ISSUE NUMBER NINE

Excavation SAFETY

GUIDE & DIRECTORY™

PIPELINE AG SAFETY ALLIANCE

Special PASA Edition!
Exclusive Agricultural Content

Farm & Ranch

Pipeline Safety Guidelines

America's 2.6 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid transportation pipelines[1] combined with our nation's 3.4 million producers leads to a lot of digging over millions of miles of infrastructure.[2] The farming revolution that began in the 1800s transformed life in America and is the foundation that has allowed the United States to feed millions every year. The energy revolution today provides an opportunity to access previously untapped natural resources that transform the way we live our lives. The safest way to transport energy is through America's growing network of infrastructure. Becoming aware of this network, identifying utility markers in and around the dig area, completing a pre-excavation checklist, and maintaining awareness of emergency response procedures are some of the ways we can prevent damages and protect our communities.

The Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance (PASA) works with the National Association of County Agricultural Agents to help keep our buried infrastructure, our environment, and America's farmers and ranchers safe. Pipeline companies perform regular maintenance on their systems to ensure safe operation, but unsafe digging practices pose a major risk. State laws require that any ground disturbing activities be preceded by a request to have underground utilities located. PASA and local extension professionals continue to work together to educate and inform the agricultural community on safe digging practices to help America's farmers and our pipeline systems grow safely together.

For information on gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants, and breakout tanks, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

Note the Public Map Viewer must not be used to identify exact locations of pipelines or as a substitute for contacting the appropriate One Call system or pipeline operator prior to excavation activities. ESG

[1] Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[2] 2022 U.S. Census of Agriculture

Know the hazards

- Natural gas and other petroleum products will ignite and burn.
- If exposed to the skin, serious irritations may occur.
- Escaping gases can displace oxygen.

Recognize unsafe conditions

- Pipelines that are: leaking, damaged, insufficiently supported, exposed to high heat, or threatened by natural forces are all unsafe conditions.
- Any damaged or weakened pipeline must always be checked by the pipeline company for remaining strength. Even very minor damages can cause future leaks or ruptures and must be investigated.
- Pools of liquid, blowing dirt, hissing sounds, vapor clouds, gaseous odors, bubbles in standing water, dead vegetation and frozen soil or ice next to pipelines are all signs of a pipeline leak and should be treated as an emergency.

Respond immediately

- Immediately leave the area while avoiding any action that may cause sparks. Abandon all equipment and get a safe distance away.
- Call 911 and then immediately notify the pipeline company.
- Keep others away until emergency officials arrive. Stay upwind, do not attempt to operate pipeline valves or extinguish any pipeline fires.

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2024 PASA FARM & RANCH EXCAVATION SAFETY GUIDE & DIRECTORY

AG SAFETY

What you should know.

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

A collection of invaluable information and resources.

This manual is an informational and educational guide, but it is not intended to provide you with any definitive information regarding legal issues. You need to follow your specific state laws and OSHA rules. If you have any questions on issues raised in this guide, please consult with legal counsel and/or your state One Call center.

The Excavation Safety Guide is designed to be a reference for readers to use all year long. The articles are concise, to the point and focus on current industry trends and technologies. The resources include the CGA Excavation Best Practices, a complete U.S. One Call center listing along with the state laws and provisions, plus much more. Protecting the buried infrastructure is becoming more of a challenge every day and this guide will help you navigate through these challenges.

The Excavation Safety Guide is published by:

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The "Great Debate"– is Ditch Maintenance Considered Excavation?

BY CLINT KALFELL, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR, MONTANA811

Originally published in the 2024 Excavation Safety Guide

THE MAINTENANCE and creation of ditches, whether for drainage or irrigation are critical tasks in both road construction and agriculture. These activities, which always involve some form of excavation, raise significant concerns about the safety and legal implications associated with damage to underground utilities, especially pipelines transporting hazardous materials such as gasoline, diesel, or natural gas to your local community.

Understanding Ditch Categories

Ditches are categorized into two types: road and agricultural. Agricultural ditches require frequent maintenance due to the accumulated silt and vegetation, necessitating periodic removal to maintain the functionality.

Excavation and Legal Limitations

A key question typically arises regarding the removal of accumulated material in ditches. Does the process count as excavation, thereby necessitating a One Call notification for the identification of underground utilities that could be impacted by the removal of dirt and vegetation? State laws vary across the U.S. drastically. Some state laws say no, ditch cleaning or road grading is not considered excavation if you are not "changing the grade". This is where the devil is in the details.

What about determining the original grade?

One challenge is determining the original bottom of a ditch, especially when using mechanical equipment. In cases where the ditch is not clearly marked or lined from the past, establishing the original grade becomes impossible to prove at times, and is a weak link for the excavator when it comes to liability. Some state laws offer exemptions for certain types of agriculture excavations, but the ambiguity remains, such as when cleaning irrigation ditches.

Incidents and Responsibilities

There have been incidents where ditch cleaning, conducted without locating underground utilities, resulted in utility damage. These situations lead to hardships for the individual doing the digging (without a locate) when it comes to paying for the repairs. The real conflict is often who bears the cost of repair and implementing preventative measures, leading to the question - did you have a locate or not?

Opinion: Arguing over what constitutes excavation in the context of ditches seems fruitless. The use of mechanical equipment near ditches should always be accompanied by a locate request to ensure safety. The approach is not only a form of preplanning but also a free service acting as an insurance policy for the safety of all involved.

In conclusion, while state laws and definitions vary, the emphasis should be on safety and precaution. A simple, proactive approach involving a locate request can prevent potential hazards and disputes, ensuring the safety of individuals and the integrity of the underground utilities and the services your community and neighbors count on. ESG

DON'T BE THAT NEIGHBOR - ALWAYS GET A LOCATE WHEN DOING ANY EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITY, ESPECIALLY DITCH CLEANING!

IT HAPPENED TO HIM.
IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU.

Drain Tile Safety Coalition

FARM SAFE 811

Click Before You Dig.com

Always Contact 811 or clickbeforeyoudig.com before starting any drain tile project.

Watch online at ThreeSecondsLater.org

NIFF HOUSTON · Deep Focus Film Festival · Denver Underground Film Festival · WeVe TV · Rockport Film Festival · NYC Short Documentary Film Festival · 50th Annual Worldfest-Houston International Film Festival · Austin Film Festival · Lake Travis Film Festival · Deep in the Heart Film Festival

SCAN ME

Watch the award-winning, first-person account of a tragic drain tile accident and its impact on a close-knit community.

PIPELINEAGSAFETYALLIANCE.COM

Navigating Near Misses:

Ensuring Safety in Rural Environments

Farmers and ranchers play a crucial role in food production and land management. Life on a farm is a constant dance with the elements, machinery, and livestock. Some of the routine activities that are performed on farmland can pose risks to underground utilities, to those doing the work, and to the greater community. Safety is paramount yet accidents can still happen. In the world of underground utilities, "near misses" are critical topics of discussion. We will explore what constitutes a near miss, why awareness is crucial, and how to prevent these close calls from potentially turning into a disaster.

What is a Near Miss?

A near miss with underground utilities refers to any incident where your agricultural activities come dangerously close to damaging or severing a buried utility. This could involve:

- Drain Tiling: Installing drainage systems can potentially damage underground utilities such as water lines or fiber optic cables.
- Deep Tilling: Tilling or plowing fields can inadvertently disturb buried pipelines or electrical conduits.
- Fence Installation: Digging post holes for fences can lead to near misses with buried utilities if the pipe or cable locations are not accurately marked.
- Irrigation Installation: Installing irrigation systems may involve digging trenches near underground cables or pipelines.

How Does a Near Miss Occur?

Here are some common causes of near misses:

- Failing to Contact 811 Before Digging: This free national service locates and marks buried public utilities in your designated work area. Skipping this crucial step is a recipe for disaster.
- Inaccurate or Outdated Utility Maps: Maps can be incomplete or have errors. Always verify the location of utilities with 811 before starting any excavation project.
- Improper Excavation Techniques: Using the wrong equipment or failing to hand-dig near marked utilities significantly increases the risk of a near miss.
- Poor Communication: Lack of clear instructions and communication breakdowns between workers can lead to confusion and increase the risk of hitting buried utilities.
- Fatigue and Rushing Jobs: Time pressures and exhaustion can lead to carelessness and overlooking safety protocols.

These near misses often go unnoticed due to lack of visibility or an absence of immediate

"These near misses often go unnoticed due to lack of visibility or an absence of immediate consequences, making those involved unaware of the potential catastrophe averted."

consequences, making those involved unaware of the potential catastrophe averted. However, the consequences of a direct hit on a buried utility can be severe:

- Personal Injury or Death: Damaged electrical lines pose a serious electrocution risk. Gas leaks can lead to explosions, and compromised water lines can contaminate drinking water.
- Property Damage: A ruptured gas line can ignite nearby structures. Damaged irrigation lines can flood fields and damage equipment.
- Environmental Damage: Leaked fuel or contaminated water can pollute soil and waterways.
- Service Disruptions: Disrupted utility lines can leave your farm without power, water, or crucial irrigation capabilities.

- Financial Impact: A direct hit on an underground utility can have devastating financial consequences. These can include repair costs, lost productivity, fines and penalties, etc.

What to Do if You Encounter a Near Miss?

- Immediate Safety Measures: Prioritize safety by immediately halting all excavation or agricultural activities in the vicinity of the near miss. Ensure that everyone involved is aware of the potential hazard and is safely away from the area.
- Contact Utility Company: Notify the utility company immediately about the near miss incident. Request that a representative comes out and inspects the area or at least observes the work to ensure that it can be completed safely.
- Do Not Resume Work: While waiting for the utility representative, do not resume work until it has been deemed safe by the utility company.
- Document the Incident: Keep thorough records of the near miss incident, including photographs, written descriptions, and any communication with the utility representative. This documentation is valuable for future reference and for addressing any potential liabilities.
- Follow-Up with Utility Companies: Collaborate closely with all involved utility representatives to conduct a thorough investigation of the near miss. Provide any additional information or assistance required to assess the impact on underground utilities.
- Implement Preventive Measures: Based on the findings of the investigation, take proactive steps to prevent similar near misses in the future. This may include revising excavation plans, improving communication with utility operators, and enhancing safety training for farmworkers and equipment operators.

Nobody wants to hit a buried utility or experience a near miss. Here are some ways that you can drastically reduce your risk:

- Contact 811 Before Digging: Always contact 811 to request utility locates before starting any excavation work.
- Wait for Markings: Ensure that utility markings are visible and accurate before proceeding with digging activities.
- Use Hand Tools: When digging near marked utilities, use hand tools to excavate carefully and avoid accidental hits.
- Educate Workers: Train farmworkers and equipment operators on the importance of utility safety and proper excavation techniques.
- Maintain Records: Keep records of utility locates, excavation plans, and near miss incidents for future reference and safety improvements.

- Look for Pipeline Markers: While pipeline markers provide general guidance, they do not indicate the exact location of underground pipes.

Underground utilities are the vital network beneath our feet, powering our farms and sustaining our lives. While their invisibility can lead to a false sense of security, near misses with these lines serve as crucial wake-up calls. By prioritizing safety, contacting 811, and learning from close calls, farmers and ranchers can cultivate a culture of awareness that protects workers, land, and the surrounding community. ESG

WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS IN RURAL ENVIRONMENTS

JACOB POWELL, CROPS & LIVESTOCK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PRACTICE,
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY GENERAL AG EXTENSION FACULTY

Dealing with wildfires in rural areas is getting more complex for farmers, landowners, and firefighters due to increasingly extreme fire weather, changes in vegetation, and increased energy development. Invasive annual grasses have continued to spread across the United States, creating a continuous fuel load. The widespread adoption of no till farming practices has also increased the amount and continuity of crop residue that can burn. Wildfires often spread quickly and require a rapid response to protect infrastructure and evacuate livestock. Unfortunately, it is easy to overlook powerline and pipeline safety while preparing for wildfires, responding to them, and during the recovery process. There is also an increasing amount of energy development taking place in rural areas with buried utilities, that first responders and farmers may not be aware of.

Farmers and property owners need to do their homework before fire season starts. Consider installing water holding tanks on your property and improving road access. Make sure you can access water even if the electricity is shut off during a wildfire with generators, gas pumps, or gravity feed. Prioritize improving wildfire defensible space around key infrastructure. Fuels can be reduced by mowing grasses and shrubs, applying herbicides to reduce invasive vegetation, thinning trees, and removing ladder fuels. Remove vegetation and combustible material within 5 ft of structures and keep it short within a 100 ft radius of important areas. Vegetation should be kept short as firefighting efforts are only effective if flames are 4 ft or less in length. Fires burning in cheatgrass easily produce 8 ft flame lengths while in unharvested and harvested wheat, flames can reach 16 ft to 7.5 ft, respectfully.

Fuel breaks can improve defensible space by breaking up fuel continuity and providing farmers and firefighters with effective areas to suppress fires. Fuel breaks are not designed to stop a fire, but rather reduce wildfire behavior at strategic locations. A recent study found that fuel breaks are effective 46% of the time in California, primarily where firefighters have access. The width of a fuel break should be 2 ½ times as wide as the tallest vegetation or at least 200 ft wide. Fuel breaks in areas with sagebrush and other vegetation that can generate firebrands should be 300 ft wide. Fuels are typically modified in fuel breaks by being removed or reduced through disking, herbicides, mowing, or targeted grazing. Fuels can also be modified by seeding perennial plants with high moisture content to create vegetative fuel breaks that do not burn as readily as surrounding fuels.

Consider creating fuel breaks in strategic areas that are easy to access and where fuels, aspect, terrain, and wind direction are most likely to push a wildfire. Also make sure that fuel breaks are not placed next to electrical lines or pipelines, both are dangerous places to be during a wildfire. Heat from wildfires cause powerlines to sag lower than normal, increasing the chance that heavy machinery may snag a line or for electricity to arc to equipment below. Heavy smoke from wildfires also conducts electricity allowing electricity to arc to the ground or machinery. Pipelines or other buried utilities can also pose a risk during construction of fuel breaks and during a wildfire. Fuel breaks are often improved with heavy machinery or burn out operations in front of the main fire, which can damage pipelines and possibly injure firefighters if a gas line is impacted. Fuel breaks are also not a good place for an equipment operator to get stuck with a rapidly approaching wildfire. Contact 811 and verify that your proposed fuel break isn't near buried utilities, even if no ground distributing activities will take place.

During a wildfire incident you might not always have the time to contact 811, but know the general location of utilities on your property before the fire season. Work with utility operators to make sure you're prepared and stay safe. First responders should consider having utility operators to liaison with others on the incident team once they know the location and general direction of the wildfire. After the fire also remember to contact 811 before digging to replace burned farm infrastructure or other post fire rehabilitation. Contact 811 to notify pipeline and utility operators of your intent to perform any ground disturbing activities before, during, or after the fire so they can identify locations of underground utilities to keep both you and the buried utilities safe. ESG

For questions and further inquires Jacob Powell can be reached at jacob.powell@oregonstate.edu.

Be Prepared for Wildfire – Here's How...

BY DOUGLAS CRAM, PH.D., NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

As Steven Pyne, the great fire writer of our time likes to remind us, we live on a fire planet. Just as we cannot rid ourselves of hurricanes, tornados, or earthquakes, the same goes for wildfire. Learning to live with wildfire is possible and with adequate time and preparation, mitigated outcomes are realistic.

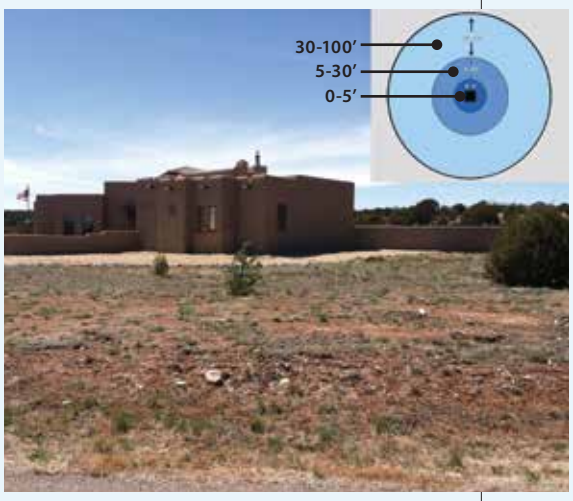
As our fire planet warms, so too does the potential for land stewards, namely farmers and ranchers, to find themselves face-to-face with wildfire. Unfortunately, we were recently reminded of this perpetual reality following the blistering events that occurred in the Texas panhandle in February and March 2024. Given this reminder, among countless other examples across the county over the last quarter century, we can take solace in the fact that there are steps farmers, ranchers, and residents of ag communities can take to be prepared for wildfires. Moreover, it is precisely these steps (outlined below) that may play the biggest role in mitigating wildfire outcomes for individuals and families in rural environments. We suggest looking inward as a first step toward being prepared for wildfires as opposed to relying solely on insurance and emergency responders. As a reminder, disasters typically overwhelm emergency first responders at the outset, but ag individuals and communities can proactively implement a plan to minimize or completely resolve their plight in the face of perennial wildfire threats. Let's take a look:

1. Reduce fuel around your home, yard, and community. There are three ways your home, barn, detached garage, and other infrastructure including equipment and hay storage burn when threatened by wildfire:

- **Direct flame contact**
- **Radiant heat**
- **Embers**

Fortunately, all three conduits are relatively easy to mitigate by simply eliminating all fuels within five feet of built structures (zone #1). This is a relatively new recommendation in the world of home hardening, but highly effective and critical to achieving beneficial outcomes. Examples include concrete walkways and grave landscapes.

The next zone (#2; 5-30 feet from structures) also needs fuel reduction, but this time vegetation in groups, clumps, or islands is permissible. However, no trees should be within 10 feet of the house and space trees (or clumps of vegetation) 10 feet apart. Follow similar guidelines for zone #3 (30-100 feet from structures). Great tools for annual maintenance include weed-wackers, herbicide sprayers, propane burners, and livestock such as sheep and goats. These fuel reduction tools can also be effectively used around propane tanks, H-braces, and windbreaks. Targeted grazing is effective when used on strategic pastures prone to fire ignitions such as those adjacent to roads, rail lines, and between structures and prevailing winds.



Fuel breaks are also a consideration for rural properties. While these tactics may be effective when wind speeds are less than 15 mph, they become increasing less effect at higher wind speeds.

NOTE: Contact 811 prior to installing fire breaks as it is not uncommon for this mitigation technique to unearth buried utilities when using heavy machinery like motor graders, backhoes, or similar. Knowing the location of buried infrastructure will also be exceptionally helpful in the event control lines are deemed necessary in the face of wildfire, when adrenalin often clouds judgement and patience. Contact 8-1-1 before you implement earthwork!

2. Harden home construction. There are a number of home hardening construction techniques and retrofits that will provide dwellings with resilience to wildfire. The top three hot spots to mitigate are roof, vents, decks, followed closely by windows, eaves, and siding.

3. Wildfire evacuation checklist. If and when it comes time to evacuate a dwelling due to the threat of an impending wildfire, there is often little time to contemplate what to take and what to leave; in a worst-case scenario, there is simply no time at all. This scenario can be stressful and potentially life-threatening. As such, it becomes difficult to make rational and thoughtful decisions in the face of fear, uncertainty, and haste. This circumstance is further complicated by humans' tendency to question whether to evacuate their dwelling in the first place. By following the checklist below, individuals will be systematically guided through a list of material items, thereby facilitating decisions as well as calming nerves. Point of emphasis: Leave early!

Wildfire Evacuation Checklist – the 10Ps

Moments to Respond (immediate wildfire threat)

1) **People**
2) **Phone** – A mobile phone can be a vital communication tool in emergencies.

Hours to Respond

3) **Prescriptions/Medications**
4) **Pets**
5) **Photos**
6) **Pocketbook**
7) **Personal Computer**
8) **Personal Items**
9) **Papers**
10) **"Priceless"** _____ – You fill in the blank.

Contact Douglas Cram for a link to the full Wildfire Home Assessment & Checklist PDF at dcram@nmsu.edu.

CARCASS DISPOSAL AND EMERGENCY UTILITY LOCATES

HEATHER GESSNER, EXTENSION FIELD SPECIALIST - LIVESTOCK BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, SDSU & ADDIE WOMACK, EXTENSION LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND STEWARDSHIP FIELD SPECIALIST I, SDSU

While livestock producers' main focus is to keep animals alive and healthy, death is a natural occurrence. Therefore, understanding regulations regarding carcass disposal methods is crucial. Proper and timely carcass disposal prevents disease transmission, while protecting the environment and avoiding an uptick in scavenging animals. There are a variety of disposal methods producers can utilize, following state and federal regulations. A carcass disposal plan should be included in your farm's written emergency action plan, and in South Dakota, the Animal Industry Board can assist with this. By South Dakota law, animal carcasses of noncommunicable causes must be disposed of within 36 hours. The following are current disposal methods, South Dakota specific guidelines, and a livestock emergency and mass casualty management plan:

Burial is an inexpensive and secure way to dispose of livestock carcasses, just remember the following:

- Contact 811 before digging. Use the SD One Call System at 1-800-781-7474 or dial 811 from anywhere in the country to connect with the One Call center in your state.
- Avoid extremely porous soils or areas with high amounts of sand or gravel.
- Minimal setbacks need to be:
  - 1,000 feet away from surface water or boundaries of a floodplain or river
  - Outside of a wetland
  - 1,000 feet from an occupied dwelling
  - 1,000 feet from any private or public drinking water well
  - 200 feet from a road right-of-way or property boundary (without permission of adjacent property owner)

Before burial, underground utilities must be located for the planned burial area. In

emergency burial situations a special kind of locate, an 'emergency locate', can be requested through the state 811 Center. An emergency locate can be requested when conditions exist that pose a clear and immediate danger to life or health, or a significant loss of property.

How emergency locates differ from standard locates

In Minnesota, for example, a standard locate request allows utilities 48 hours from the time the One Call center processes the request, to locate the underground utilities within the proposed dig site (not including weekends and holidays). The individual who submits the locate request must check for utility response online via positive response or by physical marks in the field. Each utility affected must be verified before any digging takes place.

Typically, when a loss occurs, a prepared farm operator will have a pre-dug trench or preplanned and marked location to accommodate the carcass(es). These locations will have been selected not only to avoid conflict with underground utilities, but also with consideration for the depth of the water table and various other environmental factors.

Types of emergency locates

There are two types of emergency locate requests: Immediate Emergency and Scheduled Emergency

- **An immediate emergency locate** is used in a situation that needs to be addressed immediately. Locates are required to be completed within 3 hours in Minnesota (always check the laws specific to your state).
- **A scheduled emergency locate** is used when the excavation can be scheduled but must be done within the standard wait time for locating. Emergency livestock burials would fall under this category; the burial needs to be performed more quickly than a standard locate would allow, but not so quickly that an immediate emergency locate is called for.

Requesting an emergency locate

First, and most importantly, call 911 if there is a release of flammable, toxic, corrosive gas or liquid, or if a dangerous situation exists. Next, if a buried utility is involved in the emergency, contact the facility operator if known. Finally, contact 811 to reach your local 811 Center. In the case of a livestock burial, the request is much simpler. There are a few key pieces of information to make the process go smoothly:

- **What to know when you contact 811:** A customer service representative will ask a series of questions related to filing the locate request. Be prepared to clearly describe the precise location of the excavation, the address, intersecting streets near the location, and basic driving directions. You will also be asked to provide a name and cell phone number of the main contact on site. Many state 811 Centers will also let you submit this information online. See the One Call and State Law Directory for contact information on pg. 27.
- **Plan ahead:** Waiting until a disaster occurs does not leave any room for error or unexpected delays. Have a plan ready for disaster events that require emergency burials including contacting 811 to locate underground utilities. Farm owners and operators can save themselves hassle, time, and money from potential fines by familiarizing themselves with the 811 process, learning more about the utilities below their property, and contacting and getting advice from the local department of health and environment.

For additional resources on livestock burials view the Center for Food Security & Public Health's ***Onsite Burial Handout***.

Composting is another inexpensive method, and when done correctly, will result in a usable material. There are few materials needed to start and maintain your compost pile. A carbon source such as old corn silage, sawdust, or crop residue to layer and water can help ensure the pile has 50-60% moisture content. Livestock carcasses are added to the pile when necessary. The compost pile should be in a location away from water sources that could be contaminated and accessible year-round. Composting requires the use of machinery to turn the pile and spread the material when ready.

Additional composting resources can be found in the Center for Food Security & Public Health's ***Carcass Disposal/ Composting Handout***.

Incineration is a carcass disposal option most often used in winter months due to the inability to bury or compost. The South Dakota Animal Industry Board recommends the following guidelines if utilizing this option:

- Notify the local fire departments prior to initiating.
- The site should be a minimum of 1,000 feet from an occupied dwelling, propane tank, fuel tank or other containers storing flammable substances.
- It should take place only during favorable weather conditions.
- The smoke plume should be monitored not to impact neighbors, highway, or airport traffic.
- DO NOT USE fuels such as tires, railroad ties, or treated wood to help fuel the fire.

Rendering is a carcass disposal option that allows for carcasses that cannot enter the human food supply to still be utilized. However, rendering service options can be somewhat limited in South Dakota. To ensure transport vehicles are not spreading disease and proper sanitation practices are in use, vehicles must be inspected and permitted by the South Dakota Animal Advisory Board. You can find a list of rendering hauling services on their website.

Mass casualties

During emergency situations such as disease outbreak or extreme weather conditions when mass casualties occur, livestock carcass disposal can be a concern. Weather events like blizzards, tornados, and drought can limit disposal methods and significant losses can overwhelm the operation's typical methods for disposal, requiring a combination of methods. If disease outbreak is the cause, it is essential that further transmission is avoided through the use of biosecurity measures. Disease outbreaks should be discussed with a veterinarian, then reported to appropriate state agencies who will direct you to the correct disposal methods. In times of extreme weather conditions state and local agencies often work together to assist producers in carcass disposal. The South Dakota Animal Industry Board is a helpful resource during these times. ESG

Photo by Mark Stebnicki

811 BEFORE YOU FENCE:

A Guide for Rural Farmers and Ranchers

BY: M.G. GOVIA, EDUCATION & OUTREACH LIAISON, OKIE811

Photo by James Cheney

Living and working in the State of Oklahoma offers numerous benefits, particularly for those involved in agriculture, given its rich agricultural landscape. With vast expanses of farmland and ranches, Oklahoma boasts a thriving agricultural sector. For farmers and ranchers in this state, maintaining fencing to secure livestock and crops is a vital aspect of their livelihood. However, amidst the rural tranquility of Oklahoma, there lies a hidden danger: underground utilities. Many farmers and ranchers assume that utilities are absent from their properties, unaware of the potential risks associated with digging without proper knowledge. In this article, we emphasize the critical importance of using the 811 service before any digging activity to prevent damage to underground pipelines and ensure the safety of both property and livelihood.

I spoke with an Oklahoma farmer with over 500 acres of land regarding the importance of using 811 before doing work on his farm. Here is what he had to say: "Although it is my land, I know there are pipelines as well as utilities that cross the land. I have to be mindful when doing fence maintenance, ponds, and of course building barns or other structures. I make sure anyone doing work for me will contact 811 before they dig. The consequences are too great to not make that free request."

The Role of 811:

811 is a national service designated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to help prevent damage to underground utilities. By simply dialing 811, farmers and ranchers can connect with their local One Call center, which notifies the appropriate utility companies of their intent to dig. This process allows utility companies to mark the location of underground pipelines, cables, and other utilities, enabling safe excavation. Each state has their own Damage Prevention Law, so visit www.call811.com to know more about your state's regulations.

Understanding the Risks:

Contrary to popular belief, rural areas are not exempt from underground utilities. Pipelines, cables, and other infrastructure may traverse agricultural lands, often unnoticed by property owners. Accidentally striking these utilities while installing or repairing fencing can result in severe consequences, including:

- **Personal Injury or Fatality:** In the event of a pipeline damage, farmers, ranchers, and their families are at risk of injury or even death due to exposure to hazardous substances or explosions. Ensuring safety during excavation is paramount to prevent such tragic outcomes.
- **Financial Loss:** Damage to underground pipelines can lead to costly repairs, fines, and legal fees. Farmers and ranchers may be held liable for the damages, which can quickly deplete resources and disrupt operations.
- **Environmental Damage:** Pipeline ruptures can result in the release of hazardous materials, contaminating soil, water sources, and surrounding ecosystems. The environmental impact of such incidents can be long-lasting and difficult to mitigate.
- **Service Disruptions:** Damage to underground utilities can disrupt essential services, such as water, gas, and electricity, not only for the property in question but also for neighboring areas. These disruptions can inconvenience residents and businesses, affecting livelihoods and community well-being.
- **Legal Consequences:** Ignoring the requirement to use 811 before digging can result in legal consequences, including fines and penalties. Property owners have a responsibility to ensure safe excavation practices to protect themselves and their communities.

Photo by Vitor Monthay

Benefits of Using 811:

Utilizing the 811 service offers numerous benefits for rural farmers and ranchers:

- **Safety:** By accurately locating underground utilities, farmers and ranchers can avoid potential hazards during excavation, ensuring the safety of themselves, their families, and their livestock.
- **Cost Savings:** Preventing damage to underground utilities through proper planning and excavation techniques can save farmers and ranchers from costly repairs and legal expenses.
- **Compliance:** Adhering to regulations and best practices for excavation demonstrates responsible land stewardship and reduces the risk of legal repercussions.
- **Community Protection:** By safeguarding underground utilities, farmers and ranchers contribute to the overall safety and well-being of their communities, minimizing the risk of service disruptions and environmental harm. ESG

In conclusion, the importance of using 811 before installing or repairing fencing cannot be overstated for rural farmers and ranchers. By taking proactive measures to identify and avoid underground utilities, they can protect themselves, their property, and their livelihoods from the potentially devastating consequences of accidental damage. Utilizing the 811 service is not only a legal requirement, but also a vital step towards ensuring safety, environmental sustainability, and community well-being. Remember, before you dig, always contact 811.

PROTECT YOUR LAND. PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.

ALWAYS CALL OR CLICK 811 AND WORK WITH PIPELINE AND UTILITY OPERATORS TO LOCATE UNDERGROUND LINES.

Hitting a pipeline or underground utility can impact your family for generations. Underground lines can be located less than 12 inches below the surface due to topsoil removal, erosion and weather.

Never assume the location or depth of underground lines. Always call or click 811 or contact the pipeline or utility line operator to discuss your project and to check the location and depth of underground lines before you deep plow, till, rip or install a fence or drain tiles. Operators will locate the pipeline, perform a depth and safety analysis and work with you to help protect you, your land and the pipeline or underground utility line. Operators will typically request to be on-site during projects directly near the underground line to provide safety guidance regarding clearances and backfilling procedures.

The safety information on the following pages provide general guidance regarding how to safely work near underground pipelines and utility lines. This guide is designed to increase awareness regarding the safety risks associated with agricultural-related excavation activities near underground pipelines and utility lines, and to facilitate project planning and coordination with pipeline and utility line operators.

FARM SAFE 811

Pipeline Operators for Ag Safety

GET THE FACTS AT
FARMSAFE811.ORG

FARM & RANCH SAFETY INFORMATION

LAND CONTOUR MODIFICATIONS

Land contour projects near underground pipelines and utility lines, including the installation of holding ponds, terracing, land clearing and drainage ditches, require expert engineering in planning and implementation to protect land, water and underground pipeline and utility line infrastructure.

A plan should be developed and provided to the pipeline or utility line operator in advance to initiate discussion regarding potential impact to the integrity and safety of underground lines. Call or click 811 to initiate contact with all impacted pipeline and utility line operators and to discuss the land contour modifications you are planning.

When considering land contour modifications, no substantial amount of soil can be removed or added directly near underground pipelines or utility lines. Project requirements should be designed to maintain the current pipeline or utility line depth of cover or as advised by the operator. The edge of a proposed land contour modification should maintain a minimum clearance of **at least 25 feet** when parallel to a pipeline or utility line.

DRAIN TILE INSTALLATION

When planning your field drain tile installation project, call or click 811 to check the location of pipelines and utility lines and to discuss your installation plans with pipeline and utility line operators. Advanced planning is key to allow sufficient time for operators to review the project design and verify pipeline depths and operational requirements.

Generally, field drain tiles crossing a pipeline or utility line should be as **near to 90 degrees** (perpendicular to the line) as possible and clear the line by **at least 24 inches**. Solid tiles and plastic pipe are typically recommended when crossing a pipeline or utility line. Pea gravel is used to prevent settling.

Cross at an angle as close to 90 degrees as possible and with at least 24 inches of separation. Photo Credit: Drain Tile Safety Coalition

SUBSOILING, DEEP RIPING OR DEEP PLOWING

Due to erosion and topsoil removal, the existing depth of underground pipelines and utility lines may not support deep tillage activities, such as subsoiling, deep ripping or plowing.

Never assume the location or depth of pipelines or underground utility lines. Call or click 811 to initiate contact with pipeline and utility operators. Operators will locate the pipeline, perform a depth and safety analysis and work with you to ensure that you, your land and the pipeline or utility line stay safe.

Shallow Pipelines & Burning Near Facilities:

Working with Utility Operators

BY CASEY STEMPIEN, COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST, SOUTHERN STAR CENTRAL GAS PIPELINE

Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline is a leading transporter of natural gas to America's heartland, with approximately 5,800 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline in the Midwest and Mid-Continent regions of the United States. Our reputation for clean, safe, and reliable service has remained constant for more than 100 years since our formation in 1904.

Our business is more than just transporting and storing natural gas. It is about the people who make it happen and the communities we serve. Southern Star is committed to providing reliable service in the safest means possible to our customers, while maintaining a constant safety culture by promoting damage prevention and awareness to our communities.

Public Awareness Programs identify key stakeholders that live or work near facilities and provides important information to prevent damages from occurring. Two outreach initiatives Southern Star uses to maintain this standard include our "Shallow Pipe Mailer" and "Burning Near Facilities Email Campaign."

The information in the "Shallow Pipe Mailer" targets excavators, contractors, farmers, and road departments who work on or near our pipeline. In 2024, over 55,000 stakeholders were sent a shallow pipe mailer that provided emergency contact information and identified the recipient as someone that could be digging near our pipeline. This mailer advised stakeholders who work or operate near shallow pipe areas on Southern Star's system that there is a higher potential for pipeline incidents.

Why?

- **Pipeline depth varies.**
- **In some areas, the pipeline may be closer to the surface due to many years of soil erosion, paving, grading, excavation, or other naturally occurring activities.**

Contacting 811 at least two business days (depending on your state laws) before paving, grading, excavating, or otherwise disturbing the ground near pipelines and road crossings can help prevent a pipeline incident.

The "Burning Near Facilities Email Campaign" targets farmers and the affected public that live within 10 feet of Southern Star's pipeline. For this campaign, it was important to communicate that burning around above ground facilities without proper planning is dangerous.

"WORKING WITH UTILITY OPERATORS CAN HELP PREVENT HAZARDS TO THE PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENT, AND OPERATOR FACILITIES."

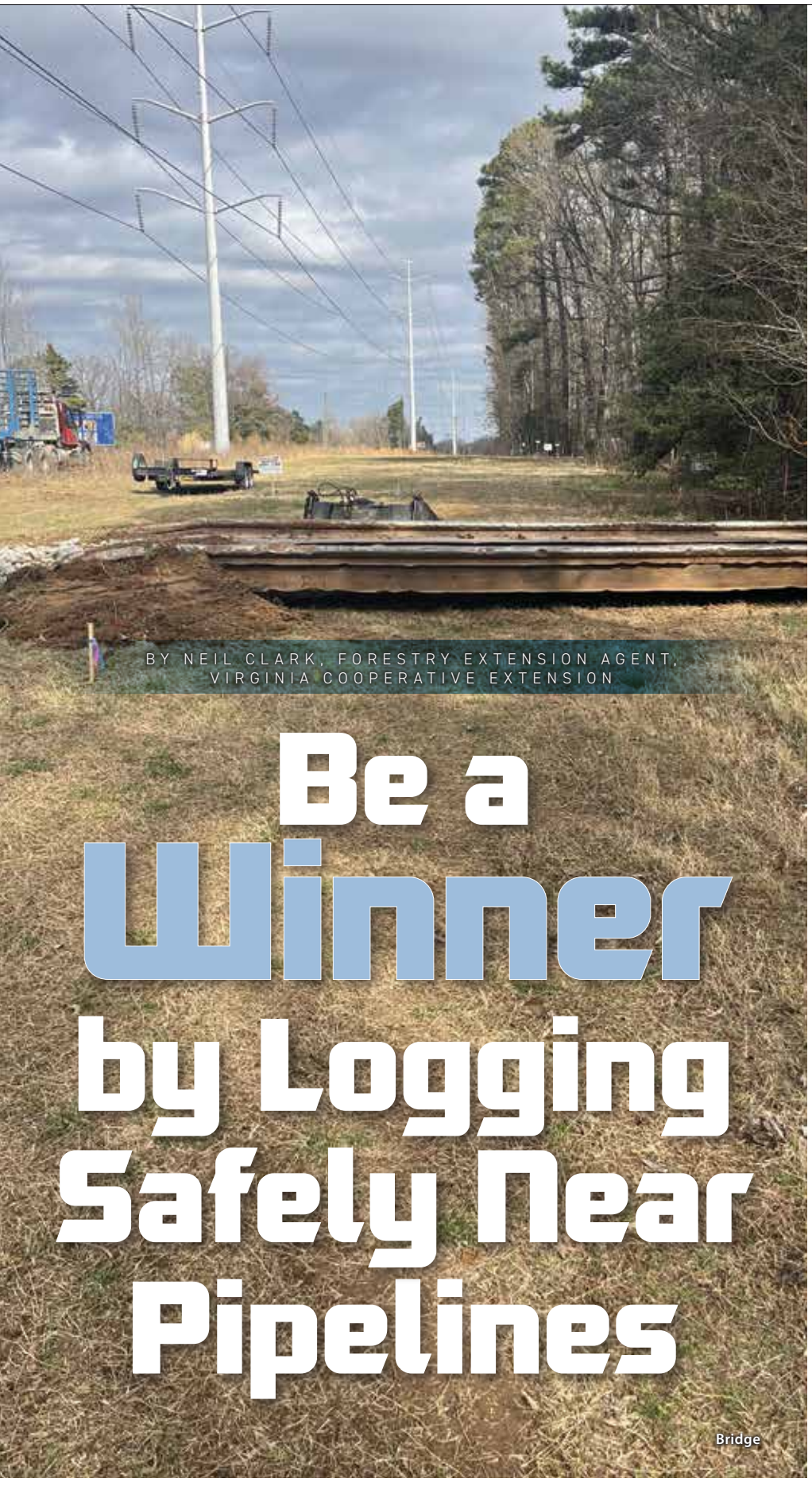
Above ground facilities include:

- **Meter stations**
- **Valve stations**
- **Compressor stations**
- **Pipeline markers**

Each of these facilities are marked with proper warning signs. Again, contacting 811 at least two business days (depending on your state laws) before burning on property that may be near pipeline facilities, is incredibly important to help prevent damage.

Through these two initiatives and many other forms of damage prevention and public awareness outreach, Southern Star is proud to provide communities with reliable service while also maintaining a constant safety culture. Working with utility operators can help prevent hazards to the public, environment, and operator facilities. ESG

If you're interested in learning more about Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline's "Shallow Pipe Mailer" and "Burning Near Facilities Email Campaign" please reach out to Casey Stempien, casey.stempien@southernstar.com.



BY NEIL CLARK, FORESTRY EXTENSION AGENT, VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Be a Winner by Logging Safely Near Pipelines

Bridge

"Hey Mr. George, the log mill in Milltown has had a breakdown and won't be taking logs for the next two weeks. I think we need to move our crew to the pipeline tract and start cutting that pulpwood," said crew foreman, John A. Foreman. Owner, George D. Mann, replied "Well, you need to wait and contact 811 first to find out what we need to do to cross the gas line."

"I thought the forester already handled those details before he bought the tract," said John. "Well, you better check with him about the air bridge, where to place it, and to let the gas company know we are about to start the job. You know they check those lines constantly and will be out there to make sure things are done right. We don't want to make any mistakes around this line. Remember the story about the gas line rupture in Ventura County a few months ago? Thankfully no one was near ir or got hurt, but we don't need to put anyone at risk or foot the bill for that kind of repair or service disruption, just because we are in a hurry," said George. "Yes Mr. George, we will contact 811 right away. In the meantime, we'll find something for the crew to do around the other side of the tract so we don't have to cross the line before the air bridge and other precautions are in place," replied John.

The rights-of-way agreements between landowners and gas companies specify the gas companies are notified whenever activities will take place near the pipeline. This includes forestry practices such as harvesting, burning, heavy equipment work, etc. This allows all parties to run down their checklists to make sure operations are done appropriately to avoid damage or disruption to the integrity of the pipeline.

Even though timber harvesting operations usually do not disturb the soil deeper than a few inches, there are certain precautions that should take place when working around pipelines. The pipeline company will notify you of their requirements and will typically craft an encroachment agreement with all operational specifications. There may be requirements to post a bond to ensure care is taken to protect the integrity of

the right-of-way. Some of the main factors they are looking for include:

- **Excessive loads at crossings**
- **Roads, trails, or erosion control structure creation**
- **Tree roots, felling, or tree planting**
- **Impoundment of water on the right-of-way**

Primarily any crossings, whether they are haul roads or skid trails, need to be delineated and properly designed. This is often in the form of an airbridge, which places stable bases on each side a set distance from the center of the pipe, while utilizing sturdy bridge panels (wood or steel) to span the pipeline. This leaves an "air gap", essentially treating the pipeline just as you would a stream channel.

Just because a gas company approved a type of crossing on a previous site does not mean that method will work in every case. As any logger knows, soil conditions can change dramatically with rainfall and the gas companies need to have assurance their lines will be adequately protected despite the various types of equipment used in a logging operation. Soil type will likely impact the placement or type of required crossing. Operations in wet soils often disrupt the soil structure which distributes weight. Ruts can form where clay particles compact or move laterally in wet conditions where they would be completely durable under dry conditions. It is for this reason that conditions should be considered when operating around pipelines.

If the right-of-way is currently being established in an area known to be frequently accessed, hard crossings can be negotiated within an easement agreement. Do not use utility rights-of-way as roads or loading decks. Although tempting as a pre-cleared area, the added compaction, soil movement, and vibrations can cause cracks in welds, exacerbate corrosion, or damage the protective coating which can lead to a shortened lifespan of the pipeline, repair costs, and increased risk from premature wear and tear.

Logging equipment, much like agricultural equipment, keeps getting larger. Though not a commonplace, a clambunk skidder can weigh in excess of 40,000 pounds and the grab of logs can easily double that weight. Even though the weight is distributed over more and wider tires for a lower pounds per square inch (PSI), it is still a LOT of weight. You can also picture a limb-stub acting like a chisel plow if dragging behind the skidder, and if it hits just right it may rip down into the soil quite a distance.


Air Bridge


Pine edge air bridge

Trees should be felled outside of the right-of-way, whether they are felled by mechanized bunchers or large trees manually felled with a chainsaw. Large hardwoods with branches reaching out into the sunny area of the right-of-way are prime to fall into the right-of-way. The right size and orientation of branches can easily penetrate quite deeply into the ground, potentially causing a rupture.

Other Forestry Practices

There is a never-ending long-term challenge to keep rights-of-way clear of naturally encroaching vegetation. The issues of tree boles falling into the right-of-way, as well as root growth, can be quite extensive and a continual concern for powerline managers. For this reason, tree planting is restricted in the right-of-way and a defined distance between standing trees and utilities has been established because of lateral root growth.

Burning near pipelines is also restricted. Though not part of the logging operation, sometimes fire is an element of forest management. This too should be thoroughly planned and coordinated, if not completely scratched as incompatible with a pipeline tract. The gas companies will often come check for leaks at the very least. You would not want that surprise flare up while conducting a "controlled" burn.

Weather, access, or other marketing factors can throw a wrench into a logger's plan or schedule. Nonetheless, tracts with pipelines require extra planning. This should be factored in as early as the time of bidding on a tract due to added costs that may be incurred from increased time and infrastructure needs to work safely around pipelines. Connecting with pipeline companies before bidding the job is a smart move, while getting operational specifications from operators in writing may help avoid any surprises.

Usually, warning markers or cleared linear areas make these rights-of-way apparent and they are often marked on property plats, but new lines may have been installed after your plat was drawn up or markers may have been damaged or not maintained. ESG

A look on the National Pipeline Mapping System website is a helpful guide to identify gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants, and breakout tanks, but should never replace contacting 811 as the first step in each harvest plan. It is better to plan ahead and wait a couple of days before safely starting a job to help avoid a potential utility incident.

COLOR CODE IDENTIFIERS

WHITE	Proposed Excavation
PINK	Temporary Survey Markings
RED	Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit, and Lighting Cables
YELLOW	Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum, or Gaseous Materials
ORANGE	Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables, or Conduit
BLUE	Potable Water
PURPLE	Reclaimed Water, Irrigation, and Slurry Lines
GREEN	Sewers and Drain Lines

FACILITY IDENTIFIER			
CH	Chemical	E	Electric
FO	Fiber Optic	G	Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	PP	Petroleum Products
RR	Railroad Signal	S	Sewer
SD	Storm Drain	SL	Street Lightning
STM	Steam	SP	Slurry System
SS	Storm Sewer	TEL	Telephone
TS	Traffic Signal	TV	Television
W	Reclaimed Water "Purple"	W	Water
UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTIONS			
C	Conduit	CDR	Corridor
D	Distribution Facility	DB	Direct Buried
DE	Dead End	JT	Joint Trench
HP	High Pressure	HH	Hand Hole
MH	Manhole	PB	Pull Box
R	Radius	STR	Structure (vaults, junction boxes, inlets, lift stations)
T	Transmission Facility		
INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIAL			
ABS	Acrylonitrile - Butadiene - Styrene	ACP	Asbestos Cement Pipe
CI	Cast Iron	CMC	Cement Mortar Coated
CML	Cement Mortar Lined	CPP	Corrugated Plastic Pipe
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe	CU	Copper
CWD	Cresote Wood Duct	HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
MTD	Multiple Tile Duct	PLA	Plastic (conduit or pipe)
RCB	Reinforced Concrete Box	RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
RF	Reinforced Fiberglass	SCCP	Steel Cylinder Concrete Pipe
STL	Steel	VCP	Vertrified Clay Pipe

Understanding the Marks: Locating and Marking Practices

Chapters from CGA Best Practices 20.0
For the complete Understanding the Marks: Locating and Marking Best Practices, See CGA Best Practices 20.0 at
BestPractices.CommonGroundAlliance.com

- 4. Locating and Marking
- 4.01 Available Records
- 4.02 Corrections and Updates
- 4.03 Color Code
- 4.04 Vacant
- 4.05 Locator Training
- 4.06 Safety
- 4.07 Visual Inspection
- 4.08 Facility Marking
- 4.09 Positive Response to Locate Request
- 4.10 Marking Multiple Facilities in the Same Trench
- 4.11 Abandoned Facilities
- 4.12 Locating Electromagnetically
- 4.13 Facility Owner/Operator Identification
- 4.14 Communication Between Parties
- 4.15 Documentation of Work Performed
- 4.16 Damage Investigation
- 4.17 Forecasting/Planning for Predictable Workload Fluctuations
- 4.18 Quality Assurance
- 4.19 Trenchless Excavation
- 4.20A Locating and Marking in Navigable Waterways
- 4.20B Locating and Marking in Navigable Waterways
- 4.21 Service Lines
- 4.22 Marking Newly Installed Facilities

Excavation Best Practices

Chapters from CGA Best Practices 20.0
For the complete Excavation Best Practices, see CGA Best Practices 20.0 at BestPractices.CommonGroundAlliance.com

5 Excavation
5.01 811 Facility Locate Request
5.02 Delineate Area of Proposed Excavation
5.03 Locate Reference Number
5.04 Pre-Excavation Meeting
5.05 Facility Relocations
5.06 Separate Locate Requests
5.07 811 Center Access (24/7)
5.08 Positive Response
5.09 Facility Owner/Operator Failure to Respond
5.10 Locate Verification
5.11 Documentation of Marks
5.12 Work Site Review with Company Personnel
5.13 811 Center Reference at Site
5.14 Contact Names and Numbers
5.15 Facility Avoidance
5.16 Federal and State Regulations
5.17 Marking Preservation
5.18 Excavation Observer
5.19 Excavation Tolerance Zone
5.20 Excavation within Tolerance Zone
5.21 Mismarked Facilities
5.22 Exposed Facility Protection
5.23 Locate Request Updates
5.24 Facility Damage Notification
5.25 Notification of Emergency Personnel
5.26 Emergency Excavation
5.27 Backfilling
5.28 As-Built Documentation
5.29 Trenchless Excavation
5.30 Emergency Coordination with Adjacent Facilities
5.31 No Charge for Providing Underground Facility Locations
5.32 Vacuum Excavation
5.33 Facility Owner Provides a Monitor During Excavation ESG

Pipeline Location Information

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PIPELINE MARKERS

Pipelines are buried in areas called rights-of-way. Pipeline markers are used to designate the general route of the pipeline. Markers can also be found where a pipeline crosses a street or railroad, emerges from the ground, or in waterways.

BE AWARE: Pipeline markers will not designate the exact location, depth or number of pipelines in the area. Markers come in different shapes and sizes, but will always:

- Include the word WARNING, DANGER OR CAUTION
- Identify the material being transported
- Provide a number to reach the company in event of an emergency
- Provide the name of the pipeline company

Gathering pipelines are normally located in rural areas and transport crude oil or natural gas from wellheads and production facilities to processing facilities where the oil, gas and water are separated and processed.

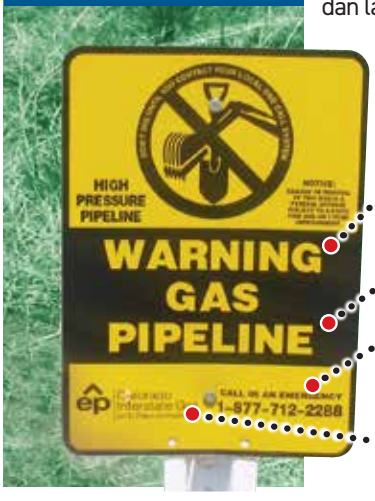
Transmission pipelines move refined liquid products and natural gas from refineries to marketing and distribution terminals typically using larger diameter, high-pressure lines. The general location of all transmission pipelines can be viewed in the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Distribution pipelines are normally located in populated areas and carry natural gas or propane from a transmission pipeline or storage facility directly to residential and industrial customers. Some companies have included the location of their pipelines in a mobile friendly web application called Pipelines Nearby, which can be accessed at www.pipelinesnearby.org

MARCADORES DE TUBERÍA

Las tuberías son enterradas en áreas llamadas derecho de paso (ROW por sus siglas en ingles). Los marcadores de tubería se usan para designar la ruta general de la tubería. Los marcadores también pueden ser encontrados donde una tubería cruza una calle o riel de tren, donde sale del suelo, o en vías navegables.

ESTÉ CONSCIENTE: Los marcadores no dan la ubicación exacta, profundidad ni número de tuberías en el área. Los marcadores vienen en diferentes formas y tamaños, pero siempre incluyen:



- Incluye la palabra WARNING, DANGER OR CAUTION (aviso, peligro o precaución)
- Identifica el material siendo transportado
- Da el número de la compañía en case de emergencia
- Da el nombre de la compañía de tubería

Tuberías **Recolectoras** están situadas en zonas rurales y transportan normalmente petróleo crudo o el gas natural de manantiales y de instalaciones de producción a centros de procesamiento donde se separan y se procesan aceite, gas y agua.

Las tuberías de **Transmisión** mueven productos y gas natural líquidos refinados desde refinerías a terminales comerciales y de distribución típicamente usando líneas de alta presión con diámetro más grande. La ubicación general de todas las tuberías de transmisión se puede ver en el sistema de trazado nacional de tubería en www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Las tuberías de **Distribución** están situadas en áreas pobladas y llevan normalmente el gas natural o propano de una tubería de transmisión o instalación de almacenamiento directamente a clientes residenciales e industriales. Algunas compañías han incluido la ubicación de sus tuberías en una aplicación web móvil llamada Pipelines Nearby, que puede ser accedida en www.pipelinesnearby.org

PRE-EXCAVATION CHECKLIST

This document is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional advice. It is intended to be used as a guide in the development of a checklist specific to your situation and may not be inclusive of all pre-excavation activities required of your situation. PASA accepts no liability and disclaims all responsibility for the consequences of acting, or refraining from acting, in reliance of the information contained in this document or for any decision based on it, or for any consequential, special, incidental or punitive damage to any person or entity for any matter relating to the contents of this document.

PLANNING

- ❑ Determine where digging or agricultural activities will take place that may impact underground utilities
- ❑ Mark areas of proposed digging or agricultural activities in white paint or flags
- ❑ Contact 811 2-3 business days prior to excavation (check your state laws/regulations) *Recommendation: take a picture of the work area to help locators identify exact dig location*
- ❑ **Schedule an onsite meeting with all underground utilities to discuss the proposed digging or agricultural activities, when appropriate**

ONSITE REVIEW

Complete a pre-excavation walkthrough of the entire jobsite, adjacent areas, and visually inspect for:

- ❑ WARNING signs or other pipeline markers
- ❑ Temporary marking flags or stakes installed by underground utility owners
- ❑ Identify all services to buildings
- ❑ Gas meters
- ❑ Farm taps
- ❑ Propane tanks
- ❑ Pipeline valves
- ❑ Cable or telephone pedestals
- ❑ Electric transformers
- ❑ Water valves or meters
- ❑ Evidence of privately-owned facilities*
- ❑ Evidence of trench lines from previous excavation
- ❑ Cleared pipeline rights-of-way

JOBSITE DOCUMENTATION

- ❑ Verify 811 ticket covers the scope of proposed digging or agricultural activities
- ❑ Ensure 811 ticket has a valid "work to begin" date and specifies how long the marks will be valid
- ❑ Post 811 ticket (or have available) near the area digging or agricultural activities will take place
- ❑ Verify all utilities in conflict with a proposed digging or agricultural activity area have responded by either:
  - ❑ *Temporarily marking the general location of their utilities, or*
  - ❑ *Stating their utilities are not in conflict with proposed dig area*

BEFORE YOU DIG

- ❑ Review safety information for excavation equipment with everyone working on the jobsite
- ❑ Note locations requiring hand digging as per the tolerance zone** for your state
- ❑ The location and route to emergency services is known
- ❑ **Confirm with each utility in conflict if a utility representative must be present during excavation activities. (Most pipeline operators require a representative to be present when excavating within 25 feet of the pipeline); make appropriate arrangements**
- ❑ Compile a list of emergency contact numbers for utilities in and adjacent to the proposed dig areas should an emergency occur

PRIVATE FACILITIES* MAY INCLUDE:

- ❑ Electric lines running between out-buildings or behind the meter
- ❑ Natural gas lines behind the meter
- ❑ Propane lines off the tank
- ❑ Sewer laterals or waste collection lines
- ❑ Sprinkler or irrigation lines

*Private facilities are NOT marked through 811. It is the responsibility of the landowner to provide detailed information about the location of these lines.
** The "tolerance zone" is between 18-24" from the outer edge of the pipeline (in all directions), or as defined by state regulations, whichever is greater. Hand digging is required when excavating within the tolerance zone.

KNOW THE HAZARDS

PRODUCTS AND FACILITIES SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

NATURAL GAS

is a naturally occurring resource formed millions of years ago because of heat and pressure acting on decayed organic material. It is extracted from wells and transported through gathering pipelines to processing facilities. From these facilities, it is transported through transmission pipelines to distribution pipeline systems. The main ingredient in natural gas is methane (approximately 94 percent).

Natural gas is odorless, colorless, tasteless and nontoxic in its natural state. An odorant (called mercaptan) is normally added when it is delivered to a distribution system. At ambient temperatures, natural gas remains lighter than air. However, it can be compressed (CNG) under high pressure to make it convenient for use in other applications or liquefied (LNG) under extremely cold temperatures (-260° F) to facilitate transportation.

PETROLEUM GAS

is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, primarily propane, butane and ethane. These products are commonly used for cooking, heating and other industrial applications. They are easily liquefied under pressure and are often stored and transported in portable containers labeled as Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG). When transported in transmission pipelines they may also be identified as Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs) or Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs). Vaporized LPG may also be found in smaller gas distribution systems. Typically, LPG is a tasteless, colorless and odorless gas. When transported via transmission pipelines it normally will not have odorant added. Odorant is added when LPG is offloaded to a distribution pipeline system or transport tanks to facilitate leak detection. Ethylene and propylene do have a faint natural odor like petroleum.

PETROLEUM LIQUIDS

is a broad term covering many products, including: crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, xylene and other refined products. Crude oil is unrefined petroleum that is extracted from beneath the Earth's surface through wells. As it comes from the well, crude oil contains a mixture of oil, gas, water and other impurities, such as metallic compounds and sulfur. Refinement of crude oil produces petroleum products that we use every day, such as motor oils and gasoline. Crude oil is transported from wells to refineries through gathering or transmission pipelines. Refined petroleum products are transported in transmission pipelines to rail or truck terminals for distribution to consumers. Odorant is not added to these products because they have a natural odor.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is the liquefied form of pure ammonia gas. It is a colorless gas or liquid with an extremely pungent odor. It is normally transported through transmission pipelines and is used primarily as an agricultural fertilizer or industrial refrigerant.

CARBON DIOXIDE

is a heavy gas that is normally transported in transmission pipelines as a compressed fluid. It is a naturally occurring, colorless, odorless and tasteless gas used in various industries, including meat packaging, produce, petroleum, beverage industries. Under normal conditions, carbon dioxide is stable, inert and nontoxic. However, it acts as asphyxiant when released in large concentrations to the atmosphere.

ETHANOL

(also called ethyl alcohol) is a colorless liquid that is widely used as an additive to automotive gasoline. It may be transported in buried transmission pipelines. Ethanol has a natural odor similar to gasoline and will mix easily with water.

HYDROGEN GAS

is commonly produced from the steam reformation of natural gas. It is frequently used near its production site, with the two main uses being petrochemical processing and ammonia production. Hydrogen is a flammable gas that is colorless, odorless and lighter than air. It is nontoxic, but can act as an asphyxiant.

"SOUR" CRUDE OIL & "SOUR" GAS

refer to products containing high concentrations of sulfur and hydrogen sulfide. Products containing little or no sulfur are often referred to as "sweet." Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) is a toxic, corrosive contaminant found in natural gas and crude oil. It has an odor like the smell of rotten eggs or a burnt match. Exposure to relatively low levels of hydrogen sulfide (500 ppm) can be fatal.

Looking for guidance on when to shelter-in-place or evacuate? Scan here for a technical guide.

LEAK, HAZARD & EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

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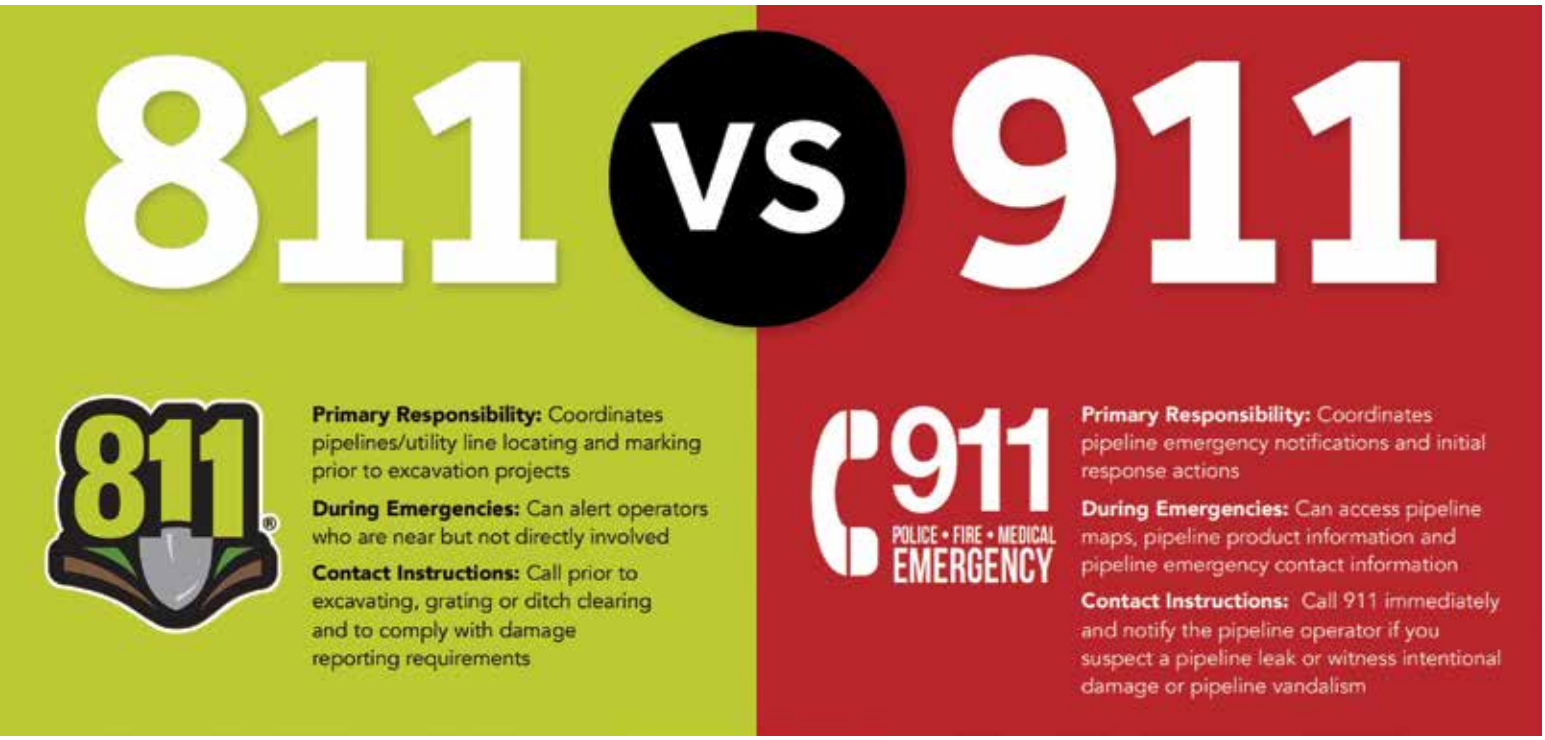
	NATURAL GAS	PETROLEUM GAS	PETROLEUM LIQUIDS	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	CARBON DIOXIDE	ETHANOL	HYDROGEN GAS	SOUR CRUDE OIL (H_2S)	SOUR GAS (H_2S)
INDICATIONS OF A LEAK									
SEE – liquid pooling on the ground			●			●		●	
SEE – a white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		●		●					
SEE – fire coming out of or on top of the ground	●	●					●		●
SEE – dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	●	●		●	●		●		●
SEE – a sheen on the surface of water		●	●					●	
SEE – an area of frozen ground in the summer	●	●			●		●		●
SEE – an unusual area of melted snow in the winter	●	●			●		●		●
SEE – an area of dead vegetation	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
SEE – bubbling in pools of water	●	●			●		●		●
HEAR – a loud roaring sound like a jet engine	●	●							●
HEAR – a hissing or whistling noise	●	●		●	●		●		●
SMELL – an odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	1	1						●	●
SMELL – an odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		●	●			●		●	
SMELL – an irritating and pungent odor				●				●	●
HAZARDS OF A RELEASE									
Highly flammable and easily ignited by heat or sparks	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Will displace oxygen and can cause asphyxiation	●	●		●	●		●		●
Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Contact with skin may cause burns, injury or frostbite		●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Initial odor may be irritating and deaden the sense of smell								●	●
Toxic and may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin				●				●	●
Vapors are extremely irritating and corrosive				●				●	●
Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Runoff may cause pollution			●	●		●		●	
Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning	1	1			●		●		
Is lighter than air and can migrate into enclosed spaces	●						●		
EMERGENCY RESPONSE									
Avoid any action that may create a spark	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Do NOT start vehicles, switch lights or hang up phones	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Evacuate the area on foot in an upwind and/or uphill direction	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	2	2
Alert others to evacuate the area and keep people away	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	2	2
From a safe location, call 911 to report the emergency	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Call the pipeline operator and report the event	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wait for emergency responders to arrive	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Do NOT attempt to close any pipeline valves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Take shelter inside a building and close all windows				2	2			2	2

1 The majority of these products are naturally odorless and only certain pipeline systems may be odorized. Odorant can also fade or be scrubbed out when leaking products migrate through soil.

2 Sheltering in place is an alternative to evacuation when the products are toxic or the risk of fire is very low. Refer to "Shelter-In-Place or Evacuate Guidance Document" provided online at: **qrco.de/Evacuation**



Community Liaison Services

Formerly known as the Community Assistance and Technical Services (CATS) Program

PHMSA has renamed its CATS program to "Community Liaison Services" to more appropriately align with current roles and responsibilities and better interface with various stakeholders.

Mission:
To advance PHMSA's pipeline safety mission by proactively engaging with pipeline stakeholders, providing technical expertise, and leveraging technology, data, and information to reduce pipeline risks and influence change through program and policy development.

Vision:
To serve as "trusted" and "credible" stewards of public safety and environmental protection by raising awareness and influencing change to continuously improve pipeline safety.

If you need assistance with any of the following pipeline safety related matters, please contact a PHMSA Community Liaison today:
- Pipeline safety policy/programs (damage prevention, public awareness, emergency response, PIPA, etc.)
- Pipeline stakeholder engagement and outreach
- Pipeline technical services and support (public inquiries, whistleblowers, post incident/accident communications, siting and permit initiatives)
- Questions about pipeline safety in your community

Community Liaisons are located within each PHMSA region.

Community Liaison Services Program Manager
Karen Lynch: karen.lynch@dot.gov • Phone: (202) 366-6855

OPS Central Region:
Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; South Dakota; Wisconsin.
Angela Pickett: angela.pickett@dot.gov • Phone: (816) 329-3823
Sean Quinlan: sean.quinlan@dot.gov • Phone: (816) 329-3800

OPS Southern Region:
Alabama; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Mississippi; North Carolina; Puerto Rico; South Carolina; Tennessee.
James Kelly: james.kelly@dot.gov • Phone: (404) 990-1848
Arthur Buff: arthur.buff@dot.gov • Phone: (404) 226-6153

OPS Eastern Region:
Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Ohio, Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; Washington, D.C.; West Virginia.
Karen Gentile: karen.gentile@dot.gov • Phone: (609) 433-6650
Nita Raju: Nitander.raju@dot.gov • Phone: (609) 771-7806

OPS Southwest Region:
Arkansas; Louisiana; New Mexico; Oklahoma; Texas.
Bill Lowry: bill.lowry@dot.gov • Phone: (713) 272-2845
James 'Jay' Prothro:james.prothro@dot.gov • Phone: (713) 272-2832

OPS Western Region:
Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Hawaii; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; Oregon; Utah; Washington; Wyoming.
Tom Finch: thomas.finch@dot.gov • Phone: (303) 807-7200
Dave Mulligan: david.mulligan@dot.gov • Phone: (720) 963-3193 ESG

Notification Center and State Law Directory

Informational purposes only. Information and laws are subject to change. Consult your local Notification Center website for updated information. Excavation Safety Alliance, LLC attempted to verify all information as of publication date, and accepts no responsibility for missing or incorrect information.

You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811.

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

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
ALABAMA / Alabama 811 / 800-292-8525																							
Website: al811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 full working days (not including day of notification) **Marks Valid:** 20 working days **Law Link:** al811.com/law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12" *	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
	*Agricultural purposes only																						
ALASKA / Alaska Dig Line, Inc. / 800-478-3121 or 907-278-3121																							
Website: 811ak.com **Hours:** 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F/Emergency 24/7 **Advance Notice:** 2-10 business days based on location **Marks Valid:** 15-20 business days based on location **Law Link:** 811ak.com/faq	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"*
	*24-30" based on proposed depth of dig																						
ARIZONA / Arizona 811 / 800-782-5348																							
Website: arizona811.com **Hours:** 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F **Advance Notice:** 2 full working days(excludes weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 15 working days **Law Link:** arizona811.com/resources/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
ARKANSAS / Arkansas 811 / 800-482-8998																							
Website: arkansas811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 to 10 working days **Marks Valid:** 20 working days **Law Link:** arkonecall.com/statelaw/statelaw.aspx	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
CALIFORNIA																							
Underground Service Alert of Northern CA & NV **USA North 811 / 800-642-2444** **Website:** usanorth811.org **Hours:** 24 x 7 **Advance Notice:** 2 working days, not including the day of notification **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** usanorth811.org (Quick Links / Law & Excavation Manual)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24"
Underground Service Alert of Southern California / 800-422-4133 **Website:** digalert.org **Hours:** 6:00 AM - 7:00 PM, M-F **Advance Notice:** 2 working days to 14 calendar days not including date of notice **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=5.&title=1.&part=&chapter=3.1.&article=2	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24"
	*DOT and non-pressurized sewer lines, storm drains and drain lines exempt																						
COLORADO / Colorado 811 / 800-922-1987																							
Website: co811.org • **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 days, not to include the day of notice **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** colorado811.org/one-call-legislation/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
	* DOT exempt																						
CONNECTICUT / Call Before You Dig / 800-922-4455																							
Website: www.cbyd.com **Hours:** 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F; Emergencies 24 Hours **Advance Notice:** 2 full working days up to 30 calendar days (excludes weekends, holidays and the day of notification) **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** www.cbyd.com/resources/ct-cbyd-state-law-regulations#	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
DELAWARE / Miss Utility of Delmarva / 800-282-8555																							
Website: missutility.net/delaware **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 full business days **Marks Valid:** must start within 10 calendar days, no expiration as long as marks still visible and scope does not change. **Law Link:** delcode.delaware.gov/title26/c008/index.shtml	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
FLORIDA / Sunshine 811 / 800-432-4770																							
Website: sunshine811.com **Hours:** 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM **Advance Notice:** 2 full business days (10 if dig site is underwater) **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** sunshine811.com/law	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Notification Center and State Law Directory

HELP US STAY UP TO DATE.
Directory information is also available online at ExcavationSafetyGuide.com. Report any updates to this directory by calling 866-279-7755.

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	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
GEORGIA / Georgia 811 / 800-282-7411																							
Website: Georgia811.com **Hours:** 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM, M-F • (24/7 emergency) **Advance Notice:** 2 business days (excluding day of call) **Marks Valid:** 30 calendar days **Law Link:** georgia811.com/index.php/laws-policies/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	N	N**	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18”
	** Routine road maintenance* *** Farming activities*																						
HAWAII / Hawaii One Call Center / 866-423-7287 / Tickets Fax: 877-695-2466																							
Website: callbeforeyoudig.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 5 workings days, not to exceed 28 calendar days **Marks Valid:** 28 calendar days **Law Link:** callbeforeyoudig.org/law.htm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	30”
IDAHO																							
DIG LINE / 800-342-1585 **Website:** digline.com **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 28 Days **Law Link:** https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	15”	N	Y	15”	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24”
BONNER/BOUNDRY One Call / 800-626-4950 **Website:** passwordinc.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	15”	N	Y	15”	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24”
SHOSHONE/BENEWAH One Call / 800-398-3285 **Website:** passwordinc.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	15”	N	Y	15”	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24”
KOOTENAI COUNTY One Call / 800-428-4950 **Website:** kootenaicounty811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	15”	N	Y	15”	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24”
ILLINOIS																							
JULIE, INC. / 800-892-0123 **Website:** illinois1call.com • **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 48 hours notice (two business days), but no more than a 14 calendar day advance notice prior to the start of excavation. **Marks Valid:** 28 calendar days **Law Link:** illinois1call.com/lawandenforcement/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18”
811 CHICAGO / 312-744-7000 **Website:** ipi.cityofchicago.org/Digger **Hours:** 24 hours a day, 7 days a week **Advance Notice:** 48 hours • **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/chicago/latest/chicago_il/0-0-0-2651040	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	18”
	**When possible*																						
INDIANA / Indiana 811 / 800-382-5544																							
Website: indiana811.org • **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 48 hours notice (two working days), but no more than a 20-calendar day advance notice prior to the start of excavation. **Marks Valid:** 20 calendar days **Law Link:** indiana811.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/IC-8-1-26-1.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24”
IOWA / Iowa One Call / 800-292-8989																							
Website: iowaonecall.com • **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays **Marks Valid:** 20 calendar days **Law Link:** iowaonecall.com/Default.aspx?tabid=404#iowa	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18”
	**Normal farm operations less than fifteen inches*																						

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Expand public awareness by visiting call811.com. You will find a variety of downloadable elements available for use free in your company/organization's existing campaigns.

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

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	
KANSAS / Kansas 811 / 800-344-7233 **Website:** kansas811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 full working days(not including day of notice) **Marks Valid:** 15 calendar days **Law Link:** kansasonecall.com/static/pdf/KUUDPA_04.03.2010.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
	*Homeowner retains responsibility for any damages due to digging																						
KENTUCKY / Kentucky 811 / 800-752-6007 **Website:** kentucky811.org **Hours:** 24 hours/7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 working days **Marks Valid:** 21 calendar days **Law Link:** kentucky811.org/the-dig-law	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
LOUISIANA / Louisiana 811 / 800-272-3020 **Website:** louisiana811.com **Hours:** 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM, Emergency Locates 24/7 **Advance Notice:** 2 Business Days **Marks Valid:** 20 Days/30 Days for Forestry **Law Link:** louisiana811.com/index.php/dig-law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
MAINE / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233 **Website:** digsafe.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 60 days; must start within 30 days **Law Link:** http://www.digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
MARYLAND / Miss Utility (Western Shore) / 800-257-7777 **Website:** www.missutility.net **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 full business days **Marks Valid:** 12 business days **Law Link:** www.missutility.net/maryland/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	18"
	*Hand dig only up to a depth of 6". Mechanized equipment must call.																						
Miss Utility of Delmarva (Eastern Shore) / 800-441-8355 **Website:** missutilitydelmarva.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 full business days **Marks Valid:** 12 business days **Law Link:** www.missutility.net/maryland/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	18"
MASSACHUSETTS / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233 **Website:** digsafe.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
MICHIGAN / Miss Dig System, Inc. / 800-482-7171 **Website:** missdig811.org **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 3 business days(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 3 weeks to 6 months **Law Link:** missdig811.org/education/public-act-174.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
MINNESOTA / Gopher State One Call / 800-252-1166 or 651-454-0002 **Website:** gopherstateonecall.org **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 48 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 14 days **Law Link:** revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=216D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
MISSISSIPPI / Mississippi 811, Inc. / 800-227-6477 / Tickets Fax: 601-362-7533 **Website:** ms811.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 3 working days **Marks Valid:** 14 working days **Law Link:** ms1call.org/One Call-law	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	24"	12"	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
	*Less than 16"																						
MISSOURI / Missouri One Call System / 800-344-7483 / Tickets Fax: 573-635-8402 **Website:** mo1call.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 working days, not counting day of request **Marks Valid:** As long as visible **Law Link:** mo1call.com/manual_law.php	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Notification Center and State Law Directory

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	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
MONTANA																							
MONTANA 811 / 800-424-5555 **Website:** montana811.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** montana811.org/montana-dig-law.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
*Only under certain circumstances																							
NEBRASKA / Nebraska811 / 800-331-5666																							
Website: ne1call.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 2 to 10 business days excluding holidays and weekends **Marks Valid:** 17 Days **Law Link:** ne1call.com/ne-law-enforcement/nebraska-statutes/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
NEVADA / USA North 811 / 800-642-2444																							
Underground Service Alert of Northern CA & NV **Website:** www.usanorth811.org **Hours:** 24/7 **Advance Notice:** 2 working days, not including the date of notification **Marks Valid:** 28 days **Law Link:** usanorth811.org (Quick Links/Law & Excavation Manual)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	24"
NEW HAMPSHIRE / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																							
Website: digsafe.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 72 hours(exluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
NEW JERSEY / New Jersey One Call / 800-272-1000 / Tickets Fax: 800-705-4559																							
Website: nj1-call.org **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 3 full business days **Marks Valid:** 45 business days **Law Link:** nj1-call.org/nj-law/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	24"
NEW MEXICO / New Mexico One Call, Inc. dba NM811 / 800-321-2537 / Tickets Fax: 800-727-8809																							
Website: nm811.org **Hours:** 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F / Emergencies & Damages: 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 working days, not including the day of the notification **Marks Valid:** 15 Days **Law Link:** nm811.org/new-mexico-811-law/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
NEW YORK																							
DIG SAFELY NEW YORK / 800-962-7962 **Website:** digsafelynewyork.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 2 to 10 working days(Excluding day of call) **Marks Valid:** 10 working days **Law Link:** digsafelynewyork.com/resources/nys-code-rule-753	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
NEW YORK 811 / 800-272-4480 **Website:** newyork-811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 to 10 business days **Marks Valid:** 10 working days **Law Link:** newyork-811.com/excavators/code-753-at-a-glance	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
NORTH CAROLINA / North Carolina One Call Center, Inc. / 800-632-4949																							
Website: nc811.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 3 full working days **Marks Valid:** 15 working days **Law Link:** nc811.org/north-carolina-law.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

You can also reach your local Notification Center by dialing 811 anywhere in the United States. This is a FREE call and a FREE service.

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

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS										NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
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NORTH DAKOTA / North Dakota One Call / 800-795-0555																								
Website: ndonecall.com **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 Full Business Days **Marks Valid:** 21 calendar days **Law Link:** legis.nd.gov/cencode/t49c23.pdf?20130530105605	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
OHIO																								
OHIO811 / 800-362-2764 **Website:** OHIO811.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice** 48 hours but not more than 10 working days **Marks Valid:** As long as visible and work begins within 10 days of original ticket **Law Link:** oups.org/law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
OKLAHOMA / Okie811 / 800-522-6543																								
Website: okie811.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 48 hours excluding date of notification, week-ends and legal holidays **Marks Valid:** 14 calendar days **Law Link:** okie811.org/thelaw	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
OREGON / Oregon Utility Notification Center / 800-332-2344 / Tickets Fax: 503-293-0826																								
Website: digsafelyoregon.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 Full Business Days **Marks Valid:** 45 days **Law Link:** digsafelyoregon.com/faqs/ounc_ors_oar.htm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12"	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
PENNSYLVANIA / Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc. / 800-242-1776																								
Website: pa1call.org **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 3 to 10 business days (construction), 10-90 days (design), at least 10 days (large projects) **Marks Valid:** as long as equipment is on site **Law Link:** pa1call.org/palaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y**	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y***	18"
** PennDot minor routine maintenance exempt if without 24" depth from highest spot in ROW* ** Municipal Roads - minor routine maintenance if within 18" depth from highest point in ROW* *** Exemptions include PennDOT within state road DOT, Stripper Well Lines in Class 1 areas* **** Large projects accepted online only*																								
RHODE ISLAND / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																								
Website: digsafe.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 72 hours(exluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** Must start within 30 days, as long as marks maintained **Law Link:** digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
SOUTH CAROLINA / South Carolina 811 / 888-721-7877																								
Website: sc811.com **Hours:** 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM, M-F **Advance Notice:** 3 to 12 full working days notice(10-20 full working days notice subaqueous) **Marks Valid:** 15 working days **Law Link:** sc811.com/state-law/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
SOUTH DAKOTA / South Dakota 811 Center / 800-781-7474																								
Website: sc811.com/state-law/ **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 48 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 21 working days from start date and time on ticket **Law Link:** sdonecall.com/law.asp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y*	N	N	N	N	N**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
** Damage reporting required. All damage must be reported to the facility operator, or if the operator is unknown, to South Dakota 811 Center.* *** For agricultural tilling and road and ditch maintenance to a depth of 18" only; homeowners have a 12" depth exception for tilling of soil and gardening*																								
TENNESSEE / Tennessee 811 / 800-351-1111																								
Website: tn811.com • **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** Not less than 3 working days, not more than 10 working days **Marks Valid:** 15 calendar days **Law Link:** https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/publicutility/documents/uudeb/65-31-101etseq.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Notification Center and State Law Directory

HELP US STAY UP TO DATE.
Directory information is also available online at ExcavationSafetyGuide.com. Report any updates to this directory by calling 866-279-7755.

You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811.

Click Before You Dig.com

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	
TEXAS / Texas811 / 800-344-8377																							
Website: texas811.org **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 14 working days **Law Links:** statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/UT/htm/UT.251.htm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16"	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
UTAH / Blue Stakes of Utah 811 / 800-662-4111																							
Website: bluestakes.org **Hours:** 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM, M-F **Advance Notice:** 2 business days, 48 hours notice **Marks Valid:** 14 calendar day **Law Link:** le.utah.gov/xcode/Title54/Chapter8A/54-8a.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	24"
VERMONT / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																							
Website: digsafe.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 48 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) **Marks Valid:** 30 days **Law Link:** digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
VIRGINIA / Virginia 811 / 800-552-7001																							
Website: va811.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 working days(excluding day of call) **Marks Valid:** 15 working days **Law Link:** va811.com/laws-and-regulation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
WASHINGTON / Washington 811 / 811 / 800-424-5500																							
Washington 811 **Website:** digsafewa.com **Northwest Utility Notification Center (NUNC)** **Website:** digsafewa.com **Inland Empire Utility Coordinating Council (IEUCC)** **Website:** digsafewa.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 2 business days **Marks Valid:** 45 days **Law Link:** washington811.com/wa-dig-law-rcw-19-122/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
WASHINGTON D.C. / District One Call / 800-257-7777																							
Website: missutility.net **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 96-business hours **Marks Valid:** 15 business days **Law Link:** https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/titles/34/chapters/27/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	18"
WEST VIRGINIA / West Virginia 811 / 800-245-4848																							
Website: wv811.com **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 days but not more than 10 **Marks Valid:** 10 days **Law Link:** wv811.com/one-call-law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
WISCONSIN / Diggers Hotline / 800-242-8511																							
Website: diggershotline.com **Hours:** 24 hours, 7 days **Advance Notice:** 3 working days **Marks Valid:** For duration of work if marks remain visible and work is continuous **Law Link:** docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/182/0175	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18"

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Expand public awareness by visiting call811.com. You will find a variety of downloadable elements available for use free in your company/organization's existing campaigns.

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

Canadian One Call and Provincial Law Directory

Click Before You Dig | Cliquez Avant de Creuser

Canadian One Call Centres Committee

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	
WYOMING / One-Call of Wyoming, Inc. / 811 or 1-800-849-2476 (if out of state)																							
Website: onecallofwyoming.com **Hours:** 24 hours **Advance Notice:** 2 full business days **Marks Valid:** 14 business days **Law Link:** https://www.onecallofwyoming.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/WY-State-Statute.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
ALBERTA / Utility Safety Partners / 800-242-3447																							
Website: utilitysafety.ca **Hours:** 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM, M-F (Emergency or Online: 24/7) **Advance Notice:** 3 full working days **Marks Valid:** up to 30 days, determined by member	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1m (39")
	* 300 mm (12") hand tools only																						
BRITISH COLUMBIA / BC 1 Call / 800-474-6886																							
Website: bc1c.ca **Hours:** 24 hours / 7 days **Advance Notice:** Regular & Project - 3 working days excluding weekends and holidays Large Project – 5 working days excluding weekends and holidays Planning & Design – 10 working days excluding weekends and holidays **Marks Valid:** 60 calendar days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VARIES
MANITOBA / Click Before You Dig Manitoba / 800-940-3447																							
Website: ClickBeforeYouDigMB.com **Hours:** 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM **Advance Notice:** 3 full working days excluding weekends and holidays **Marks Valid:** Determined by member	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	VARIES
ONTARIO / Ontario One Call / 800-400-2255																							
Website: OntarioOneCall.ca **Hours:** 24 hours, 365 days **Advance Notice:** 5 working days **Marks Valid:** Minimum 60 days **Law Link:** www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/12o04	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VARIES
QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES / Info-Excavation / 800-663-9228																							
Website: info-ex.com **Hours:** 24 hours/7 days **Advance Notice:** 72 hours (3 working days) **Marks Valid:** Maximum 180 days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1m (39")
SASKATCHEWAN / Sask 1st Call / 866-828-4888																							
Website: sask1stcall.com **Hours:** 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM, M-F (Emergency 24/7) **Advance Notice:** 3 full working days **Marks Valid:** 30 days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VARIES

VIDEO VAULT

Safe digging advocates around the nation have created videos to help keep farmers and ranchers safe. Share their stories and testimonials with agricultural professionals in your state. Visit PipelineAgSafetyAlliance.com for more safe digging tools.

12 Inches From Mishap

Northern Natural Gas was notified by its aerial patrol pilot of an excavation near one of its pipelines. The landowner was attempting to locate an obstructed portion of drain tile by digging holes in various locations.

Field Tile Testimonial

A farmer shares his firsthand experience encountering a petroleum pipeline while installing field tile.

Excavator Testimonial

An excavator tells the story of what occurred when his crew hit an underground high-pressure pipeline and the valuable lesson he learned.

811 for the Ag Community

Hitting a pipeline or underground utility on your farm or ranch can impact your family for generations.

Life is Precious: Call or Click Before You Dig

The job was simple - clear a handful of trees on a local landowner's property to make way for a fence. It didn't take long for this simple project to become a matter of life, death – and luck.

Installing Farm Drain Tile Safely

Call 811 before you start installing drain tile to help protect people, property, and the environment.

Replacing Clay Drain Tile to Prevent Sinkholes

Call 811 before you start installing drain tile so you know what lies underground.

YOUTH EDUCATION

Safety & Public Awareness - Call Before You Dig

Waldo and Digger help spread the pipeline safety and public awareness message as TC Energy encourages everyone to Call Before You Dig to help prevent accidents.

Pirate Video

A safety education video for kids 8 to 11 years old on the importance of calling 811 before digging, and the dangers of underground utilities. ESG

Let's Grow Safely Together

COMPANY	EMERGENCY	NON-EMERGENCY	WEB ADDRESS
Alliance Pipeline (Operated by Enbridge)	(800) 884-8811	(888) 293-7867	alliancepipeline.com
Bayou Bridge Pipeline	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Buckeye Partners, L.P.	(800) 331-4115	(866) 432-4960	buckeye.com/public-awareness/
CHS (Cenex & Front Range Pipelines)	(800) 421-4122	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
CHS (Jayhawk & Kaw Pipelines)	(888) 542-9575	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
CHS (McPherson Refinery Pipelines)	(844) 721-6611	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
DAPL-ETCO	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
DCP Midstream	(888) 204-1781	Resource.public awareness@p66.com	phillips66.com/midstream/dcp/
Enable Bakken Crude Services	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Gas Gathering	(800) 522-8048	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Gas Transmission	(800) 474-1954	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Midstream Partners	(800) 474-1954	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Mississippi River Transmission	(800) 325-4005	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Oklahoma Intrastate Transmission	(800) 522-8048	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enbridge Gas	(800) 231-7794	(888) 293-7867	enbridge.com/publicawareness
Enbridge Liquids	(800) 858-5253	(877) 799-2650	enbridge.com/publicawareness
Energy Transfer Gas	(877) 404-2730	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Gas (Houston)	(800) 392-1965	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Gas (San Antonio)	(800) 375-5702	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Gulf Coast NGLs	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Liquids	(888) 844-8134	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enterprise Products Operating LLC	(888) 883-6308	(866) 806-8152	enterpriseproducts.com/safety-sustainability/public-awareness/
ETC Tiger Pipeline	(888) 844-3735	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Fayetteville Express Pipeline	(888) 844-8030	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Florida Gas Transmission Company	(800) 238-5066	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Gulf Run Transmission	(800) 325-4005	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Houston Oil Terminal	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Kansas Gas Service	(888) 482-4950	(800) 794-4780	kansasgasservice.com
Kern River Gas Transmission Company	(800) 272-4817	(800) 420-7500	kernrivergas.com
Kinder Morgan, Inc. and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates	(866) 762-8442	(800) 276-9927	kindermorgan.com/public_awareness
Marathon Pipe Line LLC	(833) 675-1234	(855) 888-8056	marathonpipeline.com
Mid-Valley Pipeline Company	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
NEXUS Gas Transmission (Operated by Enbridge)	(855) 329-1781	(888) 293-7867	nexusgastransmission.com
Northern Natural Gas Company	(888) 367-6671	(888) 367-6671	northernnaturalgas.com
Oklahoma Natural Gas	800-458-4251	800-664-5463	oklahomanaturalgas.com
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Permian Express Pipeline	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Phillips 66	(877) 267-2290	(800) 231-2566	www.phillips66.com/pipeline-safety/
Pine Pipeline	(800) 474-1954	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Plains All American Pipeline, LP	(800) 708-5071	(713) 646-4100	plainsallamerican.com
Rover Pipeline	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sabal Trail Transmission (Operated by Enbridge)	(888) 568-7269	(888) 293-7867	sabaltrailtransmission.com
Sea Robin Pipeline Company	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Southeast Supply Header	(866) 977-7374	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline	(800) 324-9696	(888) 885-6008	southernstar.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Crude Oil)	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Natural Gas Liquids)	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Refined Products)	(800) 786-7440	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Tallgrass Cheyenne Connector	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass East Cheyenne Gas Storage	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Interstate Gas Transmission	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Powder River Gathering	(307) 687-9691	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Redtail NGL Pipeline	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Wind River Gathering	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Pony Express Pipeline	(855) 220-1762	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Powder River Gateway	(855) 220-1762	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Rockies Express Pipeline	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Ruby Pipeline	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Trailblazer Pipeline	(877) 335-3680	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
TC Energy (ANR Pipeline, Bison Pipeline System, Gas Transmission Northwest, Great Lakes Gas, Iroquois Transmission System, Keystone Pipeline, North Baja, Northern Border, Tuscarora Gas Transmission)	(800) 447-8066 Keystone System: (866) 920-0007	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
TC Energy (Columbia Gas Transmission, Crossroads Pipeline, Hardy Storage, Millennium Pipeline)	(800) 835-7191	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
TC Energy (Columbia Gulf Transmission)	(866) 485-3427	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
TC Energy (Portland Natural Gas System)	(800) 830-9865	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
Texas Gas Service	(800) 700-2443	(800) 959-5325	texasgasservice.com
Transwestern Pipeline Company	(866) 999-8975	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Trunkline Gas Company	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Vector Pipeline (Operated by Enbridge)	(888) 427-7777	(877) 799-2650	vector-pipeline.com
White Cliffs Pipeline – Crude	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
White Cliffs Pipeline – NGL	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Xcel Energy (Electric)	(800) 895-1999	(800) 895-4999	xcelenergy.com
Xcel Energy (Gas)	(800) 895-2999 CO, TX - Gas Transmission: (800) 698-7811	(800) 895-4999	xcelenergy.com

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ONE Gas Kansas Gas Service | Oklahoma Natural Gas | Texas Gas Service
MARATHON Marathon Pipe Line LLC
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