

School Pipeline Safety

What Every Administrator Needs to Know

Understanding the nearby pipeline helps keep your students and staff safe.

There's a pipeline near your school. Does your campus know about it?

Visit your school's online pipeline safety resources, including 24-hour emergency contacts, the product transported, evacuation distance, and a custom aerial campus pipeline map.

see page 3



Use this guide to:

- Learn more about the pipeline near your school
- Recognize a pipeline leak and know the hazards
- Build the pipeline into your emergency operations plan (EOP)
- Help prevent a pipeline emergency near your school

READ MORE

Your School and the Nearby Pipeline



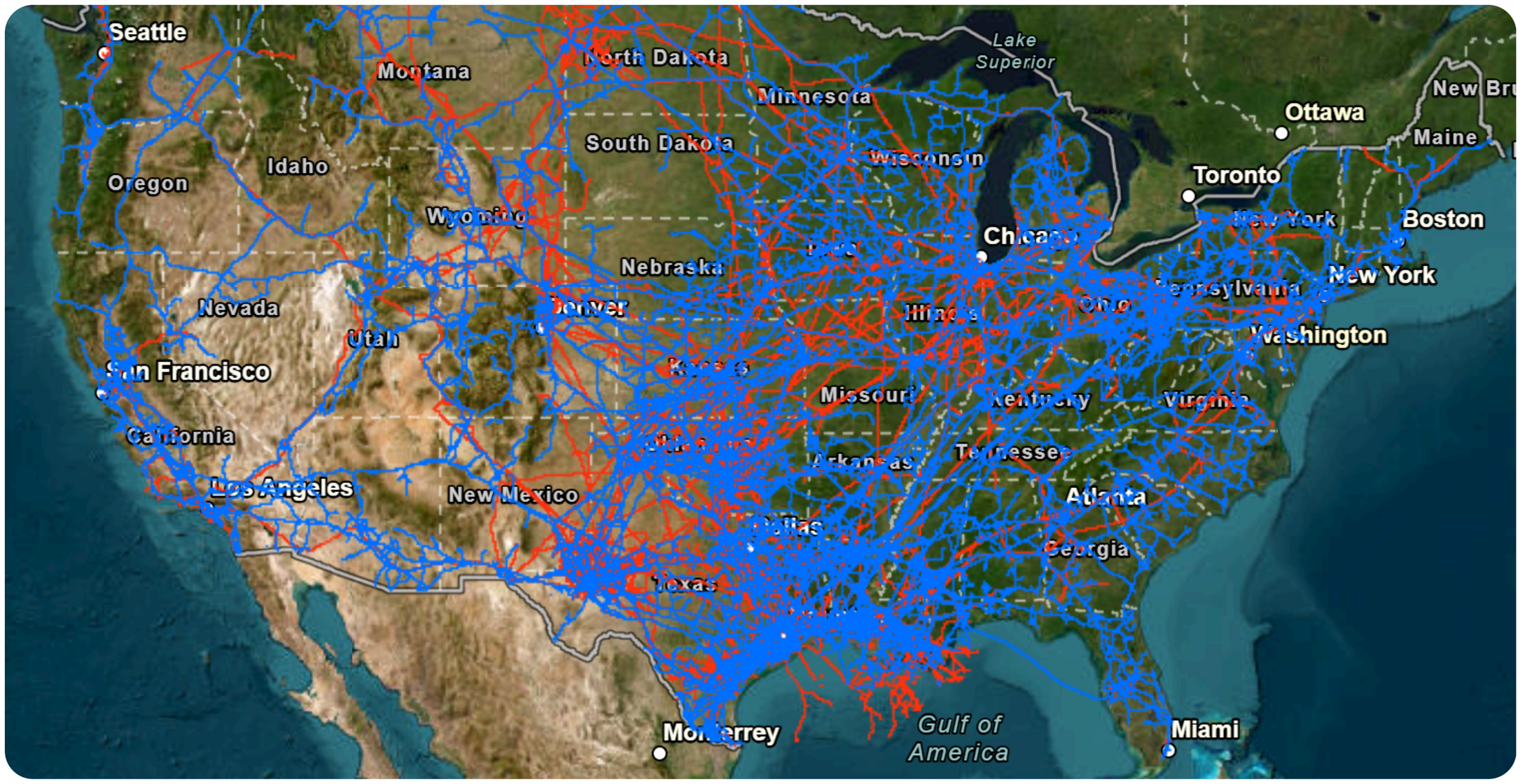
School administrators and campus safety teams continuously evaluate potential hazards through site-specific Threat, Hazard, and Vulnerability Assessments and All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). Yet one critical environmental factor is frequently overlooked, simply because these systems are buried underground: underground energy and hazardous materials pipelines.

The pipeline operator listed on your school's safety webpage shares your commitment to keeping students and staff safe. That operator sponsors this initiative and serves as a resource for your campus safety and emergency planning.

Because schools are classified as sensitive places of congregation, federal regulations impose heightened safety, inspection, and monitoring standards for pipelines near campus facilities, including mandated Integrity Management Programs for federally designated High Consequence Areas (HCAs), depending on the pipeline type.



Note: *While federal regulations establish baseline requirements for designated pipeline areas such as HCAs, many pipeline operators voluntarily extend safety outreach beyond regulatory minimums as a proactive effort. This specific program is an industry option, so not all operators with assets near your school may be using this same program to reach you.*



(transmission pipeline map image source: www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov)

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SCHOOL PIPELINE SAFETY

Your campus details are one click away

START HERE

SchoolPipelineSafety.org

Enter password: **4safety**

Your school's pipeline safety webpage holds the details to pair with this brochure:
YOUR CAMPUS - YOUR OPERATOR - YOUR NUMBERS

☐ Custom aerial campus map

See where the pipeline runs in relation to your buildings, playgrounds, athletic fields, and bus routes.

☐ 24-hour emergency contact

Your pipeline operator's name and emergency number, ready for your EOP and contact lists.

☐ Product transported

Know what's in the pipeline, so you understand its specific warning signs and hazards.

☐ Distance from your school

The approximate distance (in feet) the pipeline is from your school building.

☐ Minimum evacuation distance

The minimum recommended distance you need to evacuate to be safe during a pipeline emergency.

☐ Planning and training resources

Tools to help you prepare staff, update your EOP, and prevent damage during campus projects.

ACTION ITEM

Visit your school's pipeline safety webpage and check off each item as you find it.

Tip: Download or print your school's pipeline safety webpage for offline reference.

You will need this information to

- Update your emergency operations plan and contact lists
- Plan foot-evacuation routes and assembly areas
- Review shelter-in-place procedures with your teams
- Share with safety, facilities, transportation, and other personnel

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HOW TO LOOK FOR PIPELINES

Near Your Campus and Bus Routes

Right-of-Way (ROW) and Pipeline Locations



A pipeline follows a linear, clear stretch of land, called a ROW, that allows pipeline employees and contractors to access the pipeline for inspections, maintenance, testing and emergencies. Pipeline markers indicate the presence of a pipeline but do not mark the exact pipeline location. A few important notes when it comes to ROWs and pipeline markers:

- Markers should never be removed or relocated.
- If an emergency is suspected or discovered, call the number on the marker.
- The ROW must remain accessible and free from obstructions that could interfere with pipeline operations, maintenance, inspections, or emergency response.
- The pipeline marker displays the operator's name, the contents and an emergency phone number.
- Markers should not be used to determine exact locations and are not an alternative to contacting 811.

PIPELINE MARKER ANATOMY

REMINDER THAT SIGNS ARE PROTECTED BY FEDERAL LAW

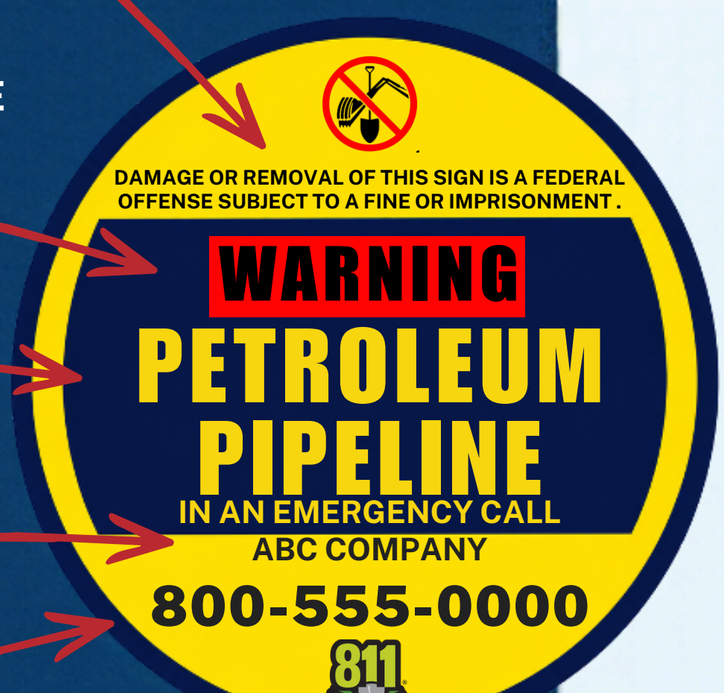
WARNING TO WORK NEAR PIPELINES WITH EXTREME CAUTION

NAME OF PRODUCT TRANSPORTED

NAME OF THE PIPELINE OPERATOR

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

REMINDER TO ALWAYS CLICK OR CALL 811 BEFORE DIGGING



Pipeline markers vary in size, shape, and color, but always include common information about the pipeline or utility line.

- Pipeline markers **do not** identify the exact location, depth or number of pipelines in the area.
- Pipelines **do not** always run in a straight line between markers.
- Pipeline markers are located along transmission pipelines, but they **may not** be located continuously along gathering or distribution lines.
- Natural gas service lines that connect directly to homes or businesses **are not** typically marked by pipeline markers.
- Pipeline markers are **protected by federal law,** and intentionally damaging or removing one can result in a fine.
- Report missing or damaged pipeline markers to the pipeline operator so they **can be replaced** for community safety.

National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) includes information on hazardous liquid pipelines and natural gas transmission pipelines. To view the transmission pipelines in your area, visit **www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov or use the iPhone app.** You can also visit **pipelinesnearby.org** for information on pipelines operated by many members of the Pipeline Association for Public Awareness.

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EMERGENCY GUIDANCE

Recognizing, Reporting and Responding to a Potential Leak

Recognizing a Pipeline Leak

In the unlikely event of a pipeline leak, one or any combination of the items listed below can typically help you recognize a leak.

You might see:

- Colored liquid on the ground
- Flames, if a leak has ignited
- Oily rainbow-like sheen on water surfaces
- Continuous bubbling in a wet area
- Discolored snow or vegetation in an otherwise green area
- A steam-like cloud or fog
- Unexpected frost buildup on the ground
- Dirt being blown or appearing to be thrown into the air

You might hear:

- An unusual roaring, blowing or hissing sound

You might smell:

- An unusual odor similar to diesel fuel, gasoline, sulfur or rotten egg

BE PREPARED TO

Shelter in place

Move indoors and shut off HVAC and air intake vents.

Evacuate on foot

Go upwind and uphill in the opposite direction of the pipeline.

Both

Follow the operator's and responders' direction.

WHAT TO DO AND WHAT NOT TO DO

DO's

- Move everyone away from the affected area on foot.
- Move upwind/uphill, in the opposite direction of pipeline.
- Call/report from a safe spot: 911, then the operator.
- Avoid ignition sources including vehicles.
- Warn buses, parents, and visitors to stay away.
- Shelter-in-place or evacuate by foot, based on incident conditions and direction from responders and the pipeline operator.

DON'Ts

- Don't evacuate without checking wind direction.
- Don't start or drive buses or other vehicles.
- Don't drive into a vapor cloud.
- Don't operate pipeline valves or go near the pipeline.
- Don't use phones or radios near the leak.
- Don't try to extinguish a pipeline fire.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

911

1. From a safe location, call 911
2. Then call the pipeline operator's 24/7 emergency line.
3. Next, work with responders and the pipeline operator.

Liaison with Emergency Officials

Pipeline operators strive to build relationships and liaise with the emergency response community to share resources and provide education for a safe response to a pipeline emergency. Resources for Emergency and Public Officials are available on our website, pipelineawareness.org.

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About Pipeline Products



Pipelines carry a range of products across the country. Knowing what is transported near your campus helps you plan for the specific hazards your school may face.

Natural Gas

A naturally occurring resource formed millions of years ago because of decayed organic material. It is extracted from the Earth's surface through gathering pipelines. 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 non-toxic in its natural state. An odorant (called mercaptan) is normally added when it is delivered to a distribution system. It can be liquefied and transported in portable containers labeled as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). When transported via 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 propane may have a faint natural odor like petroleum.

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 non-toxic, but can act as an asphyxiant.

Petroleum Liquids

A broad term covering many products, including: crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, 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. 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. Petroleum liquids may have a noticeable odor; however, odor should not be relied upon to detect a pipeline leak.

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 non-toxic gas. Odorant is not added to this product because they have a natural odor.

"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 (H2S) 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.

ACTION ITEM

Refer to your school's pipeline safety webpage and check off the product in the nearby pipeline.





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Leak Indications and Hazards

LEAK, HAZARD & EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

	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: **https://qrco.de/Evacuation_Shelter**

Refer to your school's pipeline safety webpage for the product in the nearby pipeline.

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Does Your School's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Consider the Nearby Pipeline(s)?

A school pipeline incident may be unlikely, but if one does occur, it can be a high-consequence event. Planning in advance is the most proactive step you can take on behalf of student safety. The following suggestions can help you strengthen pipeline emergency preparedness. Plan ahead and be flexible to the requests of emergency responders at the time of an incident.

Pipeline Considerations for Your Emergency Operations Plan

01 **Pipeline safety information**
Download or print a copy of your school pipeline safety webpage from schoolpipelinesafety.org — it includes the pipeline company name and emergency number, the product, the approximate location of the pipeline, the minimum recommended evacuation distance and other essential details.

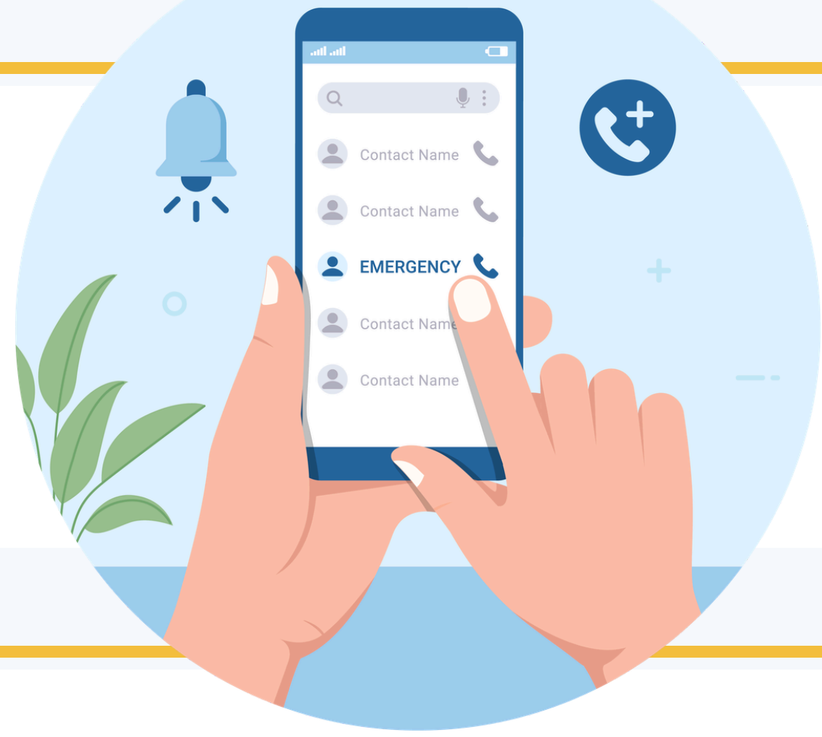
02 **Evacuation routes**
Ensure your planned foot-evacuation route is in the opposite direction of the pipeline and extends to the minimum recommended evacuation distance or further.
(Note: *Situational factors including wind speed, wind direction, and the location and size of the leak may require your assembly area to be modified at the time of an incident.)*

03 **Shelter-in-place protocols**
Know your school's shelter-in-place protocols and who is responsible for shutting down HVAC and outside air-intake systems — or confirm whether your facility has that capability.

04 **Ignition source control**
Consider how ignition sources such as radios, phones, PA systems, vehicles (including buses), off/on switches, and powered equipment can be avoided.

Ensure Your Safety Plan Includes These Critical Details

- ☐ Pipeline company name and emergency number
- ☐ The product being transported in the pipeline
- ☐ Indications and hazards of a leak (specific to the product)
- ☐ Approximate location of the pipeline
- ☐ Minimum recommended evacuation distance



Collaborate About the Pipeline In Advance

01 **Strengthen your school's safety network**
Meet with your school safety team, local emergency responders, and the pipeline operator to talk through where the pipeline sits relative to your campus, so everyone is working from the same information. Ask the pipeline operator about the safety, inspection, and monitoring practices in place near your school and proactive steps you can take together.

02 **Consider your campus geography and routes**
Review your unique geographic dynamics (terrain or obstacles that could come into play during a pipeline emergency), and identify which roads or routes in or out of the campus would likely be shut down.

03 **Train and share information**
Share essential information with other school officials and staff, including transportation and maintenance, and consider conducting trainings or tabletop exercises, as you do with other types of emergencies. Invite local emergency responders and pipeline operators to participate if desired.

Note: If additional pipelines are identified near your campus, collect critical details regarding those pipelines from sources such as pipeline markers, online mapping tools, pipeline operator websites, or by contacting operators directly with questions.

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Prevention is the Goal

Protect Your Campus

Click or Call 811
Free and easy — the law in every state.

SAFETY IS IN YOUR HANDS.
EVERY DIG. EVERY TIME.

No locate request made is still the leading cause of damage to underground pipelines and utilities in the U.S.
Contacting 811 is one of the most important things you can do to prevent accidents and keep your school safe. Many school projects, from planting a tree to building a new wing, involve digging, and striking an underground pipeline or utility line can force an evacuation, disrupt the school day, and lead to costly repairs. Before any project that disturbs the ground, state law requires you or your contractor to click or call 811, the free One-Call notification system, and wait the required time for underground lines to be marked. **Never rely on word-of-mouth, maps, memory, or pipeline markers when planning a digging project.**

Four Steps to Safe Digging

Step 1 **Plan**
Plan your project and where you will dig.



Step 2 **Notify**
Click or call 811 to submit a free locate ticket.

Step 3 **Wait**
Wait the required days for lines to be marked.

Step 4 **Dig with Care**
Follow applicable tolerance-zone and safe-excavation requirements.

Visit www.Call811.com to learn more about the 811 requirements in your state.

Utility Color Codes

(These are the industry's uniform color codes. Underground utilities mark their lines with these colors before excavation.)

YELLOW	GAS, OIL, STEAM, PETROLEUM OR GASEOUS MATERIALS
BLUE	POTABLE WATER
RED	ELECTRIC POWER LINES, CABLES & LIGHTING
GREEN	SEWERS AND DRAIN LINES
ORANGE	COMMUNICATION, CABLES & CONDUIT
PURPLE	RECLAIMED WATER, IRRIGATION & SLURRY LINES
PINK	TEMPORARY SURVEY MARKINGS
WHITE	PROPOSED EXCAVATION





How You Can Promote Damage Prevention

Confirm 811 has been notified and lines have been located before allowing work to begin. If a contractor is doing the work, make sure they have submitted their own locate request before they begin. If you see someone digging and there are no flags or marks on the ground, please ask the person to stop and to click or call 811. Report any risks, concerns, or suspicious activity to the pipeline operator or local law enforcement.

Have everyone on your staff who excavates watch this free excavation safety video, available in English and Spanish:
https://pipelineawareness.org/811video

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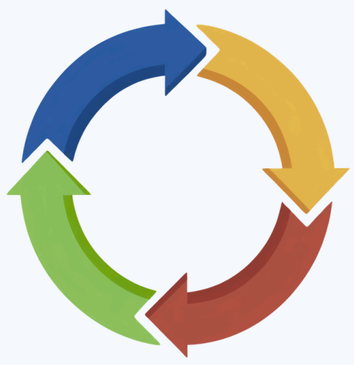
Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

Pipelines reliably deliver the energy our communities depend on, including the natural gas and fuels that heat schools, power buses, and support daily life.

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the safest way to move these energy resources, and operators are committed to the safe operation of the pipeline near your campus.

What Operators Do to Keep the Pipeline Near Your School Safe



Your pipeline operator works year-round to keep the pipeline near your school safe, following state and federal requirements. Their work encompasses the pipeline's design, operation, maintenance, inspection, and testing. This is complemented by ongoing public awareness and safety outreach, such as this initiative.

Below are some of the safety measures routinely undertaken by pipeline operators.

Safety Measures

Aerial Patrols

Operators regularly survey their pipeline rights-of-way from the sky.

Ground Patrols

Operators patrol the pipeline from the ground, monitor the cover over the pipeline, and respond to potential issues along their rights-of-way.

One-Call (811)

One-Call centers communicate with utility locators so appropriate utilities are properly marked before excavation.

Communicating with Neighbors

Operators regularly communicate with the community and local customers about safety around their pipelines and facilities.

In-Line Inspection

Technology allows operators to monitor their pipelines from the inside out. If in-line inspections identify anything abnormal, pipelines are exposed, examined, and if necessary, repairs are made.

Pipeline Integrity

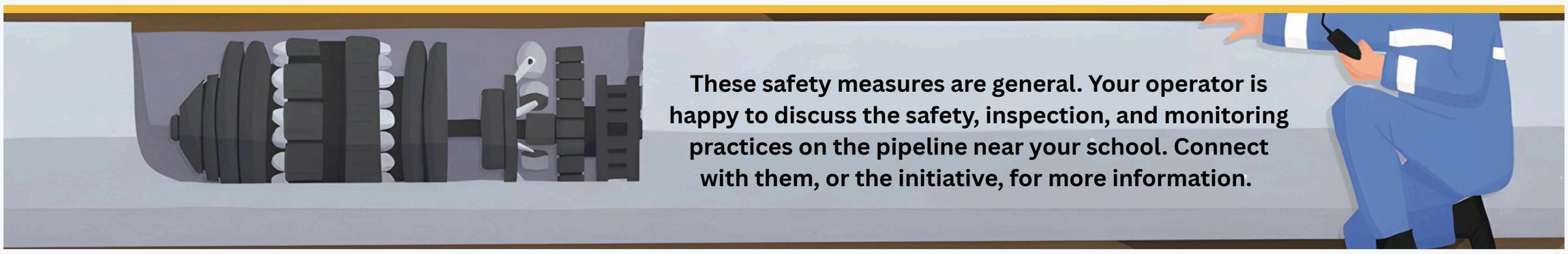
Pipelines are rigorously inspected and tested to ensure they are operating safely.

Remote Monitoring

Operators remotely monitor their pipelines 24/7. Pipeline pressure, movement, vibration, and temperatures are analyzed.

Preventative Maintenance

Operators inspect their piping regularly, including corrosion monitoring, and maintain, repair, or replace piping.



These safety measures are general. Your operator is happy to discuss the safety, inspection, and monitoring practices on the pipeline near your school. Connect with them, or the initiative, for more information.

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PIPELINE SAFETY REMINDERS

9 SURPRISING FACTS

About the Pipelines Beneath Our Feet



They're rarely seen, barely heard of, and yet profoundly important to everyday life. Pipelines run silently beneath our feet—carrying the energy that fuels our homes, heats our water, powers our industries, and drives our economy. But even if you live or work near one, chances are there's more to the story than meets the eye.

The truth is, pipelines are part of an intricate, carefully monitored system that relies on technology, regulations, and the awareness of everyday people to function safely and smoothly. Understanding what lies underground empowers us all to make safer, more informed decisions—and even help prevent emergencies. Here are **9 surprising facts** about the pipelines beneath our feet that might change the way you see your surroundings:

1 The U.S. Has the Largest Pipeline Network in the World

With more than **3.3 million miles** of pipelines crisscrossing the nation, the U.S. operates the most expansive energy transport system on Earth. Chances are, one is closer than you think.

2 Pipelines Are the Safest Way to Transport Energy

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are statistically the **safest and most efficient method** to move oil, gas, and other fuels—far safer than trucks or railroads.

3 Pipeline Markers Don't Show Exact Locations

Those roadside signs signal a pipeline's presence, but not its **exact depth or location**. That's why relying on memory or guesswork is risky—and why calling or clicking 811 before digging is a must. You can make a request online at: **clickbeforeyoudig.com** (for most states in the U.S.) or visit your state's 811 website directly through **call811.com**.

4 Pipeline Rights-of-Way Are More Than Just Empty Land

A Right-of-Way (ROW) must remain **clear of sheds, firewood, trees, or fences** to allow access for inspections and repairs. It's not just a guideline—it's a vital part of community safety.

5 They Carry More Than Just Oil and Natural Gas

Many people are surprised to learn that pipelines also transport substances like **ethanol, anhydrous ammonia, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen**, each with specific safety protocols and risks.

6 They're Watched 24/7 with High-Tech Monitoring

Operators use **aerial patrols, pressure sensors, satellite systems, flow meters, and more** to detect any change in a pipeline's condition - often identifying issues before they become problems.

7 811 Isn't Just Helpful—It's the Law

Calling or clicking 811 before any digging project is required in every state. It's free, fast, and could prevent a catastrophic accident or service disruption—even for small projects like planting a tree. **Contacting 811 is free, fast, and can prevent serious injury or costly service disruptions.**

8 Your Awareness Helps Keep Everyone Safe

Pipeline safety isn't just in the hands of operators. **Your attention matters.** Reporting suspicious digging, unusual smells, or strange ground conditions can prevent serious incidents.



9 Gas Odorants Were Born from a School Tragedy

Natural gas is naturally completely odorless. The distinct "rotten egg" smell was mandated following the **1937 New London School explosion** in Texas, where an undetected leak claimed nearly 300 lives. Today, added odorants help communities detect leaks before disaster can strike. **Don't ever ignore the smell. Report it.**

By understanding what lies below, we can protect what we love above.

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SCHOOL PIPELINE SAFETY

Knowledge Check and Next Steps

Thank you for taking the time to learn about the pipeline near your school.
Take a minute to check your understanding and note your next steps.
This is for your own use, nothing to hand in.

Check what I know

- ☐ I know the approximate **location of the pipeline** near my campus. (see your school's pipeline safety webpage)
- ☐ I know what **product** is in the pipeline. (see your school's pipeline safety webpage)
- ☐ I can identify a **pipeline marker**, and explain what it tells me, and what it does not. (see page 4)
- ☐ I know **what to do, and what not to do, for immediate safety** if a pipeline emergency is suspected. (see page 5)
- ☐ I can describe the physical **indications of a pipeline leak** (what I might see, hear or smell). (see page 6-7)
- ☐ I know what **hazards a pipeline leak** can create. (see page 6-7)
- ☐ I know what **811** is for, when it must be used, and why it is important. (see page 9)
- ☐ I know what the **pipeline operator does routinely to keep the pipeline safe** (how it is inspected, monitored). (see page 10)

Check what I have

This information is found on your school webpage at schoolpipelinesafety.org

- ☐ I have the minimum recommended evacuation distance for this pipeline.
- ☐ I have the pipeline operator's name and emergency phone number.

My takeaways — actions to complete

- ☐ Review this brochure with our safety team. Date: _____
- ☐ Confirm that our emergency operations plan accounts for the pipeline.
- ☐ Verify shelter-in-place protocols and ensure evacuation routes/assembly locations are appropriate.
- ☐ Connect with our local emergency responders about the pipeline.
- ☐ Share with facilities, transportation, grounds staff, and other personnel.
- ☐ Contact the initiative or operator with any questions, requests. or needs.

Notes:

Have questions or want to connect with your pipeline operator?
Visit SchoolPipelineSafety.org or email info@schoolpipelinesafety.org

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