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**Greylock Midstream, LLC / Greylock Production, LLC (GLM/GLP)**

owns and operates one or more production, gathering, or transmission natural gas pipelines and/or natural gas pipeline facilities in the Barbour county, Harrison county, Kanawha county, Randolph county, Tucker county, Mingo county and Upshur county WV geographical area. As you already know, natural gas is a safe, clean and economical fuel utilized for heating and cooking as well as a multitude of industrial processes and applications. In order for you the consumer to utilize the natural gas for your individual purposes, it must first be transported to you by underground pipelines.

**GLM/GLP** is committed to maintaining safe pipeline operations in all of the geographical areas in which we operate. **GLM/GLP** monitors each of its pipelines installed in critical areas for corrosion, leakage, and abnormal conditions. Overpressure protection devices are also installed to protect the pipelines and pipeline facilities against pressures that could exceed the system design.

As residents, business owners, and excavators in the areas in which we operate you can individually assist us in our efforts to ensure the safety of our natural gas pipeline facilities by observing the **CALL BEFORE YOU DIG** law. **IT'S FREE** and one easy phone call to 811 starts the process to get the underground pipelines and utility lines in your area located and marked. So make the promise to make a difference. **CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG.**

**WHAT ADDITIONAL STEPS CAN YOU TAKE TO HELP ENSURE THE SAFETY OF ECA PIPELINES IN YOUR AREA?**

While accidents and leaks involving **GLM/GLP** pipelines are rare, awareness of the location of pipelines, 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. While **GLM/GLP** is responsible for the safety and security

of its pipelines and pipeline facilities, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations and other potentially destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help;

- Become familiar with **GLM/GLP's** pipelines and pipeline facilities in your area by noticing facility signs and pipeline marker posts and signs at road, highway, and street crossings.
- Record **GLM/GLP's** contact information and any pipeline information from pipeline markers and facility signs and keep that information in a permanent location near the telephone.
- If you notice any suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations on or near any **GLM/GLP** pipeline rights-of-way or pipeline facility please call our Charleston, WV office at **(304) 925-6100.**

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) may provide you with additional information on transmission pipelines located in your area of interest. The NPMS is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and the pipeline industry to provide information about pipeline operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by zip code or by county and state and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of transmission pipeline operators in your area and their contact information go to [www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov). Operators of production and natural gas gathering pipelines are not represented by NPMS.

Most pipelines are installed underground where they are more protected from the elements and to minimize interference with the public. Even so, pipeline rights-of-ways are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate -NOT EXACT-location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:**

**1-800-323-1855**

**PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:**

Natural Gas	1971	115
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**WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:**

Barbour	Randolph
Harrison	Tucker
Kanawha	Upshur
Mingo	

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

contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported by the pipeline, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. Pipeline markers are typically installed near the pipeline at highway and street crossings, where the pipeline intersects a railroad, valve installations, and along the pipeline rights-of-ways in rural settings.

**HOW WOULD YOU RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK?**

- Sight: Discolored or abnormally dry grass/vegetation or soil, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces or even blowing dirt on or near a pipeline right-of-way can all be indications of natural gas leaking from a pipeline. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation are other indicators of a possible leak from a natural gas pipeline.
- Sound: Any sound emanating from a pipeline, from a quiet hiss to a loud roar must be interpreted as an unintended release of gas from a pipeline facility.
- Smell: An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor detected near a pipeline facility must be considered a potential unintended release of product from the pipeline or pipeline facility.

**WHAT TO DO IF A GAS LEAK WERE TO OCCUR IN YOUR AREA:**

- Turn off any equipment you might be operating and eliminate any ignition sources without risking personal injury.
- Immediately evacuate the area by foot and try to stay upwind of the suspected leak area. Try to direct any bystanders or other people within your eyesight to evacuate the area with you.
- From a safe location call Greylock (GLM/GLP) at 1-800-323-1855.
- Call 911.

**WHAT NOT TO DO IF A GAS LEAK WERE TO OCCUR IN YOUR AREA:**

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or operate other potential sources of ignition such as an electrical switch, doorbell, or appliances. **DO NOT** start any motor vehicles.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with the escaping natural gas.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves. By doing so you might cause more gas to be routed to the leak site and cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire. Wait for local firefighters and GLM/GLP company personnel who are trained to deal with such emergencies.

**EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACTIONS IN A PIPELINE EMERGENCY:**

The following guidelines are designed to assist emergency responders when responding to gas pipeline emergencies.

- **Evacuate and secure the area around the suspected gas leak to a safe distance.** Because natural gas vapors can migrate over a large area, it is imperative to eliminate all ignition sources from the area of the suspected leak. If safe, evacuate people from homes, businesses, schools, churches, and other places of congregation. Control access to the area of the emergency and reroute traffic as necessary. Sheltering in place may be the only option if circumstances and conditions will not permit safe evacuation.

- **Establish A Command Center.** GLM/GLP personnel will report to the command center, establish a line of communication, and assist in the development of a response plan. GLM/GLP will need to be informed of the following;

1. Your contact information and the exact location of the emergency.
2. Size, characteristics and behavior of the incident and if there are any primary or secondary fires and/or explosions.
3. The number of any known injuries or deaths.
4. The proximity of the incident to any structures or buildings and the types of structures or buildings.

- **Evacuate Or Shelter In Place.** Depending on the volumes of gas being released as well as the pressures involved in the release, it may be necessary to evacuate the public and/or to have the public shelter in place. Planned evacuation routes, the location of the event, age and medical conditions of some of the affected public will dictate which procedures to employ but both procedures may be necessary. Always establish the evacuation routes upwind of the suspected leak area whenever possible.

**911 DISPATCH CENTERS**

911 Dispatch personnel play a critical role in effective response to pipeline incidents. Acquiring knowledge about each pipeline operator in the area is a key to timely and effective actions during a pipeline emergency. Dispatcher actions can save lives and help ensure a proper response by the pipeline operator. When receiving a call concerning a possible gas emergency, follow these simple guidelines to help us more effectively respond to the emergency.

Get the answers;

1. Does the event involve gas detected in or near a building?
2. Is there a fire involving gas in or near a building?
3. Has there been an explosion involving natural gas?
4. Name of building or public facility involved or affected by the event.
5. Complete and accurate address of the event site.
6. Determine the number and extent of any injuries.

GLM/GLP Will Make Its Emergency Response Plan Information Available To Emergency Responders Upon Request.



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