

ABOUT AIR LIQUIDE

Air Liquide, headquartered in Houston, TX, operates 406 miles of hydrogen, synthetic gas, and natural gas pipelines in Texas and Louisiana.

WHAT TO DO WHEN A SUSPECTED **LEAK OCCURS**

- 1. Immediately leave the area.
- 2. If possible turn off any equipment being used in or near the suspected leak.
- 3. Abandon any equipment being used and move upwind from the suspected leak.
- 4. From a safe location, call 911 or the emergency responder for your area, and the Air Liquide emergency number. Call collect if needed and give your name, a phone number, description of the leak, and its location.
- 5. When possible (and can be done safely) warn others to stay away.

WHAT NOT TO DO WHEN A SUSPECTED LEAK OCCURS

- 1. Do not touch, breathe, or make contact with any leaking liquids or gases. Stay upwind if possible.
- 2. Do not light matches, start an engine, use the telephone, or turn on or off any type of electrical switch such as a light, the garage door opener etc.
- 3. Do not do anything that can create a static discharge or spark.
- 4. Do not attempt to extinguish a pipeline fire that may start.
- 5. Do not drive into the leak or vapor cloud area. Automobile engines may ignite the vapors.

MAINTAINING PIPELINE SAFETY AND INTEGRITY

Air Liquide maintains all pipelines in accordance with federal and state mandates.

Air Liquide also meets or exceeds all state and federal compliance requirements and safely operates our pipelines.

Air Liquide invests significant time and capital maintaining pipeline system quality and integrity. Air Liquide pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Air Liquide also utilizes aerial surveillance and onground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic and shut-off valves can be utilized to remotely isolate a leak.

Air Liquide has an Integrity Management Program (IMP) which promotes constant review of our pipeline systems for necessary repairs and maintenance.

For additional information about Air Liquide, please contact:

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PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Hydrogen	1049	115
Natural Gas	1971	115
Nitrogen	1066	121
Oxygen	1072	122
SYNGAS	1972	122

LOUISIANA PARISHES OF OPERATION:

Orleans Ascension Calcasieu St. Charles Cameron St. James

East Baton Rouge St. John the Baptist West Baton Rouge Iberville

Jefferson

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.



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Air Liquide

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS	
HYDROGEN	Gas	Lighter than air and rises rapidly. If gas is not burning, it may collect in the upper levels of structures creating an explosion hazard.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury, and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.		
NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury, and/or frostbite.		
NITROGEN	Gas	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Can be an asphyxiant.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Product is a simple asphyxiant and non-flammable. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury, and/or frostbite.		
OXYGEN	Gas	Lighter than air and will rise. Gas is colorless, tasteless, and odorless.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled. Prolonged exposure of oxygen will affect the respiratory system and may cause breathing difficulty, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness.		
SYNGAS	Gas	Can form explosive mixtures with air.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury, and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.		













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