



Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.

To obtain more information about our emergency response plans or asset integrity programs, please call 800-574-6671.

**24-Hour Emergency Operations Control**  
**800-720-2417**

P.O. Box 22186  
Tulsa, OK 74121-2186  
One Williams Center  
Tulsa, OK 74142  
Phone: 918-574-7000  
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MIDSTREAM PARTNERS, L.P.

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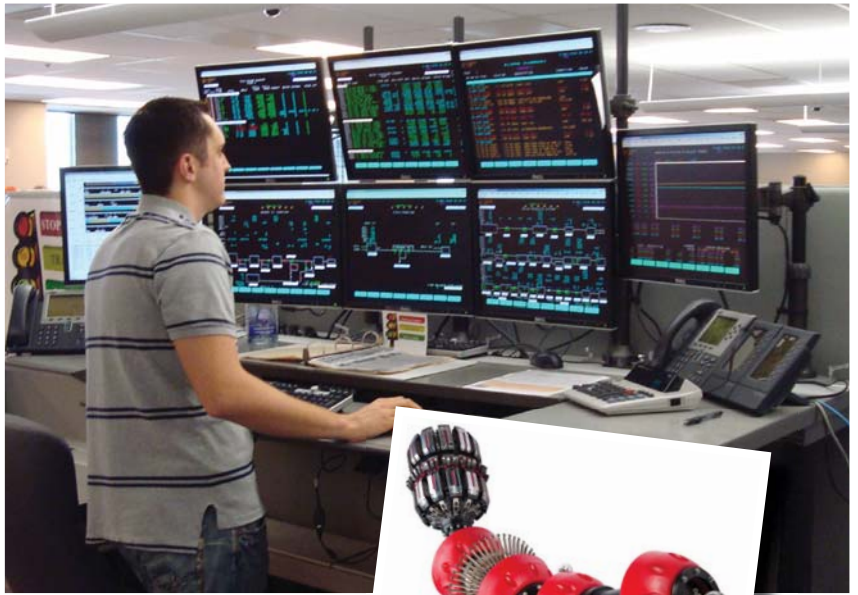
## Pipeline Safety and Emergency Response Guide





# Magellan's System Integrity Plan

Magellan uses a comprehensive System Integrity Plan (SIP) which includes procedures, practices and processes to monitor our lines.



Smart Pig,  
photo courtesy of TDW

- **Risk Analysis** is performed regularly by engineers who work diligently to prevent pipeline failures in all areas of our operations. High Consequence Areas or highly populated locations, environmentally sensitive areas, or commercially navigable waterways receive additional focus. Our risk engineers analyze multiple areas including proximity, potential volume release, third party activities, corrosion control and others to determine if additional protective measures are needed.
- **Computerized Control Centers** use remote telemetry equipment to monitor the operation of our pipelines 24 hours-per-day, seven days a week. These devices assist operators in quickly shutting down equipment and dispatching emergency crews during an urgent situation.
- **Smart Pigs** are sophisticated electronic pipeline inspection tools used to detect dings, scratches or corrosion in and on our pipelines.
- **Routine inspections** are conducted at our facilities and along our pipeline routes. Air patrols are regularly conducted to visually monitor the land surrounding the pipeline.
- **Emergency Plans** are maintained at our facilities. Our employees are regularly trained in emergency response and participate in drills with local and state emergency agencies.



## Before you build

Pipeline rights-of-way, or easements, are parcels of land above and around buried pipelines. To operate our pipelines safely, operators must be able to reach these parcels without interference from buildings, shrubs, trees or other encroachments. Communities should consider setbacks (the distance from the pipeline to another structure in the area), zoning ordinances or other measures to keep these areas clear. Careful land use decisions can reduce risks associated with pipelines. The Office of Pipeline Safety ([www.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.phmsa.dot.gov)) through the Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance works with communities and pipeline companies to provide guidance for developing properties near pipelines.

Despite extensive safeguards, pipeline accidents can still occur. Statistics show that the leading cause of pipeline damage is excavation activity. Should an accident occur, Magellan employees are trained to work with emergency officials and responders to resolve the issue as safely and quickly as possible.



# Identifying pipelines



Petroleum pipeline companies, like Magellan, install aboveground markers to show the approximate location of buried pipelines as well as the name and emergency phone number of the pipeline operator. Markers should not be used to determine exact locations or depth. It is important to call 811 or your area One-Call center to locate any buried pipeline. Some of the markers are designed to be viewed by aerial pipeline inspectors who survey the line on a regular basis.



## Call before you dig

To reduce the amount of damage caused by third parties, Magellan participates in One-Call programs which give utility owners the opportunity to mark their underground facilities in the area of digging.

Before excavating, a free phone call to 811 will start the process to get underground utility and pipelines marked for free. Within a few days, your utility companies, including Magellan, will send a trained locator to mark the locations of the pipeline and other underground utilities. If a buried pipeline is struck, the owner of that utility should be contacted immediately. Unreported damage, including the tearing of a pipeline cover or denting of the pipe, can lead to an accident days or even years later.



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# Potential hazards

Fire and explosions are the greatest hazards for petroleum products, and for certain gases such as butane, propane, natural gas and anhydrous ammonia. Anhydrous ammonia is also a toxic gas – although it is lighter than air, it may auto-refrigerate in an accidental release and produce a cold, dense, toxic vapor cloud or fog which may concentrate near the ground or in low-lying areas until it warms.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIAL QUICK GUIDE

	Product	Leak Type	Vapors	Health Hazards	Fire Hazards
ERG Guide 128	Crude Oil	Liquid	Heavier than air	Possible presence of H2S, a toxic gas	Extremely flammable liquid or vapor; vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel considerable distance to ignition source
	Gasoline, Diesel, Jet Fuel, Heating Oil			Irritating to eyes and skin; vapors at high concentration may cause central nervous system effects	
ERG Guide 115	Propane, Butane	Liquid/Gas		Respiratory tract irritant; may cause central nervous system effects	
ERG Guide 125	Anhydrous Ammonia	Liquid/Gas	Lighter than air but can act as heavy gas	Irritant and corrosive to skin, eye, respiratory tract and mucous membranes; may cause severe burns, eye and lung injuries and death	SPECIAL EMERGENCY RESPONDER PROCEDURES: Must wear protective clothing and respiratory protection; stay upwind and use water spray to knock down vapor and dilute
ERG Guide 115	Natural Gas	Gas	Lighter than air	Extremely high concentrations may cause irritation or asphyxiation	Extremely flammable and easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames

**Important Resources**

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available by calling (800) 451-8346.
- The Emergency Response Guide (ERG) can be viewed online or purchased at <http://hazmat.dot.gov>.

# Emergency Response

## Risk Analysis

Emergency response agencies can be notified of a pipeline emergency by several different sources – a member of the general public, an emergency responder, or the operations control center of a pipeline company. Our Operations Control Center uses a sophisticated system to monitor pipeline operations. In the event of an emergency our control center may notify your agency of a potential emergency and provide information as to type of released material and possible location.

## Response.

The three steps to respond to a pipeline emergency are:

- 1. Ensure responder safety.** In the event of a pipeline emergency, responders should take standard precautions to ensure personal safety such as those outlined in the Department of Transportation’s Emergency Response Guidebook.
  - Do not approach the impacted area without proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Monitor wind direction and keep unprotected personnel upwind of spill area
  - Use appropriate detection equipment
  - Do not drive into vapor clouds
  - Do not extinguish primary fires
  - Turn off all engines and electrical devices including phones and radios
  - Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves
  - Do not approach liquid or vapor ammonia cloud without proper PPE
- 2. Contact the pipeline operator.** Our control center can take steps to shut down the pipeline and send trained spill responders to the scene. These Incident Command System trained responders will integrate into the Unified Command structure and work with emergency responders, and state and local agencies to minimize consequences and bring the incident to a conclusion. Magellan employees receive specialized spill response training, and will utilize professional response contractors who have the equipment and expertise to control and recover spilled material.
- 3. Protect the public.** Establishing control of the incident is vital to protect lives and property. After identifying the type of released product, use the Emergency Response Guidebook to determine proper exclusion zones and evacuation areas. Keep in mind that released products can act like water and flow through ditches, creeks, sewers and other waterways.
  - Establish a perimeter
  - Stop all traffic from entering exclusion zone
  - Clear roadways for emergency vehicles
  - Determine methods to inform public such as radio, television, the emergency alert system, or reverse-911
  - Evacuate or shelter-in-place where the public is advised to remain in their homes with their windows and doors shut, and possibly turning off the heat or air conditioners. Additional protective steps for an ammonia release would be to stay inside a bathroom with the shower running and a wet towel at the bottom of the door.
  - If evacuation is necessary, establish an evacuation center where the public can wait for news and assistance



# LEAK IDENTIFICATION

Pipeline leaks can be dangerous, possibly resulting in a fire or explosion. Watch for the following signs to detect a potential leak:

- Strange, pungent or unusual odor near the pipeline
- Hissing whistling or roaring sound
- Dense white cloud of fog
- Patch of dead or discolored vegetation along a pipeline

*Suspected leaks should be reported immediately to Magellan’s 24-hour Emergency Operations Control Number, 1-800-720-2417 and local emergency agencies.*

- Pools of liquid
- Continuous bubbling in wet, flooded areas, creeks or bayous

