

ISSUE
NUMBER
TEN

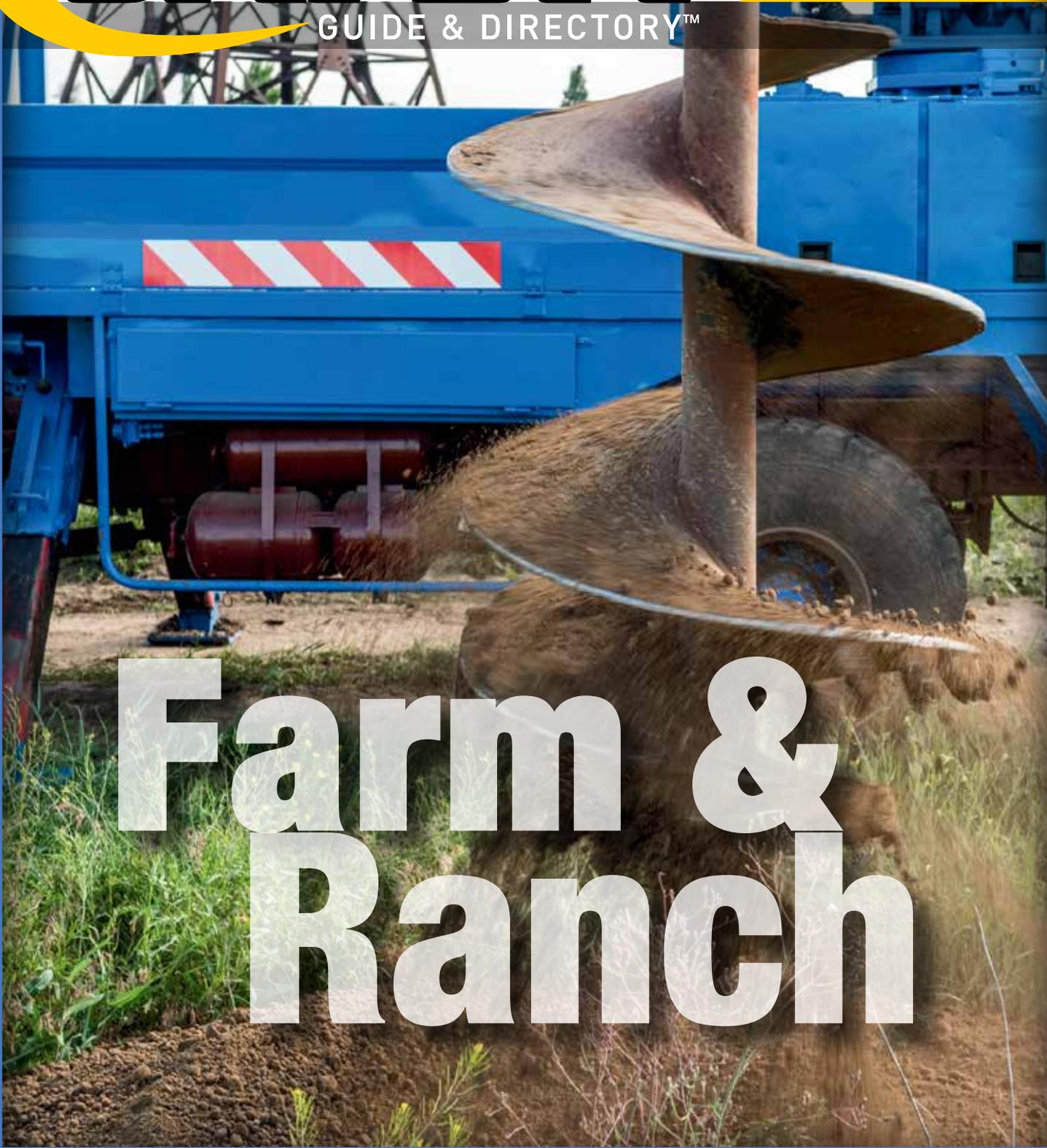
Excavation **SAFETY**

GUIDE & DIRECTORY™



Special
PASA Edition!
Exclusive
Agricultural Content

Farm & Ranch



Call or click before you dig

Call 811 or contact your local One Call system

Respect the marks

Flags, paint, or other markers (normally yellow for pipelines)

Wait the required time

Generally 48 to 72 hours, depending upon state requirements

Excavate with care

Pothole or hand dig to determine exact location of pipelines



America's 2.6 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid transportation pipelines¹ combined with our nation's 3.4 million producers leads to a lot of digging over millions of miles of infrastructure.² The farming revolution that began in the 1800s transformed life in America and is the foundation that has allowed the United States to feed millions every year. The energy revolution today provides an opportunity to access previously untapped natural resources that transform the way we live our lives. The safest way to transport energy is through America's growing network of infrastructure. Becoming aware of this network, identifying utility markers in and around the dig area, completing a pre-excavation checklist, and maintaining awareness of emergency response procedures are some of the ways we can prevent damages and protect our communities.

The Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance (PASA) works with the National Association of County Agricultural Agents to help keep our buried infrastructure, environment, and America's farmers and ranchers safe. Pipeline companies perform regular maintenance on their systems to ensure safe operation, but unsafe digging practices pose a major risk. State laws require that any ground disturbing activities be preceded by a request to have underground utilities located. PASA and local extension professionals continue to work together to educate and inform the agricultural community on safe digging practices to help America's farmers and our pipeline systems grow safely together.

For information on gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants, and breakout tanks, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

Note the Public Map Viewer must not be used to identify exact locations of pipelines or as a substitute for contacting the appropriate One Call system or pipeline operator prior to excavation activities.

¹ Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

² 2017 U.S. Census of Agriculture

Pipeline Safety Guidelines

Know the hazards

- Natural gas and other petroleum products will ignite and burn.
- If exposed to the skin, serious irritations may occur.
- Escaping gases can displace oxygen.

Recognize unsafe conditions

- Pipelines that are: leaking, damaged, insufficiently supported, exposed to high heat, or threatened by natural forces are all unsafe conditions.
- Any damaged or weakened pipeline must always be checked by the pipeline company for remaining strength. Even very minor damages can cause future leaks or ruptures and must be investigated.
- Pools of liquid, blowing dirt, hissing sounds, vapor clouds, gaseous odors, bubbles in standing water, dead vegetation and frozen soil or ice next to pipelines are all signs of a pipeline leak and should be treated as an emergency.

Respond immediately

- Immediately leave the area while avoiding any action that may cause sparks. Abandon all equipment and get a safe distance away.
- Call 911 and then immediately notify the pipeline company.
- Keep others away until emergency officials arrive. Stay upwind, and do not attempt to operate pipeline valves or extinguish any pipeline fires.



CONTENTS

2025 PASA FARM & RANCH SAFETY GUIDE & DIRECTORY

2 Letter from PASA

AG SAFETY

What you should know.

- 4 The Importance of Pre-Marking: Helping Utility Locators Protect Your Farm and Ranch
- 6 Farm and Ranch 811 Playbook: Timing, Ticket Types, and Safety
- 8 The Unseen Burden: Understanding Farm Equipment Impacts on Buried Pipelines
- 9 Don't Remove Utility Locate Request Markings on Your Property: Here's Why
- 10 Safe Application of Biochar Over Buried Utilities
- 12 I Submitted a Locate Request. Now What?
- 14 Protecting Pipelines: A Farmer's Guide to Safe Digging

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

A collection of invaluable information and resources.

- 16 Youth Resources
- 17 One-Call Process
- 18 Pre-Excavation Checklist
- 19 Pre-Excavation Checklist (Spanish)
- 20 Understanding the Marks: Locating and Marking Practices
- 21 Excavation Best Practices
- 22 Pipeline Location Information
- 23 Digital Safe Digging Resources
- 24 Know the Hazards
- 25 Leak, Hazard & Emergency Response Information
- 26 811 vs 911
- 27 Notification Center & State Law Directory
- 34 Video Vault
- 35 PASA Operator Directory

This manual is an informational and educational guide, but it is not intended to provide you with any definitive information regarding legal issues. You need to follow your specific state laws and OSHA rules. If you have any questions on issues raised in this guide, please consult with legal counsel and/or your state One Call center.

The Excavation Safety Guide is designed to be a reference for readers to use all year long. The articles are concise, to the point and focus on current industry trends and technologies. The resources include the CGA Excavation Best Practices, a complete U.S. One Call center listing along with the state laws and provisions, plus much more. Protecting the buried infrastructure is becoming more of a challenge every day and this guide will help you navigate through these challenges.

The Excavation Safety Guide is published by:

Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance
PO Box 644
Conway, AR 72033

PipelineAgSafetyAlliance.com

Manufactured and printed in the United States of America. The contents of this publication may not be reproduced by any means, in whole or in part, without the prior consent of Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance. To unsubscribe, please e-mail Whitney@AligningChange.com.

The Importance of Pre-Marking: Helping Utility Locators Protect Your Farm and Ranch

BY CRAIG INGRAM, VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS, TENNESSEE 811

If you're not familiar with the uniform color code for utility markings, a quick search online will give you a few hundred graphic representations of it to choose from. You can even find one in this guide on page 20. While each of the colors conveys an important meaning, there's one whose importance is often overlooked. The color white is officially designated for proposed excavation, and you can distill its purpose down into three major objectives:

1. To confirm for utility locators that they have reached the location described on the ticket from 811.
2. To confirm the scope or extent of the area where work will occur, so locators can mark the appropriate area without wasting time marking other areas that won't be impacted.
3. To accomplish the first two objectives without being confused for utility markings.

In *Figure 1*, we can see a stark contrast between the white paint used to indicate the path of a planned sidewalk and the yellow markings indicating a natural gas line that will be crossed.

White-lining is the act of pre-marking the area where you plan to dig with white paint, flags, or stakes. It's always recommended, but it's also required by law in some states. In Tennessee, for example, an excavator is required to pre-mark their proposed route unless the locator can determine the precise location and scope of work based on a point address, labeled intersection, or other fixed point of reference. Be sure to check the law in your state to make sure you understand what's required but consider the benefits of white-lining even when it's not mandated.

In an agricultural setting, you're almost certainly working in a rural area, and you may not have a 911 address for the loca-

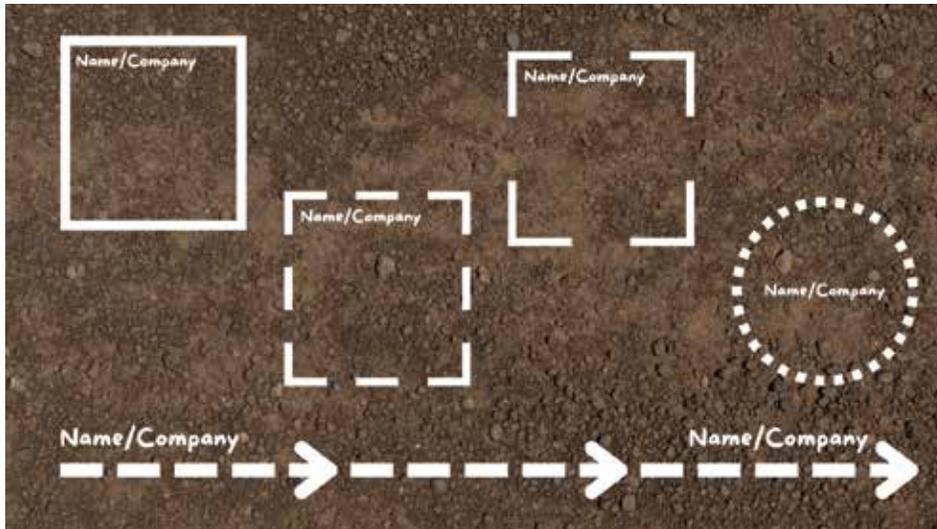
tion. Even if you can reference road names to provide directions to the location, the street signs may not be well-maintained, or the local name of the road could differ from the highway or county road number used for the same road across various mapping systems. Many 811 notification centers will accept GPS coordinates as a reference for mapping, to ensure they notify the right utilities and pipeline operators for the area of work, and the same coordinates can help locators get to the site but the accuracy of coordinates is limited by the equipment used to capture them.

This is where white-lining demonstrates its value; it's a great tool to confirm for locators that they've made it to the right intersection of farm roads, or that they've found the spot that corresponds with the provided coordinates. The "right way" to pre-mark your project depends on the nature of your work and the characteristics of the site. Consider the following:

Figure 1



Figure 2



1. Will the provided address, intersection, or coordinates take the locators to the dig site, or will it just get them nearby?
2. Is the area of excavation visible from the road?
3. Is the scope of work small enough to be viewed from a single vantage point?
4. Will tall grass or other vegetation affect visibility of your pre-marks?
5. Are there any other white markings from past excavation or unrelated projects?

Depending on your answers to those questions, your markings may be as simple as a few sprays of paint, or you may get better results from combining paint and flags so the location of the pre-marks is visible from a distance. **Figure 2** illustrates some common approaches to white-lining that you can replicate. Note that each example includes a label of your name or company so that your pre-marks are not confused with those put down by another excavator, which is particularly important when your work will occur along a road or other public area.

Let's apply what we've learned to some real-world use cases:

- **Running drain tile.** You probably need to pull main and lateral lines across an entire field, so dashed paint markings following every section of tile may not be realistic. Instead, what you can do is start with a white arrow at the road pointing in the direction of the field to be tiled. When the locator arrives at your farm, this helps them know they are where they need to be. If the locator will need to leave the road and follow an access route – or maybe just a set of wheel tracks – to reach the site, consider painting a series of arrows leading them to the location. Then, to show the scope of the work, you can use paint to mark the outer boundaries of the area you'll be tiling. The four corners of the area would be minimum marking, and an even better approach would be dashed lines connecting the corners to form a box around the area, so that the locator can always see your next white marking while standing at a previous one.

- **Removing stumps or rocks.** If you're lucky, there are only a few stumps and rocks that need to be cleared, and that means there's no need for utility and pipeline locators to inspect your entire pasture. In this case, white paint around the rocks and stumps you want to remove is a better approach. You may even consider opting for white flags or stakes instead, so that they are more easily spotted from different points around the pasture. Writing on the flag or paint next to each location can identify that it's 1 of 12 (1/12) to help locators confirm they checked all relevant spots for conflicts. And, given that we're planning the work and pre-marking the area before the 811 notification is made, you also have that count to include in the description on the ticket.

- **Installing a septic system.** Your ranch is probably farther out than the city sewer reaches, but you still need to handle wastewater. You're going to need to excavate for the line leaving the house, the tank itself, and the field lines. In this scenario, the best approach is a combination of dashed lines for your linear routes and boxes or corners for the pit you'll open up.

Communication is the backbone of safe digging. Contacting 811 before you dig is an important piece of the equation, but effective communication tends to include multiple channels. Taking the time to pre-mark will mean you're less likely to receive multiple phone calls from locators trying to confirm where they need to mark, and less likely you need to make additional calls to 811 to follow up on a locate request due to incomplete utility markings. It's an effective form of supplemental communication that will set your project up for success. **ESF**



Farm and Ranch 811 Playbook: Timing, Ticket Types, and Safety

How Does the 811 System Support My Farm or Ranch?

BY NICK BONSTELL, CEO, MISS DIG 811



“Michigan is home to 47,000 farms that utilize over 10 million acres of farmland and ranks 2nd in the nation for diversity of agriculture” according to the Michigan Economic Development Corporation. The farming industry generates billions of dollars of economic activity and increases the quality of life within our state.

At the same time, Michigan is home to a considerable network of underground infrastructure transporting natural gas, crude oil, propane, electricity, data, water, and many more community essentials. Our state also includes underground natural gas storage, and several above ground storage assets.

MISS DIG 811 is Michigan’s statewide One Call notification system and was the first statewide notification system in the United States. Our mission is to safeguard the public, environment, property, and infrastructure. We accomplish the

prevention of damages to underground infrastructure through coordination. Since 2013, Michigan has offered a voluntary farm member registry at no fee to our system. When a farm registers their parcel of land, they receive notifications when any utility work is being conducted on that parcel.

Let’s look at the 811 system across the country and how certain ticket types can support your farming operations and ensure that you are digging with confidence.

811- Click or Call

In the past, the messaging around 811 system use had been to place a “call” to your states notification center by dialing the number 8-1-1. While this message is still in use today, the majority of tickets are entered through online services using your states notification system web site. You can find your specific state by going to Call811.com.

Routine Tickets: What You Need to Know

For most tickets placed through 811, the ticket will be considered a routine, standard, or normal ticket. This is the normal ticketing process that takes the information from your excavation and transmits it to all the underground asset owners with assets in your area.

Advance Notice

The underground asset owners in your area need some time to ensure their facilities are not in conflict with your dig site. The advance notice requirements for a ticket vary between 48 or 72 hours with a few exceptions. For example, the State of Alaska requires 2 business days or 10 business days in remote locations and the State of Hawaii requires 5 working days.

The remainder of states are split between 2- or 3-days’ notice. It is critically import-

ant to understand the specific requirements within your state. If a farm has operations across state lines, the requirements may be different for each location. Do not assume the site is clear. Ensure you are aware of the days needed to complete the ticket prior to excavation.

Most states require the use of positive response. This is when the underground asset owner positively acknowledges the facility is present and marked, or no facility is in conflict. Some states do not require positive response, so please be informed of your specific state's capabilities.

Farm and Ranch Example

You are building a fence to secure livestock. You “Click or Call Before You Dig” by notifying 811 and process a normal ticket. While waiting during the 2 or 3 business days, you gather your supplies and equipment. The underground facility owners locate their infrastructure and confirm through positive response on the ticket. You see the ticket is now clear and you are good to start your project safely, digging around the infrastructure while observing the caution zone.



TIP: Always dig safely by using hand tools or soft excavation techniques within 24” of the marked infrastructure (make sure to check your state laws).

Planning Ahead with Design Tickets

The capabilities of planning and design tickets through 811 is different across the nation. However, most states offer a form of a planning or design process. Here in Michigan, the design ticket is for planning purposes and gives the facility owner 10 days to respond with information regarding the facility in the area they are planning to dig. This information is sent to you through the system for the purpose of planning. The site of the facility is not marked, unless the facility owner does not have drawings or records, then the markings become the form of visual communication under the ticket.

Farm and Ranch Example

You need to complete a land contour modification by installing a pond on your parcel. You request a design ticket to obtain information on what underground assets may be in that location prior to making a final decision on the location of the pond. The ticket comes back and shows numerous facilities in conflict. With this information you decide a different location that is clear of any facility conflicts. You then place a normal or routine ticket when it is time to dig.

Emergency Tickets: Means True Emergency

An emergency locate ticket is an expedited ticket due to specific requirements in each state. In Michigan, this ticket must only be utilized when there is a danger to life, property, or the environment. This ticket provides an expedited response of 3 hours.

While this ticket provides a needed element to respond to emergencies that fit the definition, it is also misutilized due to the expedited response. It is important to know the specific requirements in your state and to ensure it is truly an emergency before it is placed.

Farm and Ranch Example

While conducting drain tiling, you notice water starting to inundate the area at an increased rate. You shut the equipment down and can hear an increasing flow of water coming from the area. You leave the area and contact 811 to place an emergency locate request.

Note: If you suspect a pipeline leak including natural gas, oil, or other hazardous materials, leave the area immediately and call 911 from a safe location.

TIP: Labeling routine fence-post holes as “emergency” can divert crews from true emergencies.

Call to Action

Protecting your farm, your family, and your community are all important to your operation. When we think of the interaction and partnership between farms and your state 811 center, I would encourage you to think about two different use cases:

Farmers and Ranchers as the Excavator

This is the traditional use case for public awareness messaging to farmers and ranchers. Whether its drain tile installation, installing fence posts, or changing the contour of your land, always notify 811 two to three business days before you plan to dig. Many states have peak seasonal demands that occur early in the spring and throughout the summer. Planning ahead will give you the best opportunity for the locates to be completed on time.

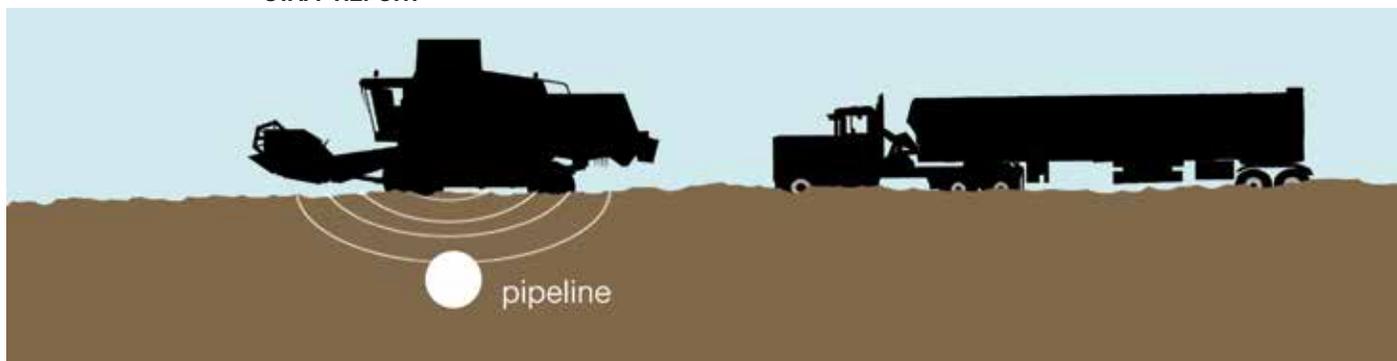
Farmers and Ranchers as the Facility Owner

The second use case is not as well known. Registering your farm and becoming a member of your state 811 center allows you to receive a notification when excavation projects, including installation of underground facilities, will be occurring near your parcel. In this case, the 811 center becomes your notification tool for knowing when projects are happening near you. This option gives you the ability to protect your infrastructure ahead of time and ensure communication takes place with the other facility owners.

Our country has depended on farmers and ranchers for generations to produce products that feed our families and our economy. Our communities depend on natural gas, propane, electricity, water, sewer, and fiber to form the foundation of a safe and secure life. With safety, our families, and our country in mind, please click or call before you dig. 

The Unseen Burden: Understanding Farm Equipment Impacts on Buried Pipelines

STAFF REPORT



For generations, agriculture has been the lifeblood of our communities, with farmers and ranchers stewards of the land. Yet, the evolution of increasingly powerful and heavy farm equipment introduces a less visible risk to the buried infrastructure that crisscrosses our fields. Understanding the weight-bearing impacts of this machinery and adhering to proper safety protocols is paramount for protecting lives, livelihoods, and the environment.

Think of the immense force exerted by modern tractors, combines, and tillage equipment. Their weight, often exceeding several tons, concentrates pressure on the soil. While designed for demanding agricultural tasks, this force can have unintended consequences for buried pipelines, many of which were installed decades ago. Over time, repeated heavy loads can stress pipeline coatings, cause dents or deformations, and ultimately compromise the structural integrity of the line.

Normal farming activities, especially deep tillage practices like subsoiling or deep ripping, can reduce the soil cover over pipelines, making them even more vulnerable to the weight of heavy equipment. This is particularly concerning given the aging infrastructure in many agricultural areas. Pipelines laid decades ago may not have the same protective measures as newer installations.

The consequences of a pipeline incident caused by heavy equipment impact can be severe. A rupture can lead to the release of flammable or hazardous materials, posing immediate risks to human health, the environment, and property. Farm operations

can face significant disruptions, legal liabilities, and environmental cleanup costs. Moreover, damage to energy infrastructure can impact the broader community, affecting the reliable supply of essential resources.

So, what are the proper methods for farmers and ranchers to work safely around buried utilities? The cornerstone of safe digging and operating heavy equipment is **always contacting 811 before any ground disturbing activity**. This service notifies all member utility companies in the area of your intent to dig or operate heavy machinery. Professional locators will then mark the approximate horizontal path of underground lines with color coded paint or flags.

However, remember that these marks are approximate. The depth of buried pipelines can also vary. Therefore, it's crucial to exercise extreme caution when operating heavy equipment near marked lines. Here are additional safety measures to practice:

- **Maintain a Safe Distance:** Avoid operating heavy equipment directly over or immediately adjacent to marked utility lines. A buffer zone is essential. Consult with the pipeline operator if you have concerns about specific equipment and proximity.
- **Know Your Equipment's Capabilities:** Understand the depth and force exerted by your tillage equipment, especially during deep ripping or subsoiling. Adjust operating depths to minimize the risk of contact.

- **Review Pipeline Easements:** Familiarize yourself with any pipeline easements on your property. These documents outline the pipeline's approximate location and any restrictions on activities within the right-of-way.
- **Communicate with Pipeline Operators:** Establish open communication with pipeline companies operating on or near your land. They can provide valuable information about their facilities and specific safety recommendations. Many operators offer educational materials and participate in local safety meetings.
- **Be Vigilant:** Even in areas without visible markers, be aware of potential pipeline presence. Look for pipeline markers (signs with emergency contact information) along roads and fence lines.
- **Train Farm Personnel:** Ensure all individuals operating farm equipment are educated on safe digging practices and the importance of 811.

The weight-bearing capacity of the soil above a pipeline is a critical factor in its protection. By understanding the potential impact of heavy farm equipment and consistently adhering to safe operating practices, particularly the vital step of calling 811, the agricultural community can play a crucial role in safeguarding these essential underground arteries, ensuring the continued safety and prosperity of our land and communities. Remember, a moment of caution can prevent a lifetime of consequences. **ESG**

Don't Remove Utility Locate Request Markings on Your Property: *Here's Why*

BY M.G. GOVIA, SR. EDUCATION & OUTREACH LIAISON, OKIE811

As a farmer, you might want to remove or move the flags that mark underground utility lines because they look out of place or get in the way. However, it's crucial not to disturb them.

Here's why:

Excavators (the people digging) should communicate with you about the flags and why they are there. They won't work if the markings aren't in place, and they will have to request them again. If there are markings on your property and you don't know about any work, it's likely happening in the easements (areas set aside for utilities). Please allow the flags to stay until the work is completed.

If you requested the dig area to be marked, the same sentiment applies. The flags are there to prevent accidents. If you move them, those doing the work could hit a gas line, causing a gas leak, or an electric line, leading to electrical shock, or even a water pipe, causing flooding. These dangers not only put an excavator's safety at risk, but the safety of others as well.

It's against the law to move these flags. Excavators have requested these markings to dig safely. If you tamper with them, they could face fines or other legal consequences. Regulations require these markers to stay in place until the project is finished.

Moving the flags can disrupt essential services. This can affect your farm and neighboring properties, interrupting services like electricity, water, or the internet. These disruptions can be particularly troublesome in rural areas where such services are vital.

Hitting a utility line can be very expensive to fix and can delay your farm operations. Repair costs and project delays can add up, making it much more costly for you in the long run.

By leaving the flags alone, you help ensure safety, comply with the law, and support the efficient progress of utility work on your property. **ESG**



Safe Application of Biochar

BY CHRIS FIELDS-JOHNSON, PHD - DAVEY INSTITUTE



Stable organic matter is a key component of soil structure and fertility. One major source of stable organic matter is charcoal residue resulting from the partial combustion of biomass. Charcoal does not rapidly decompose in soils like composts, manures, and mulches do. Frequent burning of grasslands in the past created large amounts of charcoal every year which accumulated in soils along with other decomposing materials from surface litter and root turnover. These processes helped generate the most fertile soils in the world.

Many agricultural soils today have been, and continue to be, degraded due to erosion, tillage, and progressive loss of organic matter. Restoring organic matter through soil conservation practices and direct amendments with organic materials are important strategies to reverse this long-term trend. When charcoal is added to soils to improve its properties, we call it biochar. Biochar production from crop and timber residues, manures, and urban green wastes, including wood chips, provides a ready supply for application to agricultural soils to increase stable organic matter.

Biochar, especially when made from woody biomass, improves soil structure for aeration, provides water holding capacity without impeding drainage, has a large nutrient exchange capacity, and creates good habitat for microbial activity. This often results in savings because there is less need for fertilizer, water, and even pesticide to achieve an equal or higher yield. Its high stability also makes it a good method of long-term carbon sequestration eligible for carbon crediting.

Over Buried Utilities



Biochar often performs best when applied with a form of compost which will act as a complementary source of available nutrients for crops and soil microorganisms. Both of these organic amendments are eligible for NRCS 336 Soil Carbon Amendment cost share programs, in addition to carbon crediting. Applications should be based on soil test results showing deficits in soil structure and organic matter and likely benefits from applications. Agricultural fields using no-till techniques with lots of stubble and surface residue can have blends of biochar with compost topdressed and left to work their way into the soil naturally. Fields which will undergo tillage with equipment such as a disc, plow, tiller, or even a deep ripping shank can likewise have biochar and compost topdressed ahead of tillage. The deeper the tillage, the higher the application rate of organics would typically be.

Key safety practices for applying biochar are keeping it moist to prevent it from producing dust or catching on fire and to be mindful of underground utilities when conducting tillage operations. Blending biochar with compost often provides a product which is moist enough to prevent both dust and combustion. But when handling pure biochar, always keep it wet enough that it does not produce suspended dust. Before conducting tillage operations, contact 811 to have utilities in the dig area marked and adjust plans accordingly to provide a safe margin of error to help avoid incidents. Safe biochar applications will help restore the structure and fertility of soils for higher yields while opening new avenues of farm income in the form of soil carbon amendment cost shares and carbon credits. **ESG**



I Submitted a Locate Request. Now What?

BY DAVID FERGUSON, TEXAS811 DAMAGE PREVENTION MANAGER
JENNIFER PRATT, DPC OF TEXAS PROGRAM MANAGER



Submitting a locate request is easy. You contact 811 via phone or online, explain where movement of earth will take place, and a locate request is created. The utility operators in that area are notified that their facilities must be identified. Laws for managing the 811 process also vary by state. To learn more about your state's 811 laws and procedures, visit www.call811.com.

For the state of Texas, Title 16, Chapter 18 defines excavate as the movement of earth by any means, and excavator as a person who engages in the movement of earth by any means. Once a locate request is created and facility owners/operators are notified, they have two business days to respond and mark their facilities in the excavation area.

What is a locate request, and how does that process work? When planning an excavation project, which is any movement of earth such as planting a tree, putting in any kind of fence, mailbox, or sprinkler system, you must contact 811 by law. In Texas, you can do that in two ways – online via the portal or by dialing 811. Be prepared to answer questions about the project's location, the type of work being performed, the equipment being used, and how long the project will take. Once all that information is received and input into the system, the utility operators within the project's scope will be notified that digging will occur near their facilities. The two-day waiting period begins when you receive your ticket number from the portal or the agent.

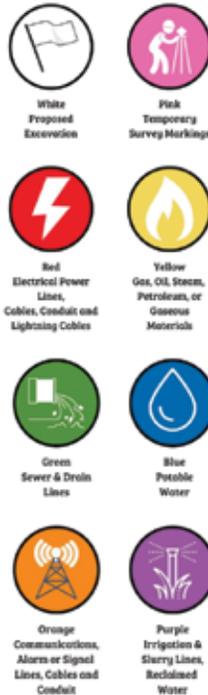
Locators will be notified that a project needs to be marked and dispatched to the project's location. Once the locators arrive, they will use their specialized equipment to identify the location of the underground utilities. They will use paint or flags to indicate the utility's location. The paint and flags should be respected and not removed or relocated until after digging is completed. This is important for the continued protection of the utilities.

5 Steps to Safe Digging



Texas law requires you to contact 811 at least two business days before every dig. No matter how big or small. **811 is a free service.**

- 1 CONTACT 811**
Always contact 811 at least 48 hours before you dig. Digging is defined as the movement of earth by any means.
- 2 WAIT 48 HOURS**
Always wait at least 48 hours before starting your digging project.
- 3 CONFIRM THE MARKS**
Confirm that all utilities have been marked prior to starting your digging project.
- 4 RESPECT THE MARKS**
The paint or flags are the guide for your digging project. It may be necessary for a remark if the flags are removed or the paint fades.
- 5 DIG CAREFULLY**
Be mindful of tolerance zones and dig with caution around the utility markers.



dpcotexas.org

should provide an expected completion time and contact information for reference. Building working relationships and communicating directly with your local area locate technicians should help plan or modify projects when a locate may be delayed.

The 811 system is easy to use and vital for protecting property, life, and the environment. Use of the system is required by law, but remember that each state has its own set of laws governing the One Call system and process. While most states have similar laws, it is crucial to understand the laws in the state where you are excavating. In Texas, Texas811 links your plans to dig with our member utility companies. At Texas811, our mission is to facilitate damage prevention, promote public safety, and protect the environment through stakeholder education and communication. Founded in 1984, Texas811 is the largest One Call notification center in the country. We protect billions of dollars of underground utilities and the people who live and work around them. To learn more about Texas811 and our services, visit us at www.texas811.org. 



What should you do when you don't see marks after the required waiting period, and your project needs to move forward? First, let's discuss the difference between a no response and a late locate. A no response means that you reviewed the locate ticket and identified a utility operator that did not place marks/flags on the ground or provide an "all clear" or "no conflict" notice within the required timeframe. A late locate means you received a notice from a locator informing you that the location of specific underground facilities may not be completed within the 48-hour timeframe due to certain circumstances.

When you determine that a utility operator did not respond to your locate request by the due date and time, the first step is to request a No Response ticket type by either calling 811 and speaking to a

Texas811 Damage Prevention Agent or utilizing our Texas811 online Portal. The No Response ticket will be sent directly to the specific utility operator to indicate that a response is needed immediately. If the utility operator's locator has not completed the line locate within four hours after the no-response ticket is generated, the next step is to contact the locator and/or utility operator directly to inquire and determine when the locate ticket request will be completed. A Texas811 Damage Prevention Agent will be happy to assist in providing contact information for utility operators who are known as members of Texas811.

Suppose a locator informs you that the location of specific underground facilities may be late or delayed due to certain circumstances. In that case, their notice

Protecting Pipelines: A Farmer's Guide to Safe Digging

BY GREG GALLE,
CONSERVATION PROGRAM
MANAGER, LOUISIANA DEPT.
OF ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES/OFFICE OF
CONSERVATION

My great-uncle, Ory, grew up in an agricultural community and loved anything to do with land and farming. Each year Uncle Ory would give his family members cases of fresh sweet potatoes and gave the same instructions; "Don't wash the mud off and they will last longer". Later, as a pipeline regulator, those words resonated with me when a layer of soil is removed each harvest, making the pipelines running through farms just a little more shallow. This is even more pertinent when we look at the age of much of the pipeline infrastructure that travels through our fields. Many pipelines date back 40 or more years; some back to the 1940's when female welders assumed pipeliner roles while their male counterparts served overseas.

The origin of those pipelines through agricultural land also began with agreements between landowners and energy companies wherein the farmers received compensation for the rights-of-way. These agreements could have been cash up front, yearly payments, or even (coupled with) a farm tap gas system that enabled the farmer to run his natural gas operations directly from the gas transmission pipeline. Whatever the case, pipelines were buried deep within the earth surface and, like today, created the safest form of energy transportation.

During the infancy of pipelining, farmers were using rudimentary equipment and operations were more or less limited to plowing, planting, and harvesting. Today, modern farming operations are more efficient, with farmers more aggressive in subsoil operations, utilizing deep-ripping and modern advancements in drainage called tiling. Coupling this with standard landowner duties like leveling, fencing, and ditch mucking, pipelines located in agricultural fields have much more risk of excavation damage. Of all these operations, tiling, a process to install perforated tubes 3-5 feet underground to facilitate drainage, poses the most threat. Tiling originally was used in wet spots but is now used in many cases throughout farm fields. The farming industry is considered



to be the largest excavation group in the country.

When asked whether I viewed pipeline damage as an accident or legal issue, it was easy to reach a common man's opinion that no one wants to endanger themselves by striking a pipeline. Even in cases of extreme negligence, the damage is unintended. It's not fruitful (pardon my farming pun) to practice damage prevention techniques simply to avoid legal issues. We should be cognizant of the health and welfare of all of us as our reason for safe excavation practices. Among the most important of these practices is the habitual use of 811 prior to excavation.

The Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA), a Federal Agency under the U.S. Department of Transportation, sets the rules, laws, and tone for federal pipeline regulations which are enforced on both state and federal levels. There are many ways to locate major pipelines in the U.S. PHMSA operates the National Pipeline Mapping System that maps out gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines in the United States. In addition to having ROW agreements (giving landowners knowledge of what



companies have pipelines on their land), gas transmission pipelines are also required to have pipeline markers at each crossing of a public road or railroad and wherever necessary to identify the location of the pipeline. Liquid pipeline regulations go a bit further in stating that those pipeline markers (in addition to at public road and rail crossing) shall be in sufficient number along the remainder of each buried line so that its location is accurately known.

A good rule of thumb should be a “line of sight” between pipeline markers; you should be able to see from one marker to the next.

Pipeline markers must be brightly colored with the words “Danger”, “Warning”, or “Caution” in large letters followed by the words “Gas” or “Petroleum”, or the name of the product being transported, along with the name of the pipeline operator and a 24-hour emergency telephone number.

We should never wait for the initiation of an underground construction project or after an accident or damage to contact the pipeliner. Regular, seasonal conferences between pipeline operators and the landowner/farmer makes for a safer path to being accident and damage-free.

Pipeliner can also supply landowners with as-built drawings and maps of the pipelines within their confines. This is great recordkeeping material and goes a long way in planning. None of this, however, is a substitute for utilizing your State's 811 system. Contacting 811 is one of the last bastions of services that is free to users. The costs of 811 are borne by the pipeline and utility operators and despite the millions of national promotional dollars promoting use of the 811 system, this step often falls between the cracks. This is partially because some states have allowed agricultural and farming exemptions to those State's dig laws. These exemptions may be that you do not need a ticket for agricultural excavations if you don't go deeper than “X” inches, or tickets are not required for hand (or vacuum) excavation, ditch cleaning/mucking, or for excavations that do not change the original pitch/depth of a ditch, etc. **Whatever exemptions exist, there are no state laws prohibiting an excavator from contacting 811 to request line locations when an exemption may be present or is unclear. In other words, sitting around and trying to decide whether or not you need to make an 811 ticket could lead to failure. Always remember that 811 saves lives.**

Prior to excavation, get the ticket, carefully review it and know what's underground. It's been my experience that when you may be coming into conflict with a transmission pipeline transporting gas or liquids (those lines you would find in an agricultural environment), the pipeline

company will answer an 811 ticket with something like “ACME Energy wants to be present when you excavate, contact John Smith at 555-555-5555 prior to digging”. It's also my experience that once you call a pipeliner and tell them when you are excavating, they will be onsite to guide you and give you their subject-matter expert opinion on how to best avoid danger.

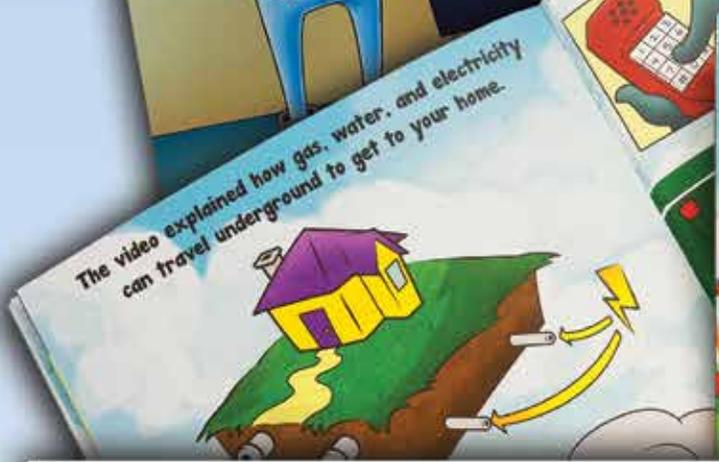
Calling 811 and having open lines of communication in place with local pipeline operators is more important now than ever. In addition to older pipeline infrastructure, we are now seeing pipelines of greater diameter and flow rate and more pipelines carrying CO₂, hydrogen, and other less common products. You should excavate with the same care around these pipelines as you would around natural gas or other petroleum pipelines. **Should you hit any type of pipeline, even if a leak is not quickly recognizable, evacuate the area immediately and notify 9-1-1 (local emergency authorities) and the pipeline operator. If the situation is a hit pipe that does not leak, it still needs to be examined by the pipeline operator for damaged coatings or denting that could contribute to future failure.**

Early on I referred to pipelines as the safest form of energy transportation. Even with the “skinny” on damages and dangers, I stand behind the proven statistics of pipeline safety. An “Issue Brief” (June '13) from the Manhattan Institute of Policy found that a person has a 75% greater chance of being killed by lightning than from a pipeline incident. I believe that the safe operation of pipelines is partially a result of the increased respect of 811 protocols and the promotion of open communication with our pipeline partners. Take advantage of printed materials distributed by pipeline and utility operators and attend any meeting or training opportunities that pipeliners sponsor. Your area may have regular Utility Coordinating Committee (UCC) meetings. These meetings allow utilities, pipeline operators, and excavators the opportunity to share information about upcoming projects, setting the groundwork for better planning. The next time you see one of those white pick-ups carrying a pipeliner through or past your farm, take a minute to flag them down and solidify the partnerships between agriculture and pipelines in maintaining a safe community. **ESG**



kidenergyusa.com

Pool Party



Waldo and Digger help spread the pipeline safety and public awareness message as TC Energy encourages everyone to Call Before You Dig to help prevent accidents.



Pirate Video
A safety education video for kids 8 to 11 years old on the importance of calling 811 before digging, and the dangers of underground utilities.





1. Notify

Notify 811 by calling or making an online request 2-3 days (varies by state) before work begins.

2. Wait

Wait 2-3 days (varies by state) for affected utility owners to respond to your request and mark their facilities.

3. Confirm

Confirm that all affected utility operators have responded by comparing the marks to the list of utilities provided to you when you notified 811.

4. Respect

Respect the marks that show the location of underground utilities. Protect them until your work is finished.

5. Dig Safely

Only a noninvasive method such as hand-digging is permitted within 18-24 inches (varies by state) of the marked facility.

One Call Process





Pre-Excavation Checklist

Before **EVERY** Excavation

Click
Before
You Dig



In the Office

- Review all drawings, plans, engineering blueprints for existing buried facilities
- Proposed excavation area has been marked in white paint and/or flags
- Call 811 at least 2-3 business days before excavation (check your state One Call laws)
- Locate ticket number is posted at the work location
- Onsite meeting scheduled with all high profile facilities in locate area (gas/oil pipelines, high-voltage cables, fiber optic)

Onsite

Complete a pre-excavation walkthrough of the entire jobsite and adjacent areas

Visually Inspect the Jobsite

- Signs or marking posts
 - Pavement markers (stamped nails, pavement decals, A-tags)
 - Surface markers
- Other surface signage for landscaped areas
- Locate marks
- Consult any maps or field sketches of the location
- Identify all services to buildings such as:
 - Gas meters
 - Farm taps
 - Pipeline valves
 - Cable pedestals
 - Electric cables
 - Water valves
 - Telephone closures
- Look for the evidence of trench lines from the previous excavation
- Look for the cleared pipeline ROWs
- Talk with the property owner or general contractor to identify potential private facilities that may not be marked:
 - Lighting
 - Outbuildings
 - Pools/Spas
 - Irrigation
 - Sewer laterals
 - Propane tanks
 - Communications lines

Document the Jobsite

- Compare actual jobsite to One Call ticket
 - One Call ticket covers the scope of the work
 - One Call ticket "Work to Begin" date is valid
 - All utilities have responded
 - All facilities are marked within the excavation area
- Photograph the jobsite
 - Locate marks and flags from 360°
 - Permanent signage and location relative to the dig area:
 - Note location, height, and operator of overhead lines
 - Note all required safety signage
 - Video and/or sketches where pertinent

Before You Dig

- Review safety information with anyone working the job
- Confirm with facility owner vacuum or hydro excavation is scheduled for all pipelines impacted
- Locations for hand digging within the tolerance zone are noted
- Emergency equipment available when hazardous atmospheres are potentially present
- List of all emergency contact numbers for assets in and adjacent to the dig zone is readily available
- The location and route to the nearest hospital is known by onsite supervisors
- When possible before any excavation, do a sweep with a locator to identify any foreign lines that are not marked
- Representatives for all critical facilities are present

This document is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional advice. It is intended to be used as a guide in the development of a checklist specific to your situation and may not be inclusive of all pre-excavation activities required of your situation. Consult your company's appropriate management before implementation. ACTS Now, Inc., its employees and agents accept no liability and disclaim all responsibility for the consequences of acting, or refraining from acting, in reliance of the information contained in this document or any decision based on it, or for any consequential, special incidental or punitive damage to any person or entity for any matter relating to the contents of this document.





Lista de Verificación Para la Excavación

Antes de **CADA** Excavación

Click
Before
You Dig

811

En la Oficina

- Revisar todos los dibujos, planos y especificaciones de ingeniería de las instalaciones subterráneas actuales
- El área de excavación propuesta ha sido marcado con pintura blanca y/o banderitas
- Marque al 811 por lo menos 2 o 3 días hábiles antes de la excavación (consulte las leyes de One Call de su estado)
- El número de solicitud está colocado en el sitio de trabajo
- Reunión programada con todas las instalaciones prominentes en el área de la localización (tuberías de gas y aceite, cables de alto voltaje, y fibra óptica)

Sitio de Trabajo

Realice una inspección exhaustiva antes de la excavación en
S todo el sitio de trabajo y las zonas vecinas

Inspección visual del Sitio de Trabajo

- Letreros o postes de señalización
 - Marcadores de pavimento (clavos estampados, calcomanías de pavimento, etiquetas A)
 - Marcadores superficiales
- Señalizaciones de superficie para áreas ajardinadas.
- Marcas de localización
- Consultar mapas o dibujos del sitio
- Identificar todos los servicios a edificios como:
 - Medidores de gas
 - Válvulas agrícolas
 - Válvulas de tubería
 - Soportes para cables
 - Cables eléctricos
 - Válvulas de agua
 - Conexiones telefónicas
- Busque rastros de las líneas de trinchera de la excavación previa
- Revise que las filas de paso de la tubería están despejadas
- Hable con el propietario o el contratista general para identificar posibles instalaciones privadas que no están marcadas
 - Luces
 - Otros Edificios
 - Piscinas/Spas
 - Sistemas de riego
 - Laterales de alcantarillado
 - Tanques de propano
 - Líneas de comunicación

Documentación del Sitio de Trabajo

- Comparar el sitio de trabajo con el ticket de One Call
 - El alcance del trabajo se refleja en el ticket de One Call
 - La fecha de inicio anotada es válida
 - Todas las compañías de servicios públicos han contestado
 - Todas las instalaciones se encuentran señalizadas dentro del área de excavación
- Fotografía del sitio de trabajo
 - Localización de marcas y banderas en 360°
 - Señalización permanente y su ubicación relativa a la excavación:
 - Anotar la ubicación, altura y operador de las líneas aéreas
 - Anotar toda la señalización de seguridad necesaria
 - Videos y/o bocetos cuando sea pertinente

Antes de Excavar

- Revise la información de seguridad con todos los empleados
- Confirmar con el propietario que excavación hidráulica o al vacío para todas las tuberías afectadas ha sido programado
- Anotar ubicaciones para la excavación manual dentro de la zona de tolerancia
- Equipo de emergencia esta disponible cuando hay posibilidad de atmósferas peligrosas
- La lista de todos los números de contacto de emergencia para los bienes dentro de la zona de excavación y sus zonas vecinas está disponible
- Los supervisores locales conocen la ubicación del hospital más cercano y como llegar
- Cuando sea posible, haga una inspección con equipo de localización para identificar líneas que no están
- Representantes de las instalaciones esenciales están presentes

Este documento se proporciona únicamente con fines informativos y no constituye un asesoramiento profesional. Su propósito es para utilizar como guía en el desarrollo de una lista de verificación específica para su situación y puede que no incluya todas las actividades previas a la excavación requeridas para su situación. Consulte con la dirección relevante de su empresa antes de la implementación. Pipeline Association for Public Awareness, sus empleados y agentes no aceptan ninguna responsabilidad y renuncian a toda responsabilidad por las consecuencias cualquier acción o falta de acción que se basa en la información contenida en este documento o por cualquier decisión basada en él, o por cualquier consecuencia, especial, daño incidental o punitivo a cualquier persona o entidad por cualquier asunto relacionado con el contenido de este documento.

COLOR CODE IDENTIFIERS

WHITE	Proposed Excavation
PINK	Temporary Survey Markings
RED	Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit, and Lighting Cables
YELLOW	Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum, or Gaseous Materials
ORANGE	Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables, or Conduit
BLUE	Potable Water
PURPLE	Reclaimed Water, Irrigation, and Slurry Lines
GREEN	Sewers and Drain Lines

Understanding the Marks: Locating and Marking Practices



Chapters from CGA Best Practices 21.0. For the complete Understanding the Marks: Locating and Marking Best Practices, See CGA Best Practices 21.0 at BestPractices.CommonGroundAlliance.com

- 4. Locating and Marking
 - 4.01 Available Records
 - 4.02 Corrections and Updates
 - 4.03 Color Code
 - 4.04 Vacant
 - 4.05 Locator Training
 - 4.06 Safety
 - 4.07 Visual Inspection
 - 4.08 Facility Marking
 - 4.09 Positive Response to Locate Request
 - 4.10 Marking Multiple Facilities in the Same Trench
 - 4.11 Abandoned Facilities
 - 4.12 Locating Electromagnetically
 - 4.13 Facility Owner/Operator Identification
 - 4.14 Communication Between Parties
 - 4.15 Documentation of Work Performed
 - 4.16 Damage Investigation
 - 4.17 Forecasting/Planning for Predictable Workload Fluctuations
 - 4.18 Quality Assurance
 - 4.19 Trenchless Excavation
 - 4.20A Locating and Marking in Navigable Waterways
 - 4.20B Locating and Marking in Navigable Waterways
 - 4.21 Service Lines
 - 4.22 Marking Newly Installed Facilities
 - 4.23 Trouble Locate (Unlocatable) Resolution Protocol

FACILITY IDENTIFIER

CH	Chemical	E	Electric
FO	Fiber Optic	G	Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	PP	Petroleum Products
RR	Railroad Signal	S	Sewer
SD	Storm Drain	SL	Street Lightning
STM	Steam	SP	Slurry System
SS	Storm Sewer	TEL	Telephone
TS	Traffic Signal	TV	Television
W	Reclaimed Water "Purple"	W	Water

UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTIONS

C	Conduit	CDR	Corridor
D	Distribution Facility	DB	Direct Buried
DE	Dead End	JT	Joint Trench
HP	High Pressure	HH	Hand Hole
MH	Manhole	PB	Pull Box
R	Radius	STR	Structure (vaults, junction boxes, inlets, lift stations)
T	Transmission Facility		

INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIAL

ABS	Acrylonitrile - Butadiene - Styrene	ACP	Asbestos Cement Pipe
CI	Cast Iron	CMC	Cement Mortar Coated
CML	Cement Mortar Lined	CPP	Corrugated Plastic Pipe
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe	CU	Copper
CWD	Cresote Wood Duct	HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
MTD	Multiple Tile Duct	PLA	Plastic (conduit or pipe)
RCB	Reinforced Concrete Box	RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
RF	Reinforced Fiberglass	SCCP	Steel Cylinder Concrete Pipe
STL	Steel	VCP	Vertrified Clay Pipe



Excavation Best Practices



Chapters from CGA Best Practices 21.0.

For the complete Excavation Best Practices, see CGA Best Practices 21.0 at BestPractices.CommonGroundAlliance.com

- 5 Excavation
- 5.01 811 Facility Locate Request
- 5.02 Delineate Area of Proposed Excavation
- 5.03 Locate Reference Number
- 5.04 Pre-Excavation Meeting
- 5.05 Facility Relocations
- 5.06 Separate Locate Requests
- 5.07 811 Center Access (24/7)
- 5.08 Positive Response
- 5.09 Facility Owner/Operator Failure to Respond
- 5.10 Locate Verification
- 5.11 Documentation of Marks
- 5.12 Work Site Review with Company Personnel
- 5.13 811 Center Reference at Site
- 5.14 Contact Names and Numbers
- 5.15 Facility Avoidance
- 5.16 Federal and State Regulations
- 5.17 Marking Preservation
- 5.18 Excavation Observer
- 5.19 Excavation Tolerance Zone
- 5.20 Excavation within Tolerance Zone
- 5.21 Mismarked Facilities
- 5.22 Exposed Facility Protection
- 5.23 Locate Request Updates
- 5.24 Facility Damage Notification
- 5.25 Notification of Emergency Personnel
- 5.26 Emergency Excavation
- 5.27 Backfilling
- 5.28 As-Built Documentation
- 5.29 Trenchless Excavation
- 5.30 Emergency Coordination with Adjacent Facilities
- 5.31 No Charge for Providing Underground Facility Locations
- 5.32 Vacuum Excavation
- 5.33 Facility Owner Provides a Monitor During Excavation
- 5.34 Designing and Depicting for the Protection of Known Underground Facilities

Pipeline Location Information

PIPELINE MARKERS

Pipelines are buried in areas called rights-of-way. Pipeline markers are used to designate the general route of the pipeline. Markers can also be found where a pipeline crosses a street or railroad, emerges from the ground, or in waterways.

BE AWARE: Pipeline markers will not designate the exact location, depth or number of pipelines in the area. Markers come in different shapes and sizes, but will always:



Include the word **WARNING, DANGER OR CAUTION**

Identify the material being transported

Provide a number to reach the company in event of an emergency

Provide the name of the pipeline company

Gathering pipelines are normally located in rural areas and transport crude oil or natural gas from wellheads and production facilities to processing facilities where the oil, gas and water are separated and processed.

Transmission pipelines move refined liquid products and natural gas from refineries to marketing and distribution terminals typically using larger diameter, high-pressure lines. The general location of all transmission pipelines can be viewed in the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Distribution pipelines are normally located in populated areas and carry natural gas or propane from a transmission pipeline or storage facility directly to residential and industrial customers. Some companies have included the location of their pipelines in a mobile friendly web application called Pipelines Nearby, which can be accessed at www.pipelinesnearby.org

MARCADORES DE TUBERÍA

Las tuberías son enterradas en áreas llamadas derecho de paso (ROW por sus siglas en ingles). Los marcadores de tubería se usan para designar la ruta general de la tubería. Los marcadores también pueden ser encontrados donde una tubería cruza una calle o riel de tren, donde sale del suelo, o en vías navegables.

ESTÉ CONSCIENTE: Los marcadores no dan la ubicación exacta, profundidad ni número de tuberías en el área. Los marcadores vienen en diferentes formas y tamaños, pero siempre incluyen:



Incluye la palabra **WARNING, DANGER OR CAUTION** (aviso, peligro o precaución)

Identifica el material siendo transportado

Da el número de la compañía en case de emergencia

Da el nombre de la compañía de tubería

Tuberías **Recolectoras** están situadas en zonas rurales y transportan normalmente petróleo crudo o el gas natural de manantiales y de instalaciones de producción a centros de procesamiento donde se separan y se procesan aceite, gas y agua.

Las tuberías de **Transmisión** mueven productos y gas natural líquidos refinados desde refineries a terminales comerciales y de distribución típicamente usando líneas de alta presión con diámetro más grande. La ubicación general de todas las tuberías de transmisión se puede ver en el sistema de trazado nacional de tubería en www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Las tuberías de **Distribución** están situadas en áreas pobladas y llevan normalmente el gas natural o propano de una tubería de transmisión o instalación de almacenamiento directamente a clientes residenciales e industriales. Algunas compañías han incluido la ubicación de sus tuberías en una aplicación web móvil llamada Pipelines Nearby, que puede ser accedida en www.pipelinesnearby.org

Reproduced with permission from Pipeline Association for Public Awareness.



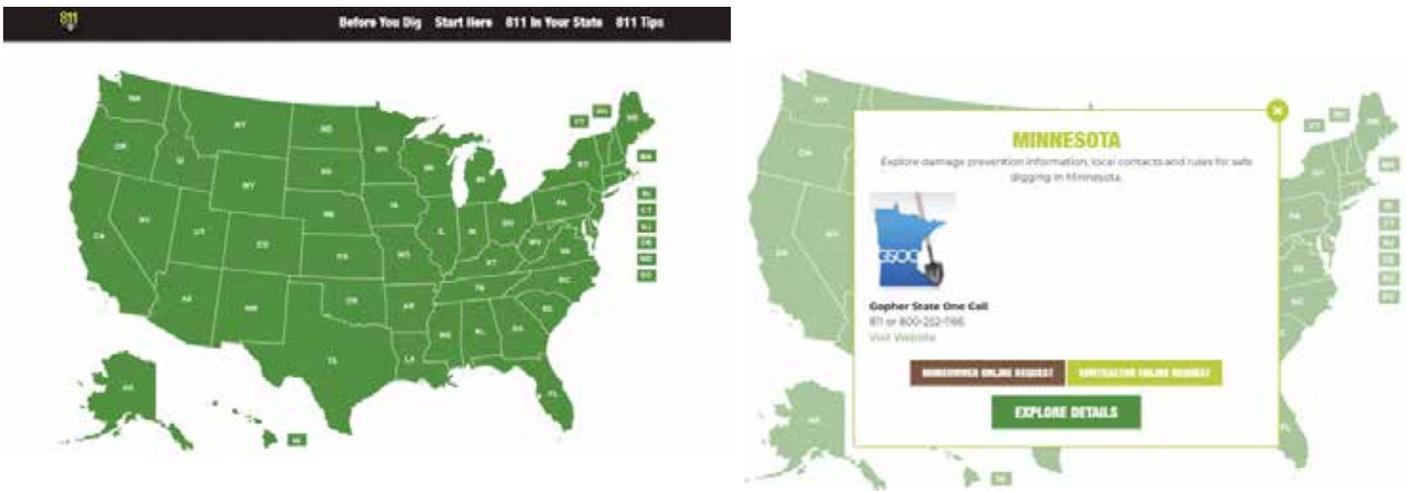
Digital Safe Digging Resources

Call811.com

Visiting Call811.com has proven to be a preventive measure in excavation safety and utility damage prevention. Research has revealed contacting 8-1-1 before digging significantly helps avoid incident, injury, harm to the environment, and even death.

Notify your state's 811 center by contacting 811 or making an online request 2-3 days before work begins. Visit Call811.com to find information about your state's specific notification period requirement, your 811 center, and online service availability.

The 811 center will transmit information to affected utility operators.

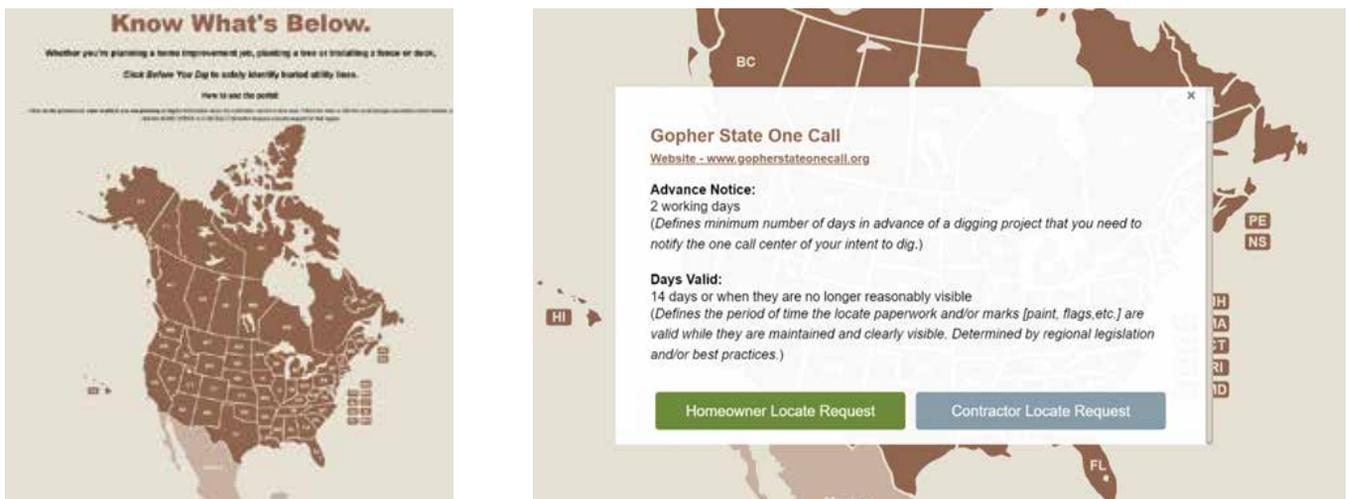


ClickBeforeYouDig.com

Another digital safety resource is ClickBeforeYouDig.com. This resource helps safely identify buried utility lines.

How to use the portal:

Click on the province or state in which you are planning to dig for information about the notification service in that area. Follow the links to visit the local damage prevention center website or click the CONTRACTOR button to place a locate request for that region. **ESG**





KNOW THE HAZARDS

PRODUCTS AND FACILITIES SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

NATURAL GAS

is a naturally occurring resource formed millions of years ago because of heat and pressure acting on decayed organic material. It is extracted from wells and transported through gathering pipelines to processing facilities. From these facilities, it is transported through transmission pipelines to distribution pipeline systems. The main ingredient in natural gas is methane (approximately 94 percent).

Natural gas is odorless, colorless, tasteless and nontoxic in its natural state. An odorant (called mercaptan) is normally added when it is delivered to a distribution system. At ambient temperatures, natural gas remains lighter than air. However, it can be compressed (CNG) under high pressure to make it convenient for use in other applications or liquefied (LNG) under extremely cold temperatures (-260° F) to facilitate transportation.

PETROLEUM GAS

is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, primarily propane, butane and ethane. These products are commonly used for cooking, heating and other industrial applications. They are easily liquefied under pressure and are often stored and transported in portable containers labeled as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). When transported in transmission pipelines they may also be identified as Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs) or Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs). Vaporized LPG may also be found in smaller gas distribution systems. Typically, LPG is a tasteless, colorless and odorless gas. When transported via transmission pipelines

it normally will not have odorant added. Odorant is added when LPG is offloaded to a distribution pipeline system or transport tanks to facilitate leak detection. Ethylene and propylene do have a faint natural odor like petroleum.

PETROLEUM LIQUIDS

is a broad term covering many products, including: crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, xylene and other refined products. Crude oil is unrefined petroleum that is extracted from beneath the Earth's surface through wells. As it comes from the well, crude oil contains a mixture of oil, gas, water and other impurities, such as metallic compounds and sulfur. Refinement of crude oil produces petroleum products that we use every day, such as motor oils and gasoline. Crude oil is transported from wells to refineries through gathering or transmission pipelines. Refined petroleum products are transported in transmission pipelines to rail or truck terminals for distribution to consumers. Odorant is not added to these products because they have a natural odor.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is the liquefied form of pure ammonia gas. It is a colorless gas or liquid with an extremely pungent odor. It is normally transported through transmission pipelines and is used primarily as an agricultural fertilizer or industrial refrigerant.

CARBON DIOXIDE

is a heavy gas that is normally transported in transmission pipelines as a compressed

fluid. It is a naturally occurring, colorless, odorless and tasteless gas used in various industries, including meat packaging, produce, petroleum, beverage industries. Under normal conditions, carbon dioxide is stable, inert and nontoxic. However, it acts as asphyxiant when released in large concentrations to the atmosphere.

ETHANOL

(also called ethyl alcohol) is a colorless liquid that is widely used as an additive to automotive gasoline. It may be transported in buried transmission pipelines. Ethanol has a natural odor similar to gasoline and will mix easily with water.

HYDROGEN GAS

is commonly produced from the steam reformation of natural gas. It is frequently used near its production site, with the two main uses being petrochemical processing and ammonia production. Hydrogen is a flammable gas that is colorless, odorless and lighter than air. It is nontoxic, but can act as an asphyxiant.

"SOUR" CRUDE OIL & "SOUR" GAS

refer to products containing high concentrations of sulfur and hydrogen sulfide. Products containing little or no sulfur are often referred to as "sweet." Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a toxic, corrosive contaminant found in natural gas and crude oil. It has an odor like the smell of rotten eggs or a burnt match. Exposure to relatively low levels of hydrogen sulfide (500 ppm) can be fatal.

Scan here for more excavator safety resources!



SCAN ME

Reproduced with permission from Pipeline Association for Public Awareness.



LEAK, HAZARD & EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

INDICATIONS OF A LEAK

	NATURAL GAS	PETROLEUM GAS	PETROLEUM LIQUIDS	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	CARBON DIOXIDE	ETHANOL	HYDROGEN GAS	SOUR CRUDE OIL (H ₂ S)	SOUR GAS (H ₂ S)
SEE – liquid pooling on the ground			●			●		●	
SEE – a white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		●		●					
SEE – fire coming out of or on top of the ground	●	●				●		●	
SEE – dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	●	●		●	●	●		●	
SEE – a sheen on the surface of water		●	●				●		
SEE – an area of frozen ground in the summer	●	●			●	●		●	
SEE – an unusual area of melted snow in the winter	●	●			●	●		●	
SEE – an area of dead vegetation	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
SEE – bubbling in pools of water	●	●			●	●		●	
HEAR – a loud roaring sound like a jet engine	●	●						●	
HEAR – a hissing or whistling noise	●	●		●	●	●		●	●
SMELL – an odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	1	1					●	●	
SMELL – an odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		●	●			●	●		
SMELL – an irritating and pungent odor				●			●	●	

HAZARDS OF A RELEASE

Highly flammable and easily ignited by heat or sparks	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Will displace oxygen and can cause asphyxiation	●	●		●	●		●		●
Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Contact with skin may cause burns, injury or frostbite		●	●	●	●	●			●
Initial odor may be irritating and deaden the sense of smell							●	●	
Toxic and may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin				●			●	●	
Vapors are extremely irritating and corrosive				●			●	●	
Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Runoff may cause pollution			●	●		●		●	
Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning	1	1			●		●		
Is lighter than air and can migrate into enclosed spaces	●						●		

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Avoid any action that may create a spark	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Do NOT start vehicles, switch lights or hang up phones	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Evacuate the area on foot in an upwind and/or uphill direction	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	2	2
Alert others to evacuate the area and keep people away	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	2	2
From a safe location, call 911 to report the emergency	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Call the pipeline operator and report the event	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wait for emergency responders to arrive	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Do NOT attempt to close any pipeline valves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Take shelter inside a building and close all windows				2	2			2	2

1 The majority of these products are naturally odorless and only certain pipeline systems may be odorized. Odorant can also fade or be scrubbed out when leaking products migrate through soil.

2 Sheltering in place is an alternative to evacuation when the products are toxic or the risk of fire is very low. Refer to "Shelter-In-Place or Evacuate Guidance Document" provided online at: qrco.de/Evacuation

Reproduced with permission from Pipeline Association for Public Awareness.

811



Primary Responsibility: Coordinates pipelines/utility line locating and marking prior to excavation projects

During Emergencies: Can alert operators who are near but not directly involved

Contact Instructions: Call prior to excavating, grating or ditch clearing and to comply with damage reporting requirements

vs

911



Primary Responsibility: Coordinates pipeline emergency notifications and initial response actions

During Emergencies: Can access pipeline maps, pipeline product information and pipeline emergency contact information

Contact Instructions: Call 911 immediately and notify the pipeline operator if you suspect a pipeline leak or witness intentional damage or pipeline vandalism

Community Liaison Services

Formerly known as the Community Assistance and Technical Services (CATS) Program

PHMSA has renamed its CATS program to “Community Liaison Services” to more appropriately align with current roles and responsibilities and better interface with various stakeholders.

Mission:

To advance PHMSA’s pipeline safety mission by proactively engaging with pipeline stakeholders, providing technical expertise, and leveraging technology, data, and information to reduce pipeline risks and influence change through program and policy development.

Vision:

To serve as “trusted” and “credible” stewards of public safety and environmental protection by raising awareness and influencing change to continuously improve pipeline safety.

If you need assistance with any of the following pipeline safety related matters, please contact a PHMSA Community Liaison today:

- Pipeline safety policy/programs (damage prevention, public awareness, emergency response, PIPA, etc.)
- Pipeline stakeholder engagement and outreach
- Pipeline technical services and support (public inquiries, whistleblowers, post incident/accident communications, siting and permit initiatives)
- Questions about pipeline safety in your community

Community Liaisons are located within each PHMSA region.

Community Liaison Services Program Manager

Marta Riendeau: Marta.Riendeau@dot.gov • Phone: (609) 354-8010

Central Region:

Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; South Dakota; Wisconsin.

Dave Mulligan: david.mulligan@dot.gov • Phone:(720) 963-3193

Southern Region:

Alabama; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Mississippi; North Carolina; Puerto Rico; South Carolina; Tennessee.

Marta Riendeau: marta.riendeau@dot.gov • Phone:(609) 354-8010

Eastern Region:

Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Ohio, Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Vermont; Virginia; Washington, D.C.; West Virginia.

Nita Raju: Nitander.raju@dot.gov • Phone: (609) 771-7806

Southwest Region:

Arkansas; Louisiana; New Mexico; Oklahoma; Texas.

Marta Riendeau: marta.riendeau@dot.gov • Phone:(609) 354-8010

Western Region:

Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Hawaii; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; Oregon; Utah; Washington; Wyoming.

Dave Mulligan: david.mulligan@dot.gov • Phone: (720) 963-3193

Reproduced with permission from Pipeline Association for Public Awareness.



Notification Center and State Law Directory

Informational purposes only. Information and laws are subject to change. Consult your local Notification Center website for updated information. ACTS Now, Inc attempted to verify all information as of publication date, and accepts no responsibility for missing or incorrect information.
Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission.



Know what's Below. Call before you dig.

You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811.

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED				Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)			
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design		Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects
ALABAMA / Alabama 811 / 800-292-8525	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12" *	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
Website: al811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 full working days (not including day of notification) Marks Valid: 20 working days Law Link: al811.com/law																							
ALASKA / Alaska Dig Line, Inc. / 800-478-3121 or 907-278-3121	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24**	
Website: 811ak.com Hours: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F/Emergency 24/7 Advance Notice: 2-10 business days based on location Marks Valid: 15-20 business days based on location Law Link: 811ak.com/faq																							
ARIZONA / Arizona 811 / 800-782-5348	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
Website: arizona811.com Hours: 6:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F Advance Notice: 2 full working days(excludes weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 15 working days Law Link: arizona811.com/resources/																							
ARKANSAS / Arkansas 811 / 800-482-8998	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18"	
Website: arkansas811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 to 10 working days Marks Valid: 20 working days Law Link: arkonecall.com/statelaw/statelaw.aspx																							
CALIFORNIA																							
Underground Service Alert of Northern CA & NV USA North 811 / 800-642-2444	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24"
Website: usanorth811.org Hours: 24 x 7 Advance Notice: 2 working days, not including the day of notification Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: usanorth811.org (Quick Links / Law & Excavation Manual)																							
Underground Service Alert of Southern California / 800-422-4133	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24"
Website: digalert.org Hours: 6:00 AM - 7:00 PM, M-F Advance Notice: 2 working days to 14 calendar days not including date of notice Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=5.&title=1.&part=&chapter=3.1.&article=2																							
COLORADO / Colorado 811 / 800-922-1987	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: co811.org • Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 days, not to include the day of notice Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: colorado811.org/one-call-legislation/																							
CONNECTICUT / Call Before You Dig / 800-922-4455	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: www.cbyd.com Hours: 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F; Emergencies 24 Hours Advance Notice: 2 full working days up to 30 calendar days (excludes weekends, holidays and the day of notification) Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: www.cbyd.com/resources/ct-cbyd-state-law-regulations#																							
DELAWARE / Miss Utility of Delmarva / 800-282-8555	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
Website: missutility.net/delaware Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 full business days Marks Valid: must start within 10 calendar days, no expiration as long as marks still visible and scope does not change. Law Link: delcode.delaware.gov/title26/c008/index.shtml																							
FLORIDA / Sunshine 811 / 800-432-4770	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
Website: sunshine811.com Hours: 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM Advance Notice: 2 full business days (10 if dig site is underwater) Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: sunshine811.com/law																							

Notification Center and State Law Directory HELP US STAY UP TO DATE. Directory information is also available online at actsnowinc.com . Report any updates to this directory by calling 501-548-6363. Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission. You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811. 	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)		
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency		Overhead	Large Projects
GEORGIA / Georgia 811 / 800-282-7411 Website: Georgia811.com Hours: 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM, M-F • (24/7 emergency) Advance Notice: 2 business days (excluding day of call) Marks Valid: 30 calendar days Law Link: georgia811.com/index.php/laws-policies/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	N	N**	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18"
* Routine road maintenance ** Farming activities																							
HAWAII / Hawaii One Call Center / 866-423-7287 / Tickets Fax: 877-695-2466 Website: callbeforeyoudig.org Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 5 working days, not to exceed 28 calendar days Marks Valid: 28 calendar days Law Link: callbeforeyoudig.org/law.htm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	30"
IDAHO DIG LINE / 800-342-1585 Website: digline.com Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 28 Days Law Link: https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24"
BONNER/BOUNDRY One Call / 800-626-4950 Website: passwordinc.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24"
SHOSHONE/BENEWAH One Call / 800-398-3285 Website: passwordinc.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24"
KOOTENAI COUNTY One Call / 800-428-4950 Website: kootenaicounty811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
ILLINOIS JULIE, INC. / 800-892-0123 Website: illinois1call.com • Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 48 hours notice (two business days), but no more than a 14 calendar day advance notice prior to the start of excavation. Marks Valid: 28 calendar days Law Link: illinois1call.com/lawandenforcement/	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
811 CHICAGO / 312-744-7000 Website: ipi.cityofchicago.org/Digger Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week Advance Notice: 48 hours • Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/chicago/latest/chicago_il/0-0-0-2651040	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	18"
*When possible																							
INDIANA / Indiana 811 / 800-382-5544 Website: indiana811.org • Hours: 24 hours, 365 days Advance Notice: 48 hours notice (two working days), but no more than a 20-calendar day advance notice prior to the start of excavation. Marks Valid: 20 calendar days Law Link: indiana811.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/IC-8-1-26-1.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
IOWA / Iowa One Call / 800-292-8989 Website: iowaonecall.com • Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays Marks Valid: 20 calendar days Law Link: iowaonecall.com/Default.aspx?tabid=404#iowa	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
*Normal farm operations less than fifteen inches																							



Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Expand public awareness by visiting call811.com. You will find a variety of downloadable elements available for use free in your company/organization's existing campaigns.

Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission.



	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED				Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)			
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design		Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects
KANSAS / Kansas 811 / 800-344-7233	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
Website: kansas811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 full working days(not including day of notice) Marks Valid: 15 calendar days Law Link: kansasonecall.com/static/pdf/KUUDPA_04.03.2010.pdf	*Homeowner retains responsibility for any damages due to digging																						
KENTUCKY / Kentucky 811 / 800-752-6007	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
Website: kentucky811.org Hours: 24 hours/7 days Advance Notice: 2 working days Marks Valid: 21 calendar days Law Link: kentucky811.org/the-dig-law																							
LOUISIANA / Louisiana 811 / 800-272-3020	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: louisiana811.com Hours: 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM, Emerg Advance Notice: 2 Business Days Marks Valid: 20 Days/30 Days for Agriculture, Forestry, Marine Law Link: louisiana811.com/index.php/dig-law																							
MAINE / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: digsafe.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 60 days; must start within 30 days Law Link: http://www.digsafe.com/laws_rules.php																							
MARYLAND / Miss Utility (Western Shore) / 800-257-7777	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	18"	
Website: www.missutility.net Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 full business days Marks Valid: 12 business days Law Link: www.missutility.net/maryland/	*Hand dig only up to a depth of 6". Mechanized equipment must call.																						
Miss Utility of Delmarva (Eastern Shore) / 800-441-8355	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	18"	
Website: missutilitydelmarva.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 full business days Marks Valid: 12 business days Law Link: www.missutility.net/maryland/																							
MASSACHUSETTS / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: digsafe.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: digsafe.com/laws_rules.php																							
MICHIGAN / Miss Dig System, Inc. / 800-482-7171	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
Website: missdig811.org Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 3 business days(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 3 weeks to 6 months Law Link: missdig811.org/education/public-act-174.html																							
MINNESOTA / Gopher State One Call / 800-252-1166 or 651-454-0002	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	24"	
Website: gopherstateonecall.org Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 48 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 14 days Law Link: revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=216D																							
MISSISSIPPI / Mississippi 811, Inc. / 800-227-6477 / Tickets Fax: 601-362-7533	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	24"	12"	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"	
Website: ms811.org Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 3 working days Marks Valid: 14 working days Law Link: mstcall.org/One-Call-law	*Less than 16"																						
MISSOURI / Missouri One Call System / 800-344-7483 / Tickets Fax: 573-635-8402	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"	
Website: mo1call.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 working days, not counting day of request Marks Valid: As long as visible Law Link: mo1call.com/manual_law.php																							

Notification Center and State Law Directory Informational purposes only. Information and laws are subject to change. Contact your local Notification Center website for updated information. ACTS Now, Inc attempted to verify all information as of publication date, and accepts no responsibility for missing or incorrect information. Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission. You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811. 	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED				Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)			
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design		Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects
MONTANA																							
MONTANA 811 / 800-424-5555 Website: montana811.org Hours: 24 hours, 365 days Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: montana811.org/montana-dig-law.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
*Only under certain circumstances																							
NEBRASKA / Nebraska811 / 800-331-5666																							
Website: ne1call.com Hours: 24 hours, 365 days Advance Notice: 2 to 10 business days excluding holidays and weekends Marks Valid: 17 Days Law Link: ne1call.com/ne-law-enforcement/nebraska-statutes/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"
NEVADA / USA North 811 / 800-642-2444																							
Underground Service Alert of Northern CA & NV Website: www.usanorth811.org Hours: 24/7 Advance Notice: 2 working days, not including the date of notification Marks Valid: 28 days Law Link: usanorth811.org (Quick Links/Law & Excavation Manual)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	24"	
NEW HAMPSHIRE / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																							
Website: digsafe.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"	
NEW JERSEY / New Jersey One Call / 800-272-1000 / Tickets Fax: 800-705-4559																							
Website: nj1-call.org Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 3 full business days Marks Valid: 45 business days Law Link: nj1-call.org/nj-law/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	24"	
NEW MEXICO / New Mexico One Call, Inc. dba NM811 / 800-321-2537 / Tickets Fax: 800-727-8809																							
Website: nm811.org Hours: 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F / Emergencies & Damages: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 working days, not including the day of the notification Marks Valid: 15 Days Law Link: nm811.org/new-mexico-811-law/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"	
NEW YORK																							
UDig NY / 811 or 800-962-7962 Website: UDigNY.org Hours: 24/7/365 Advance Notice: 2 to 10 working days (excluding day of call) Marks Valid: Valid as long as excavator maintains marks Law Link: UDigNY.org/law	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"	
NEW YORK 811 / 800-272-4480 Website: newyork-811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 to 10 business days Marks Valid: 10 working days Law Link: newyork-811.com/excavators/code-753-at-a-glance	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"	
NORTH CAROLINA / North Carolina One Call Center, Inc. / 800-632-4949																							
Website: nc811.org Hours: 24 hours, 365 days Advance Notice: 3 full working days Marks Valid: 15 working days Law Link: nc811.org/north-carolina-law.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"	



Know what's below. Call before you dig.

You can also reach your local Notification Center by dialing 811 anywhere in the United States. This is a FREE call and a FREE service.

Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission.



	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED				Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)			
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Remarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design		Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects
NORTH DAKOTA / North Dakota One Call / 800-795-0555																							
Website: ndonecall.com Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 Full Business Days Marks Valid: 21 calendar days Law Link: legis.nd.gov/cencode/t49c23.pdf?20130530105605	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"	
OHIO																							
OHIO811 / 800-362-2764 Website: OHIO811.org Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 48 hours but not more than 10 working days Marks Valid: As long as visible and work begins within 10 days of original ticket Law Link: oups.org/law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"	
OKLAHOMA / Okie811 / 800-522-6543																							
Website: okie811.org Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 48 hours excluding date of notification, week-ends and legal holidays Marks Valid: 14 calendar days Law Link: okie811.org/thelaw	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"
OREGON / Oregon Utility Notification Center / 800-332-2344 / Tickets Fax: 503-293-0826																							
Website: digsafelyoregon.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 Full Business Days Marks Valid: 45 days Law Link: digsafelyoregon.com/faqs/ounc_ors_oar.htm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12"	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"
*Excavator direct entry Wildland Fire and Pre-Excavation Meeting Request Notification also accepted Voice tickets also accepted.																							
PENNSYLVANIA / Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc. / 800-242-1776																							
Website: pa1call.org Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 3 to 10 business days (construction), 10-90 days (design), at least 10 days (large projects) Marks Valid: as long as equipment is on site Law Link: pa1call.org/palaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y**	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y***	18"
* PennDot minor routine maintenance exempt if without 24" depth from highest spot in ROW * Municipal Roads - minor routine maintenance if within 18" depth from highest point in ROW ** Exemptions include PennDOT within state road DOT, Stripper Well Lines in Class 1 areas *** Large projects accepted online only																							
RHODE ISLAND / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																							
Website: digsafe.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: Must start within 30 days, as long as marks maintained Law Link: digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"
SOUTH CAROLINA / South Carolina 811 / 888-721-7877																							
Website: sc811.com Hours: 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM, M-F Advance Notice: 3 to 12 full working days notice(10-20 full working days notice subaqueous) Marks Valid: 15 working days Law Link: sc811.com/state-law/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"
SOUTH DAKOTA / South Dakota 811 Center / 800-781-7474																							
Website: sdonecall.com/state-law/ Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 48 hours(excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 21 working days from start date and time on ticket Law Link: sdonecall.com/law.asp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	N	N	N	N**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"
* Damage reporting required. All damage must be reported to the facility operator, or if the operator is unknown, to South Dakota 811 Center. ** For agricultural tilling and road and ditch maintenance to a depth of 18" only; homeowners have a 12" depth exception for tilling of soil and gardening																							
TENNESSEE / Tennessee 811 / 800-351-1111																							
Website: tn811.com • Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: Not less than 3 working days, not more than 10 working days Marks Valid: 15 calendar days Law Link: https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/publicutility/documents/uudeb/65-31-101etseq.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Notification Center and State Law Directory



HELP US STAY UP TO DATE.
Directory information is also available online at actsnowinc.com.

Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission. Report any updates to this directory by calling 501-548-6363.

You can reach your local Notification Center in the U.S. by dialing 811.

	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)		
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead		Large Projects	
TEXAS / Texas811 / 800-344-8377																								
Website: texas811.org Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 14 working days Law Links: statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/UT/htm/UT.251.htm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16"	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18"	
UTAH / Blue Stakes of Utah 811 / 800-662-4111																								
Website: bluestakes.org Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM, M-F Advance Notice: 3 business days, 72 hours notice Marks Valid: 14 calendar day Law Link: le.utah.gov/xcode/Title54/Chapter8A/54-8a.html	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	24"	
VERMONT / Dig Safe System, Inc. / 888-344-7233																								
Website: digsafe.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) Marks Valid: 30 days Law Link: digsafe.com/laws_rules.php	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18"	
VIRGINIA / Virginia 811 / 800-552-7001																								
Website: va811.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 working days(excluding day of call) Marks Valid: 15 working days Law Link: va811.com/laws-and-regulation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	24"	
WASHINGTON / Washington 811 / 811 / 800-424-5500																								
Washington 811 Website: digsafewa.com Northwest Utility Notification Center (NUNC) Website: digsafewa.com Inland Empire Utility Coordinating Council (IEUCC) Website: digsafewa.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 2 business days Marks Valid: 45 days Law Link: washington811.com/wa-dig-law-rcw-19-122/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24"	
WASHINGTON D.C. / District One Call / 800-257-7777																								
Website: missutility.net Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 96-business hours Marks Valid: 15 business days Law Link: https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/titles/34/chapters/27/	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	18"	
WEST VIRGINIA / West Virginia 811 / 800-245-4848																								
Website: wv811.com Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 days but not more than 10 Marks Valid: 10 days Law Link: wv811.com/one-call-law	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"	
WISCONSIN / Diggers Hotline / 800-242-8511																								
Website: diggershotline.com Hours: 24 hours, 7 days Advance Notice: 3 working days Marks Valid: For duration of work if marks remain visible and work is continuous Law Link: docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/182/0175	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"	



Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Expand public awareness by visiting call811.com. You will find a variety of downloadable elements available for use free in your company/organization's existing campaigns.

Note: Voice tickets may also be another acceptable form of ticket submission.



	TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)	
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead		Large Projects
Website: onecallofwyoming.com Hours: 24 hours Advance Notice: 2 full business days Marks Valid: 14 business days Law Link: https://www.onecallofwyoming.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/WY-State-Statute.pdf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

WYOMING / One-Call of Wyoming, Inc. / 811 or 1-800-849-2476 (if out of state)

Canadian One Call and Provincial Law Directory



Canadian One Call Centres Committee

	TICKETS			PROVINCIAL LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					Tolerance Zone (either side of the utility plus the width of the utility)	
	FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead		Large Projects
Website: utilitysafety.ca Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM, M-F (Emergency or Online: 24/7) Advance Notice: 3 full working days Marks Valid: up to 30 days, determined by member <small>* 300 mm (12") hand tools only</small>	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1m (39")
Website: bc1c.ca Hours: 24 hours / 7 days Advance Notice: Regular & Project - 3 working days excluding weekends and holidays Large Project - 5 working days excluding weekends and holidays Planning & Design - 10 working days excluding weekends and holidays Marks Valid: 60 calendar days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VARIES
Website: ClickBeforeYouDigMB.com Hours: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Advance Notice: 3 full working days excluding weekends and holidays Marks Valid: Determined by member	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	VARIES
Website: OntarioOneCall.ca Hours: 24 hours, 365 days Advance Notice: 5 working days Marks Valid: Minimum 60 days Law Link: www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/12o04	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VARIES
Website: info-ex.com Hours: 24 hours/7 days Advance Notice: 72 hours (3 working days) Marks Valid: Maximum 180 days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1m (39")
Website: sask1stcall.com Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM, M-F (Emergency 24/7) Advance Notice: 3 full working days Marks Valid: 30 days	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	VARIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA / BC 1 Call / 800-474-6886

MANITOBA / Click Before You Dig Manitoba / 800-940-3447

ONTARIO / Ontario One Call / 800-400-2255

QUEBEC AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES / Info-Excavation / 800-663-9228

SASKATCHEWAN / Sask 1st Call / 866-828-4888

VIDEO VAULT

Safe digging advocates around the nation have created videos to help keep farmers and ranchers safe. Share their stories and testimonials with agricultural professionals in your state. Visit PipelineAgSafetyAlliance.com for more safe digging tools.



12 Inches From Mishap

Northern Natural Gas was notified by its aerial patrol pilot of an excavation near one of its pipelines. The landowner was attempting to locate an obstructed portion of drain tile by digging holes in various locations.



Installing Farm Drain Tile Safely

Call 811 before you start installing drain tile to help protect people, property, and the environment.



Field Tile Testimonial

A farmer shares his firsthand experience encountering a petroleum pipeline while installing field tile.



Three Seconds Later

In December 2017, four men working on a corn farm hit a natural gas pipeline. The resulting explosion took the lives of two farmers. This tragedy had a devastating impact on the farmers' families and the surrounding community.



Excavator Testimonial

An excavator tells the story of what occurred when his crew hit an underground high-pressure pipeline and the valuable lesson he learned.



Life is Precious: Call or Click Before You Dig

The job was simple - clear a handful of trees on a local landowner's property to make way for a fence. It didn't take long for this simple project to become a matter of life, death - and luck.



811 For The Ag Community

Hitting a pipeline or underground utility on your farm or ranch can impact your family for generations.



PASA OPERATOR DIRECTORY

Company	EMERGENCY	NON-EMERGENCY	WEB ADDRESS
Alliance Pipeline (Operated by Enbridge)	(800) 884-8811	(888) 293-7867	alliancepipeline.com
Bayou Bridge Pipeline	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Buckeye Partners, LP	(800) 331-4115	(866) 432-4960	buckeye.com/public-awareness/
CHS (Genex & Front Range Pipelines)	(800) 421-4122	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
CHS (Jayhawk & Kaw Pipelines)	(888) 542-9575	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
CHS (McPherson Refinery Pipelines)	(844) 721-6611	(855) 424-7747	chsinc.com/pipelines
Crestwood Midstream Partners (Crude Oil)	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Crestwood Midstream Partners (Natural Gas)	(800) 375-5702	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
DAPL-ETCO	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Bakken Crude Services	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Gas Transmission	(800) 474-1954	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Mississippi River Transmission	(800) 325-4005	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enable Oklahoma Intrastate Transmission	(800) 522-8048	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enbridge Gas	(800) 231-7794	(888) 293-7867	enbridge.com/publicawareness
Enbridge Liquids	(800) 858-5253	(877) 799-2650	enbridge.com/publicawareness
Energy Transfer Gas	(877) 404-2730	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Gas (Houston)	(800) 392-1965	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Gulf Coast NGLs	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Energy Transfer Liquids	(888) 844-8134	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Enterprise Products Operating LLC	(888) 883-6308	(866) 806-8152	enterpriseproducts.com/safety- sustainability/ public-awareness/
ETC Tiger Pipeline	(888) 844-3735	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Fayetteville Express Pipeline	(888) 844-8030	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Florida Gas Transmission Company	(800) 238-5066	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Gulf Run Transmission	(800) 325-4005	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Houston Oil Terminal	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Inland Corporation	(800) 786-7440	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Kansas Gas Service	(888) 482-4950	(800) 794-4780	kansasgasservice.com
Kern River Gas Transmission Company	(800) 272-4817	(800) 420-7500	kernrivergas.com
Kinder Morgan, Inc. and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates	(866) 762-8442	(800) 276-9927	kindermorgan.com/public awareness
Marathon Pipe Line LLC	(833) 675-1234	(855) 888-8056	marathonpipeline.com
Mid-Valley Pipeline Company	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
NEXUS Gas Transmission (Operated by Enbridge)	(888) 292-1781	(888) 293-7867	nexusgastransmission.com
Northern Natural Gas Company	(888) 367-6671	(888) 367-6671	northernnaturalgas.com
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Permian Express Pipeline	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC	(877) 267-2290	(800) 231-2566	phillips66.com/pipeline-safety/
Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC (DPC)	(888)-204-1781	(800) 231-2566	phillips66.com/pipeline-safety/
Pine Pipeline	(800) 474-1954	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Plains Pipeline, LP	(800) 708-5071	(713) 646-4100	plains.com
Rover Pipeline	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sabal Trail Transmission (Operated by Enbridge)	(888) 568-7269	(888) 293-7867	sabaltrailtransmission.com
Sea Robin Pipeline Company	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Southeast Supply Header	(866) 977-7374	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline	(800) 324-9696	(888) 885-6008	southernstar.com
Stingray Pipeline Company	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Crude Oil)	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Natural Gas Liquids)	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Sunoco Pipeline (Refined Products)	(800) 786-7440	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Tallgrass Cheyenne Connector	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass East Cheyenne Gas Storage	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Interstate Gas Transmission	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Powder River Gathering	(307) 687-9691	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Retail NGL Pipeline	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Midstream - Wind River Gathering	(888) 763-3690	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Pony Express Pipeline	(855) 220-1762	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Powder River Gateway	(855) 220-1762	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Rockies Express Pipeline	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Ruby Pipeline	(877) 436-2253	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
Tallgrass Trailblazer Pipeline	(877) 335-3680	(303) 763-2950	tallgrass.com
TC Energy (ANR Pipeline, Bison Pipeline, Gas Transmission Northwest, Iroquois Transmission, North Baja, Northern Border, Tuscarora Gas Transmission)	(800) 447-8066	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
TC Energy (Columbia Gas Transmission, Crossroads Pipeline, Hardy Storage, Millennium Pipeline)	(800) 835-7191	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
TC Energy (Columbia Gulf Transmission)	(866) 485-3427	(800) 661-3805	TCEnergy.com
Texas Gas Service	(800) 700-2443	(800) 959-5325	texasgasservice.com
Transwestern Pipeline Company	(866) 999-8975	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Trunkline Gas Company	(800) 225-3913	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Vector Pipeline (Operated by Enbridge)	(888) 427-7777	(877) 799-2650	vector-pipeline.com
West Texas Gulf Pipeline	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
White Cliffs Pipeline - Crude	(800) 753-5531	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
White Cliffs Pipeline - NGL	(877) 839-7473	(877) 795-7271	energytransfer.com
Xcel Energy (Electric)	(800) 895-1999	(800) 895-4999	xcelenergy.com
Xcel Energy (Gas)	(800) 895-2999 CO, TX - Gas Transmission: (800) 698-7811	(800) 895-4999	xcelenergy.com

ACTS Now, Inc.
PO Box 644
Conway, AR 72033

MEMBERS



PROVIDING ENERGY. IMPROVING LIVES.



PASA is here to support your safety efforts!
Visit PipelineAgSafetyAlliance.com to request FREE:

• **Excavation Safety Guides** • **Safety Tools** • **Speakers**

If you need a custom safety message, we'll work with you to provide the right material for your clients. *We're in this together.*