



Statoil

Important Pipeline Safety Information

■■■ FOR YOUR COMMUNITY



Safety is core to Statoil's business.

It's important that our neighbors know how to recognize and safely respond in the unlikely event of a pipeline emergency. This brochure provides important safety information related to pipelines that are operated by Statoil in the following states: Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia.

Pipeline purpose and reliability

Statoil operates pipelines that transport natural gas, crude oil, and three phase production. Three phase production may include a combination of natural gas, sour gas (also known as poison gas or gas encompassing H_2S), condensate, crude oil and produced water.

Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, according to National Transportation Safety Board statistics. These pipelines transport the natural gas, which provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States, and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day.

In the United States alone, there are over 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines in use every day. Transmission pipelines are typically larger than gathering and distribution lines. They transport energy products across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push energy products through the line.

Local Distribution Companies deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. These lines cover over 800,000 miles of underground pipeline in the United States.

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. It also contains Statoil information, type of product transported, and the emergency contact number. Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.

For questions concerning planned excavation activities adjacent to Statoil pipelines or any planned construction activity where a Statoil pipeline right-of-way is visible, please contact Statoil at:



MONTANA & NORTH DAKOTA
701.875.3300

OHIO, TEXAS & WEST VIRGINIA
855.750.8024

How would you know where the pipeline is?

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. It also contains Statoil information, type of product transported, and the emergency contact number. Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.

What does Statoil do if a leak occurs?

To prepare for the event of a leak, Statoil personnel communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak, Statoil will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Statoil personnel and emergency responders are trained to protect people, the environment and property in the event of an emergency. Statoil will take steps to minimize the amount of gas that leaks and any impacts to the surrounding community.

What about sour gas in the Statoil system?

Statoil operates pipelines that transport three phase production in the Eagle Ford region of south Texas. However, we do not currently operate sour gas permitted lines. Rather, our three phase production may include a combination of natural gas, sour gas (also known as poison gas or gas encompassing hydrogen sulfide - H_2S), condensate, crude oil and produced water.

H_2S is a naturally occurring, but poisonous compound. H_2S is colorless. In low concentrations, H_2S is recognizable by the foul odor of sulfur - similar to rotten eggs.

- The sense of smell can be deadened within 3 to 15 minutes; it is critical to react quickly and seek shelter if you think you smell H_2S .
- If shelter is not immediately available, move upwind if possible.
- Statoil takes its responsibility for safety seriously. We work closely with emergency responders to make certain they know how to respond to gas gathering pipeline emergencies involving H_2S .

In the unlikely event of a release in our pipeline, Statoil will respond swiftly to protect the safety of the public; conduct a prompt, safe and thorough repair in close cooperation with regulatory authorities; and responsibly mitigate environmental and property impacts.

If you have questions about our pipeline operations, you can contact Statoil at 1-855-750-8024.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

- **Sight:** A low-lying, dense white cloud or fog originating near the pipeline location; a pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline; dead or discolored vegetation amid healthy plants; water bubbling or being blown into the air; frozen ground near the pipeline; fire or explosion near the pipeline.
- **Sound:** An unusual hissing or roaring sound coming from the vicinity of the pipeline or a connecting facility.
- **Smell:** Any strange or unusual odor in the area of the pipeline.

What to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- Turn off all 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.
- From a safe location, notify Statoil immediately and call 911 or your local emergency response number. Statoil and the 911 operator will need your name, your phone number, a brief description of the incident, and the location so the proper response can be initiated.

What not to do in the event a leak were to occur:

Your personal safety should be your first concern.

- **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** ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from electric doorbells.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or vapors.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud 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.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Statoil invests significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Statoil also utilizes ground surveillance patrolling to identify potential dangers. Field personnel are immediately notified if there is a possibility of a leak. System valves can be utilized to isolate a leak.

What to do in case of damaging/disturbing a pipeline

State laws require you to call 811 prior to all excavation activities, including hand digging. The law also requires excavators maintain a minimum clearance, or tolerance zone, on either side of the pipeline, between the point of excavation and a marked pipeline. Check with your state one-call for tolerance zone requirements in your state.

If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, please immediately notify Statoil at:



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

Planning, zoning and property development

It is crucial to coordinate with Statoil to take the location of the pipeline into consideration in land use plans, zoning, and property development activities. Property 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.

Statoil would like to help in the coordination during the development of site plans where large numbers of people congregate, e.g. schools, churches, and shopping centers.

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Statoil works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way (ROW) are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers.

A ROW 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.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit Statoil's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, Statoil maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.



Call before you dig. IT'S THE LAW!

Because even relatively minor excavation activities like landscaping or fencing can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any excavation, construction, farming or digging. Most states require 48 hours notice to the One-Call Center to allow the utility operators to mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed digging site. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented. Sometimes pipeline companies will require a representative present to monitor the safe excavation.

Make one easy FREE phone call to 811 or visit www.texas811.org to start the process to get your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One-Call Center. Once your underground lines have been marked for your project, you will know the approximate location of your pipelines and utility lines, and can dig safely. More information regarding 811 can be found at www.call811.com.



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

The 811 Logo is a registered trademark of the Common Ground Alliance.

Call 811 before you dig. Be Safe. It's free. It's the law.

- Call 811 before you dig.
- Give two working days notice before digging. (48 hours)
- Utility companies will mark the location of underground utility lines.
- Respect the utility markers (see chart below) and dig carefully.

Homeowners and contractors who are going to undertake projects involving excavation or digging must provide at least 48 hours notice. The 811 service will connect you with the state one call center, which will alert participating utility companies such as electric, gas, cable and phone about the planned digging so they can mark the appropriate location of their underground lines if necessary.

Remember, you are responsible for marking your private lines such as invisible pet fences, sprinkler systems, yard lights and gas grill lines.

Local utilities will then come to your home or work site and mark the location of their underground lines using the following color codes:

- Proposed excavation
-  Temporary survey markings
-  Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables
-  Gas, oil, steam, petroleum or gaseous materials
-  Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit
-  Water, irrigation and slurry lines
-  Reclaimed water, irrigation and slurry lines
-  Sewers and drain lines

How does 811 work?

Call 811 from anywhere in the country a few days prior to digging, and your call will be routed to your local One Call Center. Tell the operator where you're planning to dig, what type of work you will be doing and your affected local utilities companies will be notified about your intent to dig. In a few days, they'll send a locator to mark the approximate location of your underground lines, pipes and cables, so you'll know what's below - and be able to dig safely.

But wait, what happens next?

Well, since your call was routed to your state one call center, locate crews from member utility companies have found out exactly where you are planning to dig and are on their way to mark where those hidden underground utility lines are under your lawn!

Most locate crews will arrive to mark your property within a few days, (be sure to check your state one-call center law for specific information) and will make sure you know exactly where to dig - even though the depths of utility lines may vary and there may be multiple utility lines in the same area.

Congratulations, you've taken the first step for a safe digging project.

Well you called before digging, waited for your lines to be marked, and now it's time to roll up your sleeves and get to work!

Locator crews, possibly from multiple companies, have been to your property and made sure to mark the approximate location of your underground utility lines. Check the area before proceeding with your project-if a member utility has not responded or if underground facilities are clearly present and not located, call your state one call center again to have the area located properly.

Now, you are now officially ready to dig!

When digging, make sure to always dig around the marks, not on them. Some utility lines may be buried at a shallow depth, and an unintended shovel thrust can bring you right back to square one - facing potentially dangerous and/or costly consequences.

Now that you've made the smart call to 811 and protected yourself, your family and neighborhood, make sure to spread the word about 811. Don't forget that with time, erosion or root structure growth may shift the locations of your utility lines, so remember to call again, each time you are planning a digging job. Safe digging is no accident. Know what's below. Always call before you dig.

For more information on 811, www.call811.com

Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about pipeline 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.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline operators and federal, state, and local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browser. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, state, and local government officials as well as pipeline operators. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information or to apply for PIMMA access, 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.

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. Statoil is responsible for the safety and security of their pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of its pipeline and rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities.

Here's what you can do to help:

- Become familiar with Statoil's pipeline and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).
- Record Statoil'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 pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to Statoil and the local law enforcement.

Emergency responder actions in a pipeline emergency

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

Public safety and environmental protection are the top priorities in any pipeline emergency response.

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. 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.

Establish a command center. Work with Statoil representatives as you develop a plan to address the emergency. Statoil 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 quantity of product 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 Statoil may be important in making this decision. Statoil will make their emergency response plan information available to emergency responders upon request.

For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry, please visit the following Websites:

Pipeline resources and information

- Pipeline 101 — www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) — www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) — www.api.org
- In the Pipe - Newsletter from the Oil Pipeline Industry — www.enebuilder.net/aopl/
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) — www.ingaa.org
- American Gas Association (AGA) — www.aga.org
- 811 — www.call811.com
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) — www.commongroundalliance.com

Regulatory agencies

- Department of Transportation (DOT) — www.dot.gov
- Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) — www.phmsa.dot.gov
- National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) — www.nts.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) — www.ferc.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC - Oil Pipelines) — www.ferc.gov/industries/oil.asp
- Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) — www.osha.gov
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) — www.nfpa.org

The information provided in this brochure, including but not limited to, one-call center information, websites, state laws and regulatory agencies has been gathered using the most up to date information available, and provided for informational purposes only. All matter is subject to change without notice.

911 dispatch

911 dispatch personnel play a critical role in effective response to pipeline incidents. Knowing the companies, their contact information, and the products transported in your respective jurisdiction is important for prompt and correct responses in the case of a pipeline incident. Dispatchers' actions can save lives, direct the appropriate emergency responders to the scene, and protect our nations' infrastructure from additional issues that can be caused by improper response. Follow these simple guidelines in the case of a pipeline incident:

- Gather the proper information (if possible): company, product, and release characteristics
- Know the appropriate response to each product
- Know the wind direction at the time
- Warn of ignition sources if possible
- Dispatch appropriate emergency responders
- Contact Statoil at:
 - **Montana and North Dakota:** 701.875.3300
 - **Ohio, Texas and West Virginia:** 855.750.8024



STATOIL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

MONTANA
701.875.3300

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