



Williams Gas Pipeline - Transco
Houston, TX
Phone: (800) 440-8475
Website: www.williams.com

PURPOSE

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

1. In the Event of an Emergency

A. DO...

1. Call Williams at the number below. Gas Control (Houston, TX)-24 hours/day. (855) 945-5762
2. Keep the public at a safe distance.
3. Always allow Williams officials onto the site.
4. Take precautions to prevent accidental ignition of gas if there is no fire (See Section 3, Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition).
5. Evacuate the area if necessary.

B. DON'T...

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

C. Williams will...

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

2. How to Recognize a natural gas pipeline leak

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

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

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

3. What to do about a Leak?

1. Leave the area at once!!!! Warn others to stay away.
2. Avoid using potential ignition sources, such as motor vehicles, telephones, doorbells, electric switches or flashlights. See also Section 3, Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition, of this manual.
3. Avoid direct contact with escaping vapors.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

1-855-945-5762

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Anderson	Laurens
Cherokee	Spartanburg
Greenville	

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

4. Never try to extinguish a fire.
5. Never try to operate pipeline valves.
6. Remain upwind at a safe distance.
7. Call Williams at the telephone number listed in this brochure or the one listed on the nearest pipeline marker. If it is not apparent which company is involved or a number is not available, call the South Carolina One Call System at (811) to notify all utility companies in that area.
8. Call the local fire department 911 from a safe distance.

4. Steps to Prevent Accidental Ignition

1. Ensure that all personnel restrict smoking to designated areas away from hazardous areas.
2. Ensure that no open flames are permitted in or around areas where there is a possible leak or presence of gas.
3. Use only intrinsically safe devices or devices rated for use in hazardous locations when working in areas where there is a suspected gas leak or the potential presence of gas. (Equipment used in these hazardous areas shall be classified for use in Class I, Div. 1 locations.) This includes flashlights,

portable floodlights, extension cords or any other electrically powered equipment.

4. Ensure that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent electric arcing and static electricity charges in restricted areas. Ensure proper bonding and grounding.
5. Ensure proper ventilation (i.e., keep the concentration of gas in air below 0.5%) whenever performing work that requires use of equipment that is a potential ignition source in areas where there is a presence of gas.
6. Control traffic and restrict access at a safe distance from the area.

5. How We Keep Our Pipeline Safe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. How To Prevent Damage to Our Pipeline Facilities.

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

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

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



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

STOP-CALL BEFORE YOU DIG! IT'S THE LAW! SOUTH CAROLINA ONE CALL SYSTEM (811)

7. Call Before You Dig!

1. Gas pipelines will use yellow stakes, flagging, or paint to mark underground lines.
2. Excavation will be hand dug within 24" from each side of the pipe. This includes the width of the pipe and 24" measured horizontally from each side of the pipe. For example, a 36" natural gas pipeline plus 24" each side of the pipe will be a total of 84".
3. Protect and preserve these approximate markings until they are no longer required for safe and proper excavation.
4. Maintain a reasonable clearance between any subsurface utility facility and the cutting edge or point of powered equipment. The law requires use of due care inside 18" of the outside edge of an underground facility.
5. Marking indicates only the approximate location of buried lines. Hand dig test holes in a careful and prudent manner to determine the precise location of underground utility lines. Williams will provide an inspector when a contractor is digging within our right-of-way. No excavation is allowed on the Williams rightof-way unless an inspector is on site.
6. If you must expose a line, the state law requires you to protect and support the line while working on site. Ask the company locator for help and advice when you are near underground lines
7. If you haven't called the state One Call System or followed the pipeline marker instructions, damaging a natural gas interstate pipeline is a federal offense. STOP-CALL BEFORE YOU DIG! IT'S THE LAW! South Carolina ONE CALL SYSTEM (811)

8. Communications

Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-855-945-5762) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GigHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

9. Pipeline Safety

Natural gas pipelines are this country's safest mode of transportation. According to statistics from the National Transportation Safety Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Office of Pipeline Safety, there is greater danger associated with driving a car or traveling in an airplane than by living near a natural gas pipeline.

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

10. Emergency Contact List

Local Office: WGP-Transco
 111 Transco Road
 Grover, NC 28073
 Phone: (704) 937-7621

Local Office: WGP-Transco
 2201 Moore-Duncan Highway
 Moore, SC 29369
 Phone: (864) 596-0527

In an Emergency, call
 (855) 945-5762 Gas Control
 (Houston)

WILLIAMS COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

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

