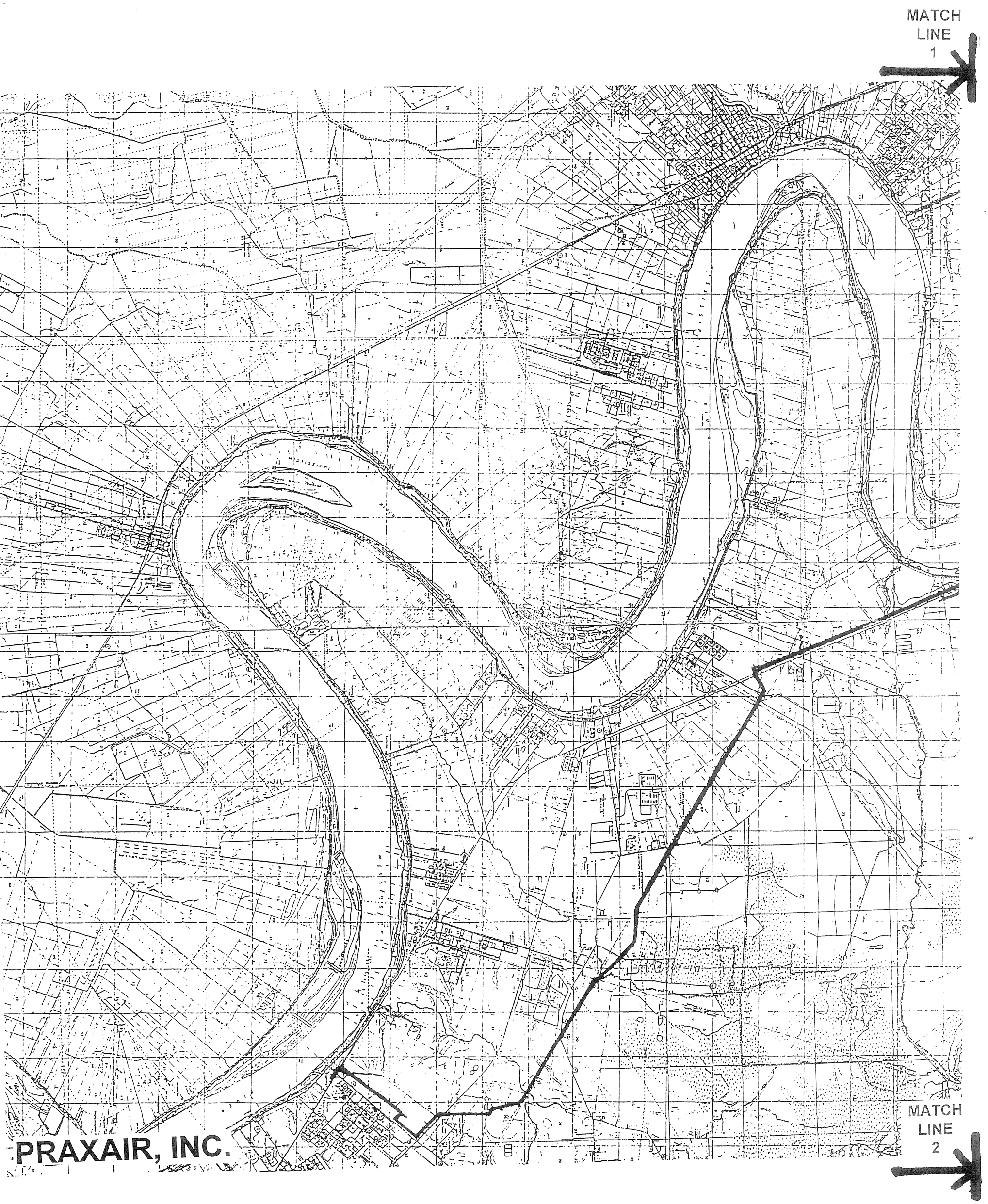
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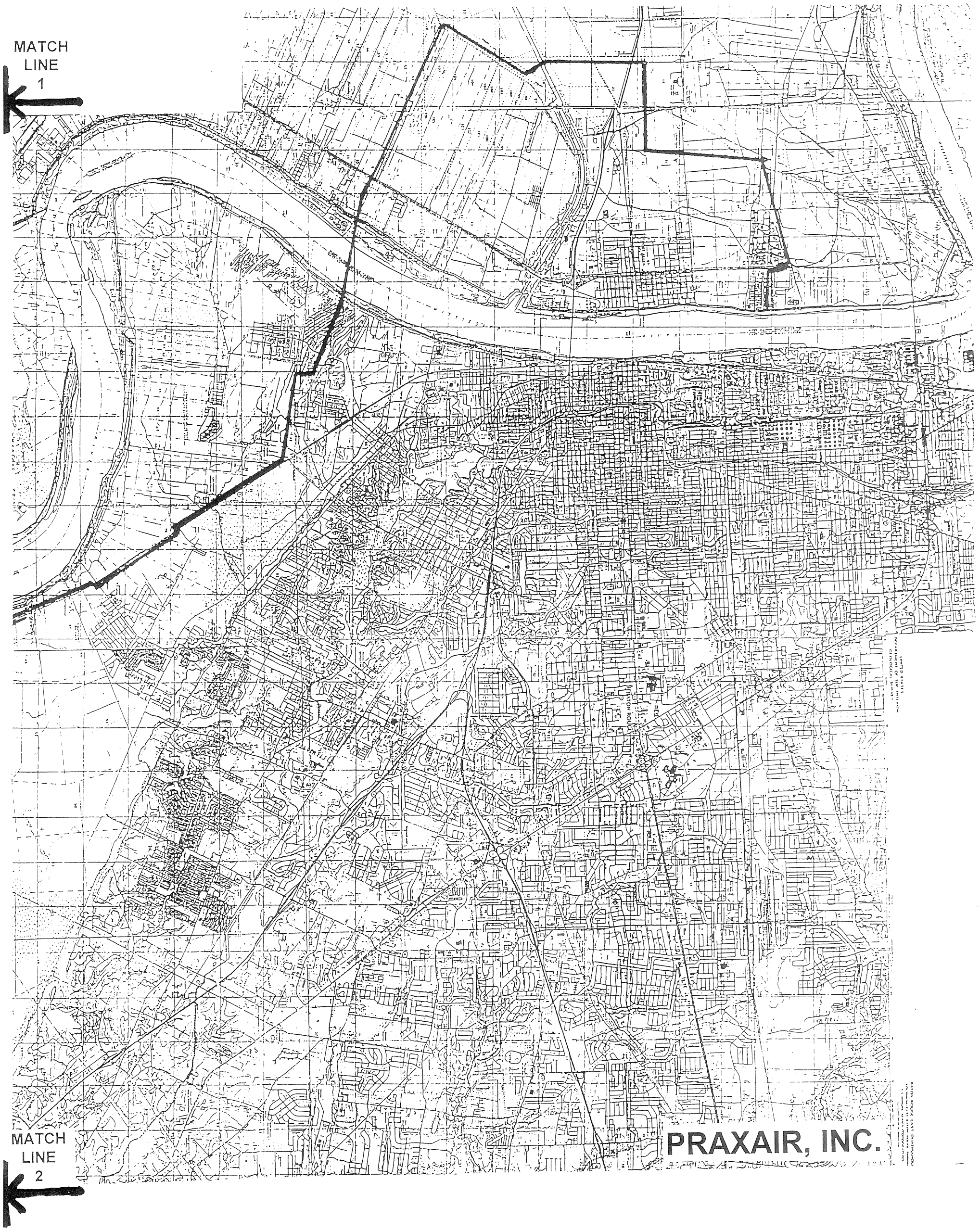
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PRAXAIR, INC.

WILLIAMS
GAS PIPELINE/TRANSCO

www.williams.com

To report an emergency, call: **1-800-440-8475**

For additional information, call:

Lawrence Thummel/Lon Meyer
Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco
8797 Helvetia Street
Convent, Louisiana 70723
(225) 562-2000 (Day & Business Hours)
1-800-440-8475 (Emergency & Nights)

Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area:

ASCENSION
ST. JAMES
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix II of this manual.

Responding to Natural Gas Transmission Emergencies

Prepared by:
Williams Gas Pipeline

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Williams Contacts

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Fire Department

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Police Department

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Emergency Medical Care

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Other

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Williams has prepared this booklet as a guide for emergency response officials who may be asked to respond to an incident involving a Williams natural gas pipeline facility. Since emergency response officials may arrive at the scene of a pipeline incident before pipeline personnel, you should know in advance what to expect and how to respond to potential hazards that may be present.

For more information about Williams' emergency drills, training, or pipeline location information in your area, contact your local Williams field supervisor.

Natural Gas Pipelines

Williams' transmission pipelines are part of a vast pipeline transportation system sometimes referred to as the "interstate highway" for natural gas. This national network consists of about 206,000 miles of high-strength, large-diameter steel pipe moving huge amounts of natural gas thousands of miles from producing regions to market. You may be more familiar with your local distribution company, or local public utility, which receives its natural gas supply from pipeline operators like Williams.

The transmission pipelines operated by Williams transport far greater volume and operate at much higher pressure than local service lines that feed most homes. The typical pressures found on pipeline systems are:

Transmission Line
High pressure ..... 300-1200 psig

Distribution Main
High pressure ..... 60-300 psig

Distribution Main
Intermediate pressure ..... 5-60 psig

Service Line
Low pressure ..... ¼ - 5 psig

The transmission pipelines operated by Williams are constructed of high-strength steel ranging in diameter from 6 to 48 inches. Compressor stations, meter stations, mainline valves and smaller facilities support the transmission system.

Compressor Stations

Natural gas is transported through pipelines at high pressure using compression. Compressor stations, located approximately every 60 miles, use large turbines, motors or engines to pressurize the gas and move it through the pipeline.

Meter Stations

Often referred to as the *city gate*, a meter station is the point where distribution companies receive gas from transmission pipelines. At these locations the operating pressure is reduced and an odorant is added to the gas. Once the local gas utility receives its gas, it uses distribution pipes, or *mains*, to bring natural gas service to homes and businesses.

Mainline Valves

Mainline valves are shut-off devices that are designed to stop the flow of gas through the pipeline. Some are manually operated, while others are either automatic or operated by remote control. Valves can be placed every 5 to 20 miles along the pipeline, and are subject to regulation by federal safety codes. It is important to remember that valves should only be operated by qualified company personnel.

Locating Pipelines

Transmission pipelines follow well-defined easements, many times sharing the same corridor with other utility or power lines. These easements vary in width, generally anywhere from 50 to 175 feet depending on the number of pipelines and terrain.

In accordance with federal law, aboveground pipeline markers are used to alert excavators of the presence of one or more pipelines within an easement. These markers, which contain the name of the pipeline operator and emergency contact information, are usually located near road, rail, fence, water crossings and curbs. However, these markers do not necessarily represent the exact location of the pipeline facilities within the easement.

To find information about other pipelines operating in your community, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) on the Internet at www.npms.rspa.dot.gov. NPMS provides a list of pipelines, their operator and operator contact information.

One-Call

Local one-call centers provide a free service to assist in marking the location of underground pipelines, as well as buried cable, telephone, electric and other utilities. Anyone planning excavation, construction or blasting activities should notify one-call before they begin. Representatives from each company will then visit the proposed work site and mark the location of their facilities to reduce the risk of damage.

To contact the one-call center nearest you, dial the national one-call referral number at (888) 258-0808.

Color Codes

American Public Works Association Utility Location & Coordination Council Uniform Color Code:

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:	*Water, irrigation and slurry lines*
Green:	*Sewers and drain lines*
Pink:	*Temporary survey markings*

Properties of Natural Gas

Before you respond to a pipeline related emergency you should know how natural gas behaves and some of its unique qualities.

Composition

Natural gas is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture. After being processed, it is composed mostly of methane (about 94 percent) and also contains ethane (about 4 percent).

Non-toxic

Natural gas is non-toxic. The fuel is sometimes listed as a "hazardous material" due to its flammability, not due to toxicity.

Lighter than Air

Natural gas is 40 percent lighter than air. When natural gas escapes into an open area, it rises into the air and dissipates. In an enclosed area, it collects first near the ceiling. Suffocation can occur if natural gas displaces the oxygen in an enclosed area.

Flammable Within Narrow Limits

Natural gas will ignite only within a narrow range: approximately 3-15 percent gas-to-air mix. Above or below the range combustion will not occur.

Odorless

Natural gas is a colorless, odorless substance in its natural state. The smell often associated with natural gas is normally added by the local distribution company.

Heating Value

Natural gas has a heat content of about 1,000 BTU per cubic foot.

Combustion Products

There are no significant releases of harmful compounds as a result of natural gas combustion. However, incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide and warrant the use of self-contained breathing apparatuses by emergency response teams.

Ignition Temperature

Natural has a very high ignition point, twice as high as that of gasoline. A flame or spark must reach nearly 1200 degrees Fahrenheit to ignite natural gas. However, static electricity, pilot lights, matches and sparks from telephones, electric motors and internal combustion engines do reach this temperature.

Potential Hazardous Conditions

Due to the large volumes and high pressures, accidents involving natural gas transmission pipelines can be dangerous. There are three primary hazardous conditions you should be aware of:

1 **Encroachment.** If you notice excavation near a pipeline right of way, check to see if the contractors have notified the company or one-call about their work. Nearly 2/3 of fatalities involving pipelines are due to damage from outside forces.

2 **Leaks.** Natural gas is a colorless, odorless substance. Because natural gas cannot be detected on its own, local utilities add an odorant to help consumers smell gas should a leak occur. However, odorant is added at only certain places along the pipeline, so you may not always be able to detect a leak by smell. Unlike natural

gas, odorant is not lighter than air. Therefore, the strong smell of natural gas odorant does not always mean that methane is present. Always use a methane detection instrument to determine if natural gas is present.

The following signs can be an indication of a natural gas pipeline leak:

- A hissing sound
- Dust, water, bubbles or vegetation blowing around a pipeline
- Discolored or dead vegetation near a pipeline
- Bubbling in a wet area, marshland, river or creek
- A dry spot in a moist field

If you become aware of a leak, notify the pipeline company immediately. Emergency phone numbers are listed on all pipeline markers.

3 **Rupture.** A pipeline rupture has much more dramatic indicators. There will be a loud roaring sound of escaping gas. A pipeline rupture does not always lead to a fire, but if it does ignite, it can result in a large flame burning at high temperatures. Fire and emergency officials should be aware of the potential for secondary fires and disturbed earth in the vicinity of a rupture.

What to Do

Upon the first indication that a natural gas pipeline may be leaking or ruptured, **notify the pipeline company immediately.** The phone number on the pipeline marker will connect you with the company's 24-hour emergency gas control center. Tell them the location, your name and any other details about the incident. The gas control center will dispatch company representatives to the area where the incident has occurred. While that representative is en route, stay in close contact with the pipeline company. You should also take the following steps:

- Park vehicles a safe distance from the incident and turn off engines as soon as possible.

- Clear area around the site and evacuate people from the area of danger to an upwind location.
- Provide first aid and call for additional emergency medical assistance if needed.
- Barricade area and keep onlookers safe distance away.
- Roads leading to and from the site should be kept clear for emergency and pipeline personnel.

In the case of a fire fed by a leak or rupture, do not try to extinguish the gas fire with water or other chemicals. Even if you were successful, there is a high probability of re-ignition and explosion. The best method to control a gas-fed fire is to stop the flow of gas. However, do not try to operate pipeline valves. Pipeline personnel are trained in the proper procedures for their operation. Instead, extinguish perimeter fires and wet down exposed flammable areas in the vicinity. Radiant heat from the gas fire is intense and can cover a large area.

Do Not:

- Forget to notify the pipeline company immediately.
- Allow smoking or spark-producing devices if unignited combustible gas is suspected.
- Open a closed pipeline valve at any time.
- Make any effort to extinguish flames of escaping burning gas. Use spray only to protect surrounding exposure.

Pipeline Personnel

The pipeline personnel you will be working with are trained for pipeline emergencies. They can supply you with information regarding the facilities involved in the incident, including the number and size of the pipelines in the area, location of valves and operating pressures. Pipeline personnel will also coordinate to set up a command post to act as a central clearinghouse for all emergency information.

The primary job of the pipeline response team is to stop the flow of gas to the accident site. The damaged section is isolated by closing valves on either side of the leak or rupture. Any fire will burn itself out once

the fuel is consumed and the remaining gas will be vented to the atmosphere.

Compressor Station Emergencies

There is one other type of pipeline emergency that you may be asked to respond to. This involves an accident inside a compressor station. Compressor stations are designed with extensive emergency systems. If there is a leak or rupture, the station will automatically shut down appropriate equipment and vent gas through relief valves in the station yard.

Compressor station employees are also trained to fight minor fires with station extinguishers or fire hoses. Normally in a compressor station incident, emergency response teams would be summoned to offer the following services:

- Traffic or crowd control
- Medical treatment or evacuation
- Fighting any perimeter fires outside the station fence.

Because compressor stations sometimes store materials that may release toxic or hazardous substances when burned, pipeline emergency response teams can supply a list of and firefighting procedures for all combustible materials on the station property.

Partnership For Safety

As partners in pipeline safety, your skills are important to us. Working together, the natural gas industry and your emergency response agency can build a positive relationship – the kind of partnership needed to continue to maintain the safety of the most efficient transportation system in America.

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Emergency Response Manual
For
Public Officials & Emergency Response Teams
(Fire Departments, Sheriffs, Police, etc.)

Location: Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco
8797 Helvetia Street
Convent, Louisiana 70723

Emergency Response Manual for Public Officials

TABLE OF CONTENTS

i. PURPOSE

1. In the Event of an Emergency
- A. What to DO
- B. What NOT to DO
- C. What Williams will DO

2. How to Recognize a Natural Gas Pipeline Leak.

3. Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition

4. How We Keep Our Pipeline Safe.

5. How to Prevent Damage to Our Pipeline Facilities.

6. Louisiana One Call System

7. Pipeline Safety

8. Emergency Contact List

Emergency Response Manual for Public Officials

i. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for public officials and emergency response teams when dealing with natural gas pipeline emergencies with Williams Gas Pipeline-Transco.

1. In the Event of an Emergency

A. **DO…**

1. Call your local Williams office at any of the numbers below.
   (225) 562-2000 Local Office-Convent, Louisiana
   (800) 440-8475 Gas Control (Houston, TX)-24 hours/day.
2. Keep the public at a safe distance.
3. Always allow Williams officials onto the site.
4. Take precautions to prevent accidental ignition of gas if there is no *fire (See Section 3, Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition).*
5. Evacuate the area if necessary.

B. **DON'T…**

1. Attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire.
2. Attempt to operate pipeline valves.
3. Use vehicles, compressors, pumps, generators, phones, or any heat or open flame devices in the surrounding areas. These items are possible ignition sources for the gas. See also Section 3, *Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition*, of this manual.

C. **Williams will…**

1. Shut off the flow of gas.
2. Identify and assess the emergency.
3. Provide the emergency response (ER) team or officials with information to minimize damage and to control the situation.

2. How to recognize a natural gas pipeline leak

Leaks from natural gas pipelines are rare, but we want you to know what to do in the unlikely event one should occur. Natural gas is a colorless, odorless, non-toxic substance. Because natural gas can't be detected on its own, pipeline companies and local utilities add a harmless odorant to help consumers identify the presence of natural gas should a leak occur. However, odorant is added only at certain places along the pipeline, so you may not always be able to detect a leak by smell.

There are several other ways to detect a leak. If you see any of the following signs on or near our pipeline right-of-way, call the number listed on the nearest pipeline marker immediately.

- gas or petroleum odor
- a hissing sound
- dirt being blown into the air
- brown patches in vegetation on or near the pipeline
- bubbles appearing on the surface of water
- dry spot in a moist field
- fire apparently coming from the ground or burning above the ground
- water being blown into the air at a pond, creek, or river.

A. What to do about a Leak?

1. Leave the area at once!!!! Warn others to stay away.
2. Avoid using potential ignition sources, such as motor vehicles, telephones, doorbells, electric switches or flashlights. See also Section 3, *Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition*, of this manual.
3. Avoid direct contact with escaping vapors.
4. Never try to extinguish a fire.
5. Never try to operate pipeline valves.
6. Remain upwind at a safe distance.
7. Call Williams at the telephone number listed in this brochure or the one listed on the nearest pipeline marker.

   If it is not apparent which company is involved or a number is not available, call the Louisiana One Call System at **(800) 272-3020** to notify all utility companies in that area.
8. Call the local fire department 911 from a safe distance.

3. Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition

1. Ensure that all personnel restrict smoking to designated areas away from hazardous areas.

2. Ensure that no open flames are permitted in or around areas where there is a possible leak or presence of gas.
3. Use only intrinsically safe devices or devices rated for use in hazardous locations when working in areas where there is a suspected gas leak or the potential presence of gas. (Equipment used in these hazardous areas shall be classified for use in Class I, Div. 1 locations.) This includes flashlights, portable floodlights, extension cords or any other electrically powered equipment.
4. Ensure that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent electric arcing and static electricity charges in restricted areas. Ensure proper bonding and grounding.
5. Ensure proper ventilation (i.e., keep the concentration of gas in air below 0.5%) whenever performing work that requires use of equipment that is a potential ignition source in areas where there is a presence of gas.
6. Control traffic and restrict access at a safe distance from the area.

4. How We Keep Our Pipeline Safe.

Safety starts long before actual construction begins. At steel rolling mills, where pipe is fabricated, pipeline representatives carefully inspect the pipe to ensure that it is of high quality and meets both federal and industry-wide standards.

Coating systems are used to prevent corrosion of the pipeline and facilities.

During construction, pipeline representatives inspect the fabrication and construction of the pipeline. Welds linking the joints of pipeline are X-rayed to ensure their integrity.

Once the pipeline is in the ground and before it is placed into service, it is pressure-tested with water in excess of its operating pressure to verify that it can withstand high pressure. This process is called *hydrostatic testing*.

Once the line is put in the ground, covered, and placed into service, pipeline markers are posted at regular intervals to let you know there is a pipeline in the area. Williams' telephone number is posted on the markers so you can reach us anytime.

After the pipeline is installed, we install a system called cathodic protection, which prevents corrosion of the steel pipeline.

To help protect our pipelines against third-party damage, regular inspections by motor vehicles and low-flying patrol aircraft keep a watchful eye on the pipeline routes and adjacent areas.

Pipeline maintenance crews perform facility inspections, check for construction activity in the vicinity of the pipeline, and maintain the pipelines and their rights of way. Heavily populated areas are inspected and patrolled more frequently.

In addition, the pipelines undergo periodic maintenance inspections, including leak surveys and valve and safety device inspections.

Williams representatives are available to meet with local emergency response officials, excavation contractors, and local landowners to educate them about pipeline operation and emergency response procedures. Information is routinely distributed to provide 24-hour emergency telephone numbers and locations of our pipeline in the area.

Finally, Williams maintains clear pipeline rights of way. A clean right of way allows easy identification of construction-related activities. Regular monitoring is imperative to prevent third-party damage.

5. How To Prevent Damage to Our Pipeline Facilities.

Maintaining a safe pipeline system requires your participation as well. Department of Transportation (DOT) statistics tell us that the single greatest cause of pipeline incidents is damage from outside forces. Most pipeline accidents occur when individuals or third-party contractors are not aware of a pipeline's location before they begin construction or excavation. It's important that we form a partnership for safety. We can work together to reduce third-party damage to the pipeline, prevent accidents, and maintain public safety.

Here is what you can do. Watch for suspicious activity and construction near the pipeline right of way. No one should conduct blasting, digging, ditching, drilling, leveling or plowing near the pipeline right of way without contacting the local one-call center at least 3 working days in advance to have underground utilities marked.

Once we're notified, Williams Gas Pipeline-Transco will locate and flag the pipeline and/or right of way and will assist you or the contractor by suggesting safety measures that should be followed while working around the pipeline.

STOP-CALL BEFORE YOU DIG! IT'S THE LAW!
LOUISIANA ONE CALL SYSTEM (800) 272-3020

6. Louisiana One Call System, Call Before You Dig!

1. Always call Louisiana One Call 3 working days before you dig. Doing so will allow the utilities an opportunity to locate and mark their underground facilities in advance of the planned excavation. *Gas pipelines will use **yellow** stakes, flagging, or paint to mark underground lines.*
2. Hand dig within the tolerance zone. Law specifies the width of the tolerance zone to be 18" from each side of the facility. The tolerance zone includes the width of the facility and the 18" measured horizontally from each side of the facility. For example, a 36" natural gas pipeline has a tolerance zone of 72".
3. Louisiana One Call's automated response system will notify you of the member facility owner's status on your request at the end of the 2nd working day.
4. Protect and preserve these approximate markings until they are no longer required for safe and proper excavation.
5. If the markings of facilities are destroyed or removed before excavation commences or is complete, the excavator must renotify Louisiana One Call and the company locator will remark the location within 2 working days of the notice.
6. Maintain a reasonable clearance between any subsurface utility facility and the cutting edge or point of powered equipment. The law requires use of due care inside 18" of the outside edge of an underground facility.
7. Marking indicates only the approximate location of buried lines. Hand dig test holes in a careful and prudent manner to determine the precise location of underground utility lines. Williams will provide an inspector when a contractor is digging within our right-of-way. *No excavation is allowed on the Williams right-of-way unless an inspector is on site.*
8. If you must expose a line, the state law requires you to protect and support the line while working on site. Ask the company locator for help and advice when you are near underground lines
9. If you haven't called the state One Call System or followed the pipeline marker instructions, damaging a natural gas interstate pipeline is a **federal offense.**

STOP-CALL BEFORE YOU DIG! IT'S THE LAW!
LOUISIANA ONE CALL SYSTEM (800) 272-3020

7. Pipeline Safety

Natural gas pipelines are this country's safest mode of transportation. According to statistics from the National Transportation Safety Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation's

(DOT) Office of Pipeline Safety, there is greater danger associated with driving a car or traveling in an airplane than by living near a natural gas pipeline.

The safety of interstate pipelines is regulated by DOT's Office of Pipeline Safety, which imposes a broad range of rigorous standards and inspection requirements for pipeline design; material specifications; construction standards; maintenance and testing requirements. These standards must be met long before a pipeline can be placed into service.

Williams Commitment to Safety
Safety and reliability are the most important aspects of Williams' pipeline operations. Although natural gas transmission is the safest form of transportation, we understand that you may have concerns. That's why we want you to understand our commitment to protecting the public, the environment, and our natural resources by operating in a safe, reliable manner.

8. Emergency Contact List

Local Office: WGP/Transco, Houma District
8797 Helvetia Street
Convent, LA 70723
Phone: (225) 562-2000
Fax: (225) 562-2005
Lawrence Thummel, District Manager
Lon Meyer, District Manager

In an Emergency, call (800) 440-8475 Gas Control (Houston)

<u>Disclaimer:</u>
Please note that the information in this section has been carefully prepared from the best information available at the time of preparation. This information is intended to be a tool or guide to help locate our natural gas pipeline facilities in the event of an emergency.

Williams Gas Pipeline-Houma District does not guarantee the accuracy of the information, nor does Transco Houma District assume the responsibility or liability for any reliance thereon.

WARNING

GAS PIPELINE

BEFORE
EXCAVATING
OR IN AN
EMERGENCY
CALL

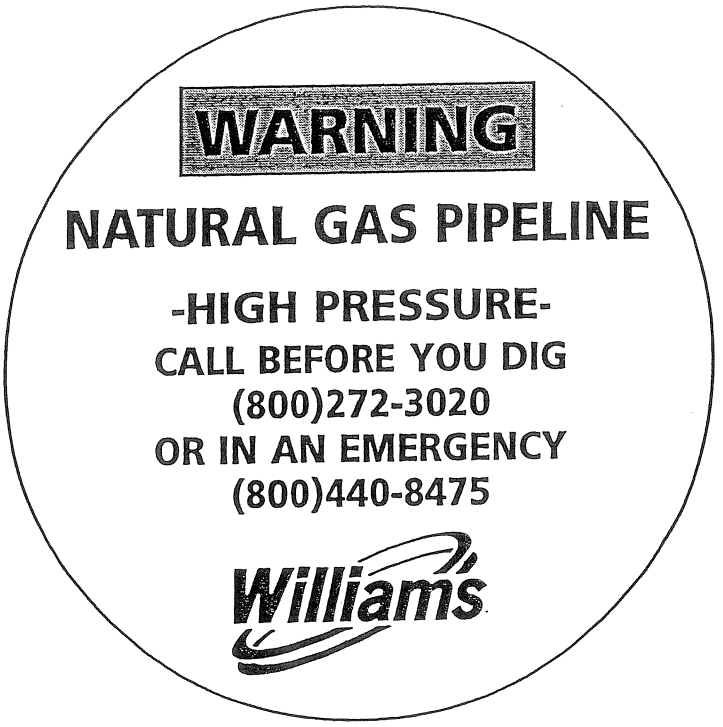
Transco

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORPORATION

1-800-440-TGPL
(8475)

LineMRKR™

8" DIAMETER SCOTCHLANE
PAVEMENT MARKER



SIZE: 8" DIAMETER
MATERIAL: SCOTCHLANE
COLOR: YELLOW BKGD., RED PANEL, BLACK CHARACTERS, BLACK & BLUE LOGO.

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"With security concerns raised after 9/11, Williams is limiting distribution of detail maps and has pulled all maps from this manual.

For more information on the location of Williams pipelines, please contact the local Williams district office in your area.

THE PIPELINE GROUP®

DISCLAIMER

The fact sheets contained in this Emergency Response manual are a compilation of information from various MSDS sources. The material herein and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith and is believed to be accurate. We have reviewed each sheet which we received from sources outside our company and believe the data to be correct; however, we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precautions in this data may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this information for reference purposes. **No warranty is made, either express or implied.**

BENZENE

Chemical Names:

Benzene, Benzol, Annulene, Cyclohexatriene, Phenyl Hydride, Phene, Pyrobenzol, "Coal Tar Naphtha"

Chemical Family:

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

N/A - usually contains 99% Benzene

Extinguishing Media:

Foam, dry chemical, Carbon Dioxide (CO_2). Water spray/fog can cool the fire but may not achieve extinguishment. Do not use a direct stream of water since product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Fight fire from safe distance and location. Heat may build pressure/rupture closed containers, spreading fire, increasing risk of burns/injuries. Apply waterspray/fog to cool containers. Do not use a solid water stream. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Unignited vapors are extremely hazardous to health. **A concentration of 2000 PPM in air is immediately dangerous to life/health.**

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, these vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, flammable vapors may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a point of ignition and flashing back.

Health Hazards:

Liquid and vapors are irritating to the eye and skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in absorption producing symptoms similar to inhalation exposure. Short-term exposure to high levels of vapors may cause CNS depression (headache, nausea, drowsiness, vertigo, fatigue, unconsciousness, convulsions), in extreme cases death may result from asphyxiation. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; breathing of vomitus into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonia. **Benzene is a known carcinogen**.

n- BUTANE, ISO-BUTANE

Chemical Names:

n-Butane:

"Normal" Butane
Butyl Hydride
LP Gas
LPG
Liquified Butane

Iso-Butane:

2-Methylpropane
Trimethyl Methane
"Iso"

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Alkane, Paraffin

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Butane: n-Butane, Iso-Butane, Propane, Butylenes, Pentane and heavier Hydrocarbons
Iso-Butane: Iso-Butane, n-Butane, Propane, Butylenes

Extinguishing Media:

Water spray, dry chemical, CO_2 (Carbon Dioxide), halogenated extinguishing agent.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Butanes give off vapors that are heavier than air which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Extinguishment of fire before source of vapor is shut off can create an explosive mixture in air. Extremely flammable vapor/air mixtures form. May be explosive if allowed to enter into drains or sewers.

Health Hazards:

Direct eye or skin contact with liquified gas can result in skin/eye burns (frostbite). Inhalation of butanes at high concentrations (10,000 ppm) may cause drowsiness, anesthesia and mild intoxication. Higher concentration (over 10,000 ppm) may cause loss of consciousness, asphyxiation and death.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Chemical Names:

Carbon Monoxide
Carbon Oxide
UN 1016
CO
MGI04290
RTECS FG3500000

Chemical Family:

Inorganic
Gas

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Carbon Monoxide

Extinguishing Media:

This material is a severe explosion hazard. Vapor/air mixtures are explosive. Extinguish using carbon dioxide or regular dry chemical. For large fires use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Move containers from fire area if without risk, or cool containers with water spray well after the fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For fires in cargo or storage areas: If this is impossible then take the following precautions: Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Let the fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire.

Health Hazards:

Short term inhalation causes changes in body temperature, changes in blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, drowsiness, dizziness, hallucinations, hearing loss, eye damage, suffocation, convulsions, & coma. Long term is the same as above and causes loss of appetite, heart damage, nerve damage, birth defects, & brain damage.

CHLORINE

Chemical Names:

Chlorine
Cl_2

Flash Point:

Non-Flammable

Extinguishing Media:

Not Applicable.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Firefighters must wear NIOSH approved, pressure demand, self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece for possible exposure to hazardous gases. Chlorine containers should be immediately removed from the vicinity of a fire. If they cannot spray with water to cool containers. Do not spray water on leaking containers. Chlorine will support combustion, and it reacts readily with hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers and some metals, possibly with explosive violence. It will react with (burn) steel containers at temperatures above 450^0 F.

Health Hazards:

Inhalation: Immediately remove the exposed person upwind form contaminated area, and contact poison control center. Inhalation can cause coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath, sensation of tightness in the chest, as well as severe restlessness or anxiety, nausea, and vomiting. The nose and throat may become irritated; a stinging and burning sensation may be experienced. Immediate fatalities can occur as a result of suffocation. Delayed fatalities can occur as a result of pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). For this reason, rest and immediate attention after inhalation is important. Persons with known cardiovascular or lung problems should not risk chlorine exposure. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration; if breathing is difficult, give oxygen if equipment and trained personnel are available. If exposed person is breathing, place in a comfortable position and keep person warm and at rest until medical assistance becomes available.

Eye/Skin Contact: Liquid and concentrated gas could produce severe burns and injury on contact. Eye: Pour a gentle stream of warm water through the affected eye for at least 15 minutes. Contact poison control center, emergency room or physician right away as further treatment will be necessary. Skin: Run a gentle stream of water over the affected area for 15 minutes. A mild soap may be used if available. Contact poison control center, emergency room or physician right away as further treatment will be necessary.

Chronic: Repeated exposures can result in a loss of ability to detect the odor of chlorine. Long term exposures may cause damage to teeth and inflammation of ulceration of the nasal passages

Ingestion: Not applicable for gas. Liquid could produce severe burns and injury on contact.

CRUDE OIL

Chemical Names:

Crude Oil - "Sour" (**Contains H2S, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet)**
Crude Oil - "Sweet" (No H2S)
Petroleum, Mineral Oil, Rock Oil, Coal Oil, Seneca Oil, Earth Oil

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixture: Chiefly of Paraffins (Alkanes), Cycloparaffins, Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Benzene Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:
Hydrocarbons (Aromatic & Paraffinic), Benzene, Hydrogen Sulfide, Nitrogen Compounds, Sulfur Compounds, Oxygenated Compounds

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup/rupture. Sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide, both of which are toxic, may be released upon combustion. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air, which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and cause flash fires. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

Health Hazards:

"SOUR" crude oil contains H2S and poses an extreme hazard. Please see fact sheet on H2S. Crude oil is moderately irritating to the skin and eyes. Natural gas, H2S and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in enclosed spaces, resulting in unconsciousness and death. Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Aspiration into the lungs from vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia. Inhalation of other light hydrocarbons may cause pulmonary irritation and result in CNS depression. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

DIESEL, KEROSENE, HEATING & FUEL OIL (1, 2)

Chemical Names:

Diesel Oil 1 & 2, Kerosene 1 & 2, Fuel Oil 1 & 2, Heating Oil 1 & 2

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Paraffins (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Petroleum distillate (Predominately Hydrocarbons ranging from C10 -C16)
Naphthalene
Xylene

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be reignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

HIGHLY COMBUSTIBLE! Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. In the case of large fires, also cool surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

When heated above the flash point, this material will release flammable vapors which if exposed to an ignition source can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the normal flash point (130 F). Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalies and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Health Hazards:

Liquid is moderately irritating to eyes/skin. Release during high pressure may result in injection of oil into the skin causing local necrosis. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause mild irritation to the upper respiratory tract. High concentration may result in CNS depression, headache, dizziness and nausea. In extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Inhalation of high levels of mist may result in chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lung must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis, evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). In severe cases, death may occur.

ETHANE

Chemical Names:

Ethane, Bimethyl, Dimethyl, Methyl Methane, Ethyl Hydride

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Paraffin, Alkane

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Ethane	
Methane	Carbon Dioxide
Propane	Propylene
Ethylene	Iso-Butane
n-Butane	Higher Hydrocarbons

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, CO2 (Carbon Dioxide), inert gas, Halon/N2. Water fog and spray can be used to cool containers and structures adjacent to the fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Ethane vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively. Alkane/Chlorine gas mixtures have produced explosions.

Health Hazards:

Gas is generally non-irritating; but direct contact with liquified/pressurized gas of frost particles may produce severe and possible permanent eye/skin damage from freeze burns. Ethane vapor displaces oxygen, producing immediately hazardous atmospheres which can lead to rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, muscular weakness, tremors, narcosis, unconsciousness and death from asphyxiation, depending on concentration and duration of exposure. **Ethane is an odorless, colorless gas - do NOT depend on sense of smell for warning of hazardous concentrations.**

ETHANE - PROPANE MIX

Chemical Names:

Ethane - Propane Mix, LP Gas, LPG, Liquified Petroleum Gas

Ethane: Bimethyl, Dimethyl, Methyl Methane, Ethyl Hydride
Propane: Propyl Hydride, Dimethyl Methane

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Paraffins, Alkanes

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Ethane
Propane
Possibly: Methane, Iso Butane, n-Butane, Propylene and higher hydrocarbons.

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO_2). Stop flow of gas.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Gas fires should not be extinguished unless the gas flow can be stopped immediately. Shut off gas source and allow the fire to burn itself out. If the source cannot be shut off immediately, all equipment and surfaces exposed to the fire should be cooled with water to prevent over-heating, flash-backs or explosions. Fireman must use proper protective equipment including NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and other protective equipment including respiratory apparatus to protect against hazardous combustion products/oxygen deficiencies.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! Carbon oxides are formed when burned. Highly flammable vapors are formed and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static charges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively.

Health Hazards:

Solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns to skin/eyes. Exposure to high concentrations may produce rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, muscular weakness, tremor, narcosis, unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

ETHYLENE

Chemical Names:

Ethylene
Ethene
Elayl
Etherine

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Olefin, Alkene

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Ethylene
Ethane
Methane

Extinguishing Media:

Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water spray.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Material will readily ignite at ambient temperatures. High temperature, high pressure and contamination with other chemicals may cause vigorous polymerization and decomposition. Vapors heavier than air may accumulate, travel and reach a source of ignition causing flash fires.

Health Hazards:

Contact with liquid gas may cause freeze burns to eyes and/or skin. High vapor concentrations may cause CNS depressions (headaches, dizziness, giddiness and nausea). Extremely high concentrations (confined spaces) may produce unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

GAS OIL

Chemical Names:

Vacuum Gas Oil Mix
Vacuum Gas Oil Blend
Cat Feed
Cat Naphtha

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Paraffins (Alkanes), Olefins (Alkenes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Heavy Petroleum Distillate (C5 to C10 Hydrocarbons)
Light Naphtha (C5 & C6 paraffins & cycloparaffins)
Pour Point Remover - N/A

Extinguishing Media:

Foam, CO2, water spray and dry chemical. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID! Do not enter fire area without proper protection. Wear SCBA with full face-piece, operate in pressure demand or positive pressure. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. Do not use solid water stream. This may spread the fire. Carbon Monoxide may be formed if burned with insufficient air. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

At ambient temperatures this product releases vapors. When these are mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air and travel long distances along ground before igniting, then flashing back to vapor source.

Health Hazards:

Material is slight to moderately irritating to the eyes and skin. Practically non-toxic when ingested; however, a pulmonary aspiration hazard exists if swallowed and vomiting occurs. Inhalation may cause muscular weakness, impaired coordination, headache, nausea, respiratory irritation, loss of balance with high vapor concentrations leading to possible unconsciousness and/or respiratory failure.

GASOLINE
(*LEADED REGULAR, REGULAR UNLEADED, PREMIUM UNLEADED, SILVER LEAD-FREE, ULTIMATE LEAD-FREE (PREMIUM)

Chemical Names: Gasoline, Petrol, Petroleum Naphtha, Light Petroleum Distillate, Benzin

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Paraffins (Alkanes), Olefins (Alkenes), Cycloalkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Naphthenes, Alcohols and Ethers

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Alkanes	n-Hexane
Cycloalkanes	t-Butyl Methyl Ether
Alkenes	Pseudocumene (1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene)
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Cyclohexane
Xylenes (ortho, meta & para)	Ethylbenzene
Toluene	Naphthalene
Benzene	*Contains lead

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and an be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel and isolate. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear including a positive pressure NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Extinguishment of fire before source of vapor is shut off can create an explosive mixture in air.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively. In emergency situations that require drilling, only trained emergency personnel should drill.

Health Hazards:

Excessive exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose, throat and CNS depression. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small amounts can cause chemical pneumonia and/or death. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S)

Chemical Names:

Hydrogen Sulfide, Hydrosulfuric Acid, "Sour Gas"

Chemical Family:

Inorganic Acid Gas (Poisonous), Nonmetal Hydride

Extinguishing Media for H2S fires:

Water spray, fog or regular foam. Small fires: let burn unless leak can be stopped immediately. Cool containers, surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE & POISONOUS! WEAR FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING INCLUDING NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

H2S vapor can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flash back explosively. Gives off corrosive and poisonous oxides of sulfur (SO2, SO3) upon combustion.

Health Hazards :

Extremely hazardous gas! Do **NOT** depend on sense of smell for warning - H2S causes rapid deterioration of sense of smell.

0.02 ppm - Odor threshold

10.0 ppm - Eye irritation

100 ppm - Headache, dizziness, vomiting, coughing.

200 to 300 ppm - Eye inflammation, respiratory tract irritation after 1 hour exposure.

500 to 700 ppm - Loss of consciousness or possible death in 30 minutes to an hour.

700 to 900 ppm - Rapid loss of consciousness; death can result.

Over 1000 ppm - Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes unless victim is removed from contaminated area and breathing is restored.

HYDROGEN

Chemical Names:

Hydrogen, Protium

Chemical Family:

Hydrogen Gas (Impure Hydrogen gas contains Hydrocarbons)

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Hydrogen
Methane
Ethane
Propane
Butane

Extinguishing Media:

Stop flow of gas if possible: if not, allow to burn. Dry chemical, CO_2 (Carbon Dioxide) or Halogenated extinguishing agents.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

This gas releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. Exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. High pressure release to the atmosphere may cause spontaneous ignition. This product may burn with a practically invisible flame.

Health Hazards:

Exposure to liquid or cryogenic gas vapor may cause freeze burns to skin and/or eyes. Inhalation of vapor may produce mild intoxication, drowsiness, rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, muscular weakness, tremors and loss of coordination. High concentrations produce intoxication followed by a loss of consciousness, asphyxiation and death. **Do NOT depend on sense of smell for warning of high concentrations as Hydrogen is odorless, colorless and tasteless.**

JET FUEL (A), JET FUEL (JP-4), JET FUEL (JP-5)

Chemical Names: Kerosene Mix

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Alkanes, Alkenes, Aromatic HC's, Naphthenes

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Jet Fuel (A)	Jet Fuel (JP-4)	Jet Fuel (JP-5)
Kerosene	Kerosene	Kerosene
Naphthalene	Hydrotreated Naphtha (Heavy)	Naphthalene
Xylene	Naphtha (Light)	Xylene
Bicyclic & Tricyclic-Hydrocarbons	Minor Additives	Minor Additives
	Benzene	Glycol Ethers

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

CAUTION - COMBUSTIBLE! Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. In the case of large fires, also cool surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Vapors may accumulate and travel to distant ignition sources and flash back explosively. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations near containers. Burning causes Carbon Monoxide/Dioxide and other harmful products to be formed.

Health Hazards:

Liquid is moderately irritating to eyes/skin. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause mild irritation to the upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may result in CNS depression, headache, dizziness and nausea. Inhalation of high levels of mist may result in chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lung must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis, evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). In severe cases, death may occur. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

Chemical Name:

Liquified Petroleum Gas, LP Gas, LPG, Y-Grade, Demethanized Gasoline, "Raw Feed", Demethanized "Raw Feed Mix"

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Paraffins (Alkanes), Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from C1 to C12

Benzene, Cyclohexane, Xylene, Toluene

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO_2). Stop flow of gas as soon as possible.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

Exposure to vapor may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Exposure to vapors may cause dizziness, disorientation, CNS depression or asphyxiation. Overexposure can cause loss of consciousness or death from asphyxiation or cardiac arrest. Exposure to liquid can cause frostbite and/or chemical burns. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

METHANOL

Chemical Names:

Methanol, Methyl Alcohol, Wood Alcohol, Carbinol, Methylol, Wood Spirit, Wood Naphtha, Columbia Spirit, Manhattan Spirits

Chemical Family:

Aliphatic Alcohol

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

N/A - usually pure product

Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol foam, dry chemical, CO2 (Carbon Dioxide), Halon. Water spray may be used to cool the fire and surrounding equipment but may be ineffective to extinguish fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Mixtures with water containing more than 21% volume of Methanol are flammable. Dike up fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Methanol fires may not be visible to the naked eye. Do not enter confined/enclosed fire space without proper protective equipment, including a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Water cool flame-exposed containers from the side until well after the fire is out. Evacuate immediately if there is a rising sound of venting safety devices or tank discolorization.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Methanol releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition sources, these vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, flammable vapors may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a point of ignition and flashing back explosively.

Health Hazards:

Poison - Class "B" .**HARMFULOR FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN.** Ingestion of 1 to 4 ounces can cause irreversible injury to the nervous system, blindness or death. It cannot be made non-poisonous. Contact with liquid causes eye and respiratory system irritation and may cause skin irritation. Vapor inhalation or liquid penetration of the skin can cause CNS depression. Prolonged or repeated high inhalation exposure may cause optic nerve damage, pulmonary and/or cerebral edema, liver and/or kidney damage, coma, respiratory failure and death.

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER (MTBE)

Chemical Names:

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether
MTBE
2-Methoxy-2-Methylpropane

Chemical Family:

Alkyl Ether

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

N/A - Usually 97% pure product

Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, CO_2, alcohol type foam. Use water fog/water spray for cooling.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Releases flammable vapors below normal ambient temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Flammable vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along ground before igniting and flashing back explosively.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Do not enter fire area without NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying or supplied air respirator. Burning may produce Carbon Monoxide and/or other toxic vapors. Water may be ineffective in firefighting due to low flash point. Notify authorities is liquid enters sewer/public waters.

Health Hazards:

Slight irritant to eyes and/or skin. Prolonged inhalation may cause coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness and intoxication. If ingested in large quantities, possible slight health hazard. No skin absorption hazard found.

NATURAL GAS

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 - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

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

Extinguishing Media:

Class B Fire Extinguishing Media such as Halon, CO_2 or dry chemical. Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Stop the flow of gas and allow fire to burn out. Extinguishing the flame before shutting off the supply can cause the formation of explosive mixtures. In some cases it may be preferred to allow the flame to continue to burn. Keep the surrounding area cool with water spray and prevent further ignition of combustible material.

Health Hazards:

<u>*If H2S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet.</u> Natural gas acts as an anesthetic at high concentrations (i.e. enclosed spaces causing displacement of oxygen), producing dizziness, headache, incoordination and narcosis; extremely high concentrations can cause asphyxiation by exclusion of oxygen. **Natural Gas may or may not contain Mercaptans to odorize, if it does not, natural gas is odorless, tasteless and colorless.** Benzene is a known carcinogen.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS, NATURAL GASOLINE

Chemical Names: Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gasoline, Casinghead Gasoline, Condensate, Drip Gas, "M" grade

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Alkanes, Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from C4 to C12

Benzene, Cyclohexane, **Hydrogen Sulfide** *

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, Halon, foam, CO_2. Water spray of standard foam. Do not spray direct stream of water; water stream may splash flaming liquid.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

***If H_2S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet.** Eye and skin irritation may result from contact with liquid or vapors. Inhalation may cause burning of the throat, nose and respiratory system, CNS depression (drowsiness, dizziness, coma) or even death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Vapors may also act as a simple asphyxiant (displacement of oxygen). Ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.

NITROGEN

Chemical Names:

Nitrogen

Chemical Family:

Inert Gas

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

N/A - usually pure product

Extinguishing Media:

Non Flammable

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Non Flammable

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

None

Special Precautions:

Nitrogen is odorless and nontoxic, but may produce suffocation by diluting the concentration of oxygen in air below levels necessary to support life. Personnel, including rescue workers should not enter areas where the oxygen concentration is below 19%, unless provided with a self-contained breathing apparatus. **Caution: respirators will not function. Use may result in asphyxiation.**

Health Hazards:

Extensive tissue damage or freeze burns may result from exposure to liquid nitrogen or cold nitrogen vapors. Exposure to oxygen deficient atmospheres may produce dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness and death. Death may result from errors in judgment, confusion or loss of consciousness which prevents self-rescue. At low oxygen concentrations, unconsciousness and death may occur in seconds without warning . **Do NOT depend on sense of smell for high concentration warning - Nitrogen is odorless, colorless and tasteless.**

PROPANE

Chemical Names:

Propane, Propyl Hydride, Dimethylmethane, LP Gas, LPG, Liquified Petroleum Gas, Commerical-Grade Liquified Propane, "P-Rich Furnace Feed"

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Paraffin, Alkane

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Propane
Propylene
Butane
Iso-Butane
Ethane
Ethyl Mercaptan
Sulfur

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2), Halogenated extinguishing agent.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

This material releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperature and will readily form flammable mixtures with air. Exposed to an ignition source, it will burn or be explosive in confined spaces. Its vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to an ignition source and then flash back explosively. Alkane and chlorine gas mixtures have produced explosions.

Health Hazards:

Contact with liquified gas may result in eye and/or skin freeze burns. Inhaling high vapor concentration may produce CNS depression evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, muscular weakness, tremors, drowsiness and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness, asphyxiation and death may occur.

TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Chemical Names:

Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol

Extinguishing Media:

Water fog, alcohol resistant foam, CO_2, dry chemical

Fire Fighting Instructions:

No fire and explosion hazards expected under normal storage and handing conditions (e.i. ambient temperatures). However, triethylene glycol or solutions of triethylene glycol and water can form flammable vapors with air if heated sufficiently.

Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Use side shield safety glasses or mono goggles as minimum eye protection.

Stability and Reactivity:

Chemical Stability: Will ignite in air at 700F.
Conditions to Avoid: None known.
Description: Colorless liquid. Slight odor.

First Aid:

Flush eyes with plenty of water. Wash off skin in flowing water or shower. Induce vomiting if large amounts are ingested. Remove to fresh air if inhaled. Consult a physician.

Health Hazards:

EYE: May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Mists may cause eye irritation.
SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).
SKIN ABSORPTION: A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.
INGESTION: Single dose oral toxicity is low. Ingestion of large amounts may cause injury.
INHALATION: At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to physical properties. Mists may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract.

XYLENE

Chemical Names:

Mixed Xylenes (limited Paraxylene content)
Dimethylbenzene

Chemical Family:

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts Of:

Negligible - Chemical grade 99% pure product

Extinguishing Media:

Foam, Dry Chemical, or Carbon Dioxide to extinguish fire. Use water spray to disperse the vapors and to keep containers and surroundings cool.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID! This material can release vapors that form flammable mixtures at temperatures at or above 81 degrees Fahrenheit. Xylene can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. Empty containers or drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed due to retaining product residue which could explode. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode. Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

Health Hazards:

Flammable, Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin. Irritating to skin and eyes. Liquid may cause conjunctival irritation. Vapor at concentrations above 200 PPM will cause conjunctival irritation. Repeated and/or prolonged contact with skin may lead to dermatitis. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin but not in toxicologically significant amounts, unless the area of contact is large and exposure prolonged. Swallowing may have the following effects: irritation of mouth, throat, and digestive tract. A large dose may have the following effects: Central Nervous System depression. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may severely damage the lungs. Inhalation of vapor at concentrations of 200 PPM and above may have the following effects: irritation of nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Dizziness, coma, and death may occur at high concentrations.

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DISCLAIMER

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) information contained in this Emergency Response Manual is taken from the website www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. The material herein and the information it contains is the most current information posted on the website at the time of the creation of this manual. It is suggested that the owner of this manual periodically check the above referenced website for updates and/or additions. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this information for reference purposes. **No warranty is made, either expressed or implied.**

Please note, the supplied NPMS information does not replace the need to call the local One Call System in regards to excavation activities.

ASCENSION PARISH

Pipeline Operator Name	Person to Contact	Entity to Contact	Contact Address	Phone/Fax/Email
ACADIAN GAS PIPELINE SYSTEM	Mike McLaughlin (Public Awareness Coordinator)		P.O. Box 4324, Houston, TX 77210	Phone: 7133812802 Email: MMclaughlin@eprod.com
ACADIAN GAS PIPELINE SYSTEM	RICHARD CUNNINGHAM (OPERATOR)		115 SUNSHINE MEADOWS CT, WEATHERFORD, TX 76085	Phone: 8175944743 Fax: 8175940764 Email: ecunningham@angmarholdings.com
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ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

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