



Priorities for Managing a **PIPELINE INCIDENT**

1) **Safety First**

Your safety and the safety of the community you protect is a top priority. Remember to approach upwind, uphill and upstream while using air monitoring equipment. Never operate pipeline valves (except while under the direct instruction from the pipeline operator). This could make the incident worse and put yourself, your team and the public in danger.

2) **Isolate the Area and Size up the Incident**

Secure the site and establish public protective action priorities (i.e., evacuate or shelter in place). Work with other responders to deny entry into the Exclusion (Hot) Zone. Note any obvious sources of a spill and/or fire and immediately identify affected areas along with likely pathways of travel.

3) **Identify the Operator & Product**

Pipeline markers may be used to identify the operator, product transported and emergency contact information. Remember there may be a variety of products flowing through a single pipeline. Identification of the product will also help you determine the appropriate distance for isolation of the affected area.

4) **Contact the Operator**

Contact the pipeline operator using the emergency contact information on the pipeline marker to report the incident and request additional resources.

5) **Prepare and Work the Plan**

Implement the Incident Command System and begin developing an Incident Action Plan. Establish a Unified Command as additional stakeholders arrive.



Priorities for Managing a **PIPELINE INCIDENT**



SAFETY FIRST

- Plan for the safety of response personnel and the public. Consider whether evacuation or shelter in place is necessary.
- Approach the incident scene upwind, uphill and upstream.
- Use appropriate PPE with SCBA and air monitoring equipment; **Bump Test Prior to Using.**
- To establish a safe perimeter around the incident site, reference the Emergency Response Guidebook and expand the perimeter as required. **For all Flammable Gases use Guide #115 - Natural Gas: lighter than air, odorless/colorless, highly flammable; for Crude Oil and Flammable Liquids use Guide #128 - Vapors heavier than air**
- Employ defensive response tactics until you have the information you need for an aggressive response.
- Do not operate any pipeline valves, unless directed by the operator.

ISOLATE THE AREA & SIZE UP THE INCIDENT

- Size-up the incident, do not approach the immediate site until advised to do so by pipeline operator.
- Secure the site and keep in mind the potential for incident expansion.
- Provide the location of the Incident Command Post (ICP) and staging area.
- Establish Exclusion (Hot), Contamination Reduction (Warm), and Support (Cold) zones.
- Establish security around the incident area, control ignition sources if safe to do so.
- Advise of any safety and protective measures being arranged (evacuations, traffic control and site access routes/points).
- Specify public resources/equipment that are on site and/or responding. Communicate any resource needs.
- Decide who/what is allowed to be on site and where. Allow pipeline personnel immediate access (with proper ID and consideration for everyone's safety).

IDENTIFY THE OPERATOR AND PRODUCT

- Use pre-plan information, based on location, to identify operator and product.
- Look for pipeline markers within the immediate area; near roads, railroad crossings and fences.
- Markers indicate information on operators in the area of the incident, product, and emergency contact.
- State emergency response centers may be able to provide information.
- Consult the Emergency Response Guidebook/Contact CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 or CANUTEC at 1-888-226-8832

CONTACT THE OPERATOR

- Exchange contact information with operator(s).
- Provide the operator with incident location: Pipeline Marker, GPS
- Confirm whether the operator(s) is aware of the incident and ask whether the pipeline is shut down.
- Request **Safety Data Sheet** from the operator(s).
- Provide the location of the Incident **Command Post** and staging area.
- Specify public resources/equipment that are on site and/or responding. Communicate any resource needs.
- Request what resources the operator is mobilizing and when they will arrive.
- Advise of any safety and protective measures being arranged (evacuations, traffic control and site access routes/points).

PREPARE AND WORK THE PLAN

- Develop an initial **Incident Action Plan (IAP)** based on current available information.
 - Consider unique hazards such as tunnels and bridges
- Establish a Unified Command Structure; establish roles, responsibilities and accountabilities.
- After checking with the railroad, consider calling for additional resources;
 - Public Works (e.g., to provide material for building culvert dams and underflow dams)
 - Regional HAZMAT team (e.g., to facilitate hazard and risk assessment, to provide air monitoring, recon and sampling)
 - Other fire departments (e.g., for mutual aid and back fill)
 - Other law enforcement agencies, (e.g., to establish a perimeter, provide security, traffic control, and assist in evacuations)
- Develop a site-safety health plan (Part of the IAP).

Pipeline Incident Pre Plan

_____ Fire Department

Local Pipeline Company: _____

Emergency Contact Number (1): _____

Emergency Contact Number (2): _____

Emergency Contact Name: _____

Local Contact Name/Number (non-emergency): _____

Pipeline shipments being moved through region:

Item Name: _____ ERG Guide/Page: _____

UN #: _____

Item Name: _____ ERG Number/Page: _____

UN #: _____

Item Name: _____ ERG Number/Page: _____

UN #: _____

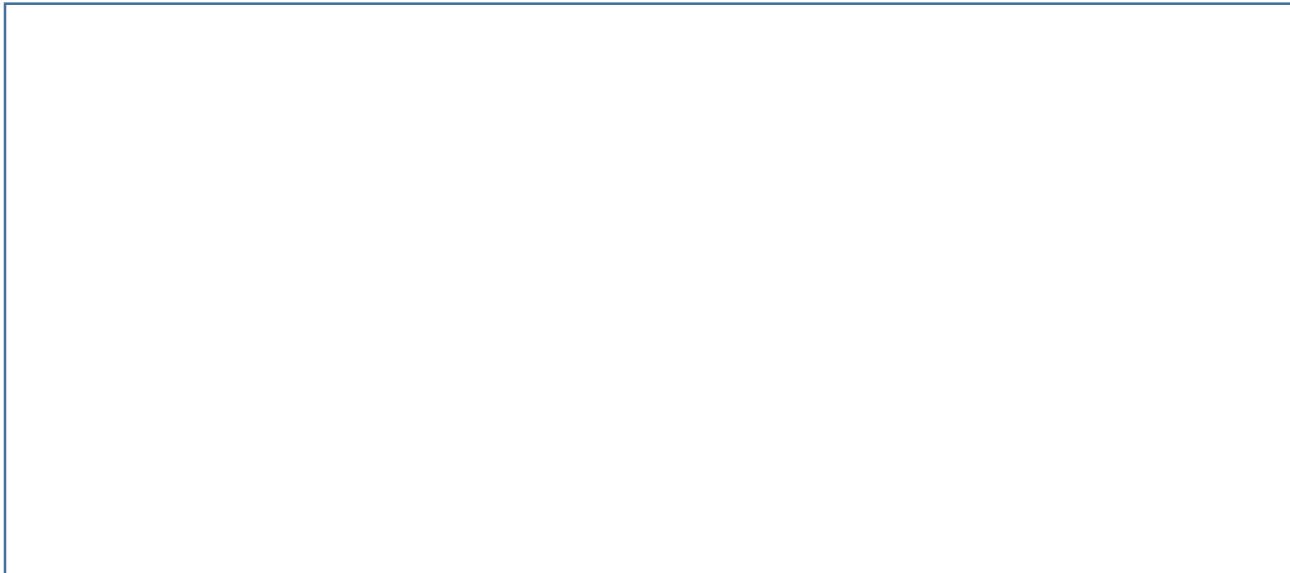
Item Name: _____ ERG Number/Page: _____

UN #: _____

Item Name: _____ ERG Number/Page: _____

UN #: _____

Map of area:



NOTES:

Pipeline Incident Tactical Worksheet

CHEMTREC / CANUTEC
800-424-9300 / 888-226-8832

___ Offensive ___ Defensive
___ Nonintervention

LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____ Alarm #: _____
TIME OF ALARM: _____ TIME CONTAINED: _____ TIME CONTROLLED: _____

PIPELINE COMPANY: _____
CONTACT INFO (Name and number): _____

Weather:

Time: _____ Wind Direction: _____ Speed: _____ Temp: _____
Time: _____ Wind Direction: _____ Speed: _____ Temp: _____
Time: _____ Wind Direction: _____ Speed: _____ Temp: _____

Material Information:

ID #: _____ Guide #: _____ Material Name: _____ Flash Point: _____ LEL: _____ UEL: _____
Specific Gravity: _____ Vapor Density: _____ Evacuation Distance: _____

Units Responding:

Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____
Responding: _____ Assigned _____

General Assignments:

Operations: _____
Hazmat Branch: _____
Division/Group: _____
Division/Group: _____
Safety: _____
Medical: _____
Liaison: _____
RIC: _____

NOTES: _____

Checklist

APPROACH CAUTIOUSLY FROM UPWIND, UPHILL OR UPSTREAM:

- Stay clear of Vapor, Fumes, Smoke and Spills
- Keep vehicle at a safe distance from the scene

SECURE THE SCENE:

- Isolate the area and protect yourself and others

OBTAIN HELP:

- Contact pipeline company
- Advise your headquarters to notify responsible agencies and call for assistance from qualified personnel

IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS USING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Pipeline Markers
- Pre-plan
- Detection & Monitoring
- Sensory Clues; sights, sounds
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Knowledge of persons on scene
- Consult applicable ERG guide page

ASSESS THE SITUATION:

- Is there a fire, a spill or a leak?
- What are the weather conditions?
- What is the terrain like?
- Who/what is at risk: people, property or the environment?
- What actions should be taken – evacuation, shelter in-place or dike?
- What resources (human and equipment) are required?
- What can be done immediately?

RESPOND:

- Establish a command post and lines of communication
- Rescue attempts and protecting property must be weighed against you becoming part of the problem
- Enter only when wearing appropriate protective gear with SCBA
- Continually reassess the situation and modify response accordingly
- Throughout the incident, consider safety of people in the immediate area first, including your own safety

ABOVE ALL: Do not assume that gases or vapors are harmless because of lack of a smell— odorless gases or vapors may be harmful – USE METERS

Sketch of Scene