

as chisel plowing, deep ripping or soil sampling, drain tile installation and other deep excavation activities can benefit from calling 811.

Accidentally striking a pipeline can lead to serious injury or death, making it critical for farmers and excavators to follow appropriate safety procedures. If your farming activities consist of DEEP PLOWING, POST HOLE DIGGING, LEVELING, MAINTAINER USE, DIGGING, TRENCHING, or any other below surface use of equipment, it is critical for you to make a One-Call.

Over time, the depth of the pipeline can change due to natural causes, erosion, and other factors. Always call 811 to have the lines marked so that you can be sure to stay safe.

HOW WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE A SUMMIT MIDSTREAM PIPELINE IS?

Pipeline markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. They are placed along pipeline routes to identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. They contain information about Summit Midstream Partners, LP, the product transported, and our emergency telephone number. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.

Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains Summit Midstream’s information, product, and

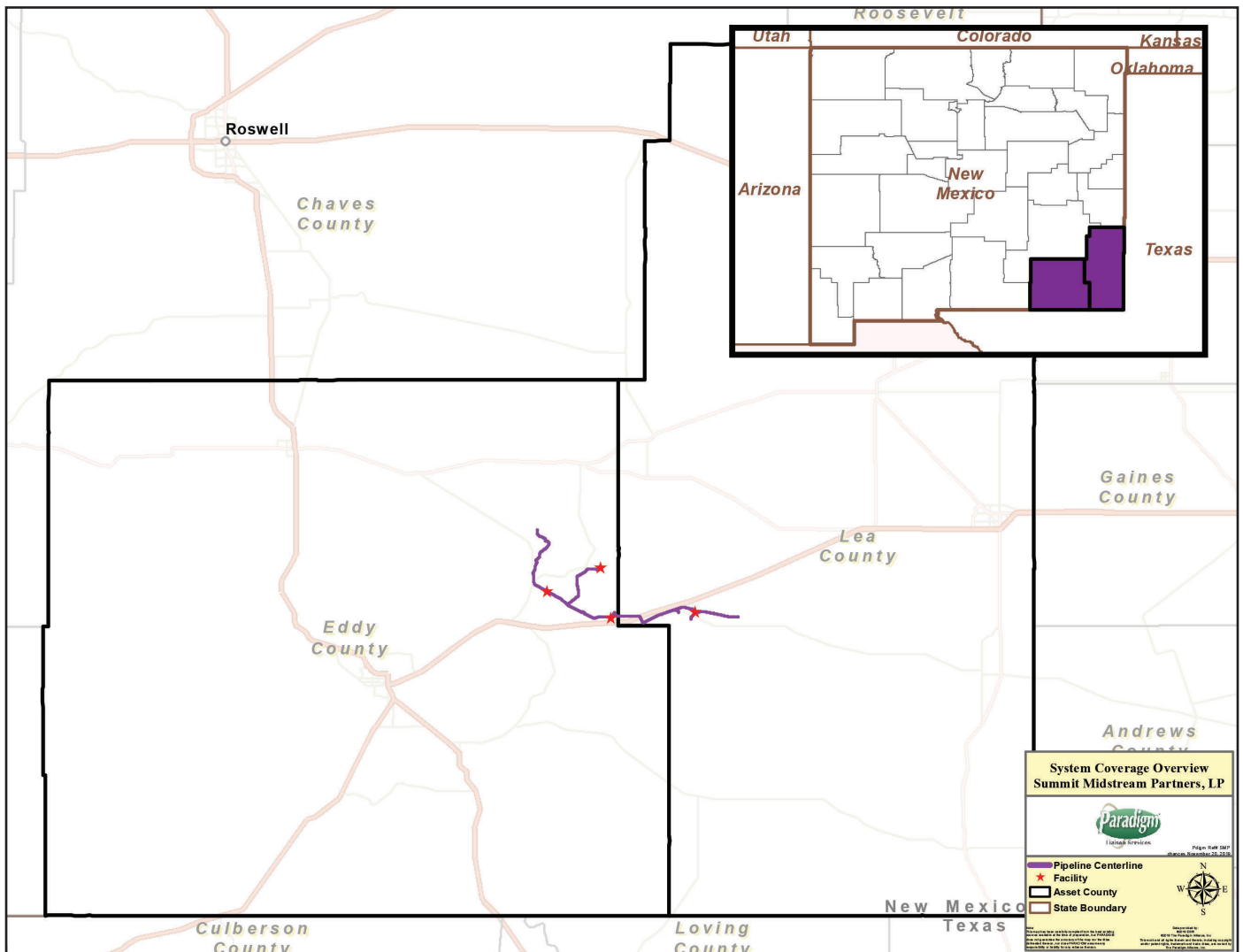
emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor Summit Midstream pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a Summit Midstream Partners, LLC pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF DAMAGING/DISTURBING A SUMMIT MIDSTREAM PIPELINE

If you cause or witness even minor damage to our pipeline or its protective coating, please notify Summit Midstream immediately. Even a small disturbance to



Permian System pipe diameters are 8” and 16”

the pipeline may cause a future leak. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease is cause enough for us to inspect the damage and make repairs.

WHAT IS A RIGHT-OF-WAY AND CAN I BUILD OR DIG ON IT?

Summit Midstream works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when our pipelines cross private property. Rights-of-way are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A right-of-way may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farm land or crops exist. County Clerk's Offices also have record of easements which are public record.

HOW WOULD YOU RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK?

SIGHT

Liquid pools, discolored or dead vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak.

SOUND

Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.

SMELL

An unusual smell, or petroleum odor, will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK:

- Turn off any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- Leave the area by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- Notify Summit Midstream and call 911 or your local emergency response number.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids.

- **DO NOT** drive into a leak while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

WHAT DOES SUMMIT MIDSTREAM DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

In order to prepare for potential leaks, Summit Midstream regularly communicates, plans, and trains with local emergency personnel such as fire and police departments. Upon the notification of an incident or leak, either by Summit Midstream's internal control center or by phone, we will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist public safety officials in their response to the emergency. Summit Midstream will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline.

Summit Midstream's control center may:

- Stop or reduce the flow of product
- Dispatch pipeline emergency response personnel and equipment to the emergency site
- Inform you of any special precautionary recommendations
- Act as a liaison between emergency response agencies and Summit Midstream personnel
- Help bring the incident to conclusion as quickly and safely as possible

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Summit Midstream is responsible for the safety and security of our pipelines. Here's what you can do to help:

- Become familiar with Summit Midstream pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).

- Record Summit Midstream Partners, LP's contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.
- Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the Summit Midstream pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to Summit Midstream and the local law enforcement.

RESPONDING TO A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

The following guidelines are designed to ensure the safety of those in the area if a petroleum product leak is suspected or detected:

- **Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance.**

Because vapors from the products carried in pipelines can migrate great distances, it is important to remove all ignition sources from the area. Keep in mind, Highly Volatile Liquid (HVL) vapors are heavier than air and can collect in low areas such as ditches, sewers, etc. If safe, evacuating people from homes, businesses, schools and other places of congregation, as well as controlling access to the site may be required in some incident scenarios. Sheltering in place may be the safest action if the circumstances make going outdoors dangerous.

- If the pipeline leak is not burning **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. **DO NOT** start motor vehicles or electrical equipment.
- If the pipeline leak is burning attempt to control the spread of the fire, but **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. When extinguished, petroleum products could collect and explode if reignited by secondary fire.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **Establish a command center.** Work with Summit Midstream as you develop a plan to address the emergency. We will need to know:
 - Your contact information and the location of the emergency

- Size, characteristics and behavior of the incident, and if there are any primary or secondary fires
- Any injuries or deaths
- The proximity of the incident to any structures, buildings, etc.
- Any environmental concerns such as bodies of water, grasslands, endangered wildlife and fish, etc.
- **Evacuate or shelter in place.** Depending on the level of product, and whether or not the product was released, or other variables, it may be necessary to evacuate the public or have the public shelter in place. Evacuation route and the location of the incident will determine which procedure is required, but both may be necessary. Evacuate people upwind of the incident if necessary. Involving Summit Midstream may be important in making this decision.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) to provide information about

gas transmission and liquid transmission operators and their pipelines. The NPMS Web site is searchable by zip code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Operators of production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping and distribution piping, are not represented by NPMS nor are they required to be.

PLANNING, ZONING AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

It is crucial to coordinate with Summit Midstream to take the location of pipelines into consideration in land use plans, zoning, and property development activities. Developments can make use of pipeline easements as open spaces and greenway connectors. Pipeline depth is a crucial consideration during development planning to ensure costs for lowering or relocation are identified. Changes to the topography on either side of the pipeline may impose unacceptable stresses on the pipeline. Summit Midstream would like to coordinate the development of site plans where large numbers of people congregate, including schools, churches, etc.

SUMMIT MIDSTREAM PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

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.