Iroquois

PIPELINE OPERATING COMPANY

OPERATES AND MAINTAINS

A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

TO BRING CLEAN, ECONOMICAL,

SAFE AND RELIABLE ENERGY

TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS

MESSAGE IS TO MAKE YOU

AWARE OF THE PRESENCE OF

OUR PIPELINE AND

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT

OF AN EMERGENCY.

If you have any questions or comments, please call us at 1 800.253.5152

OR E-MAIL US AT

PSA\_Ad@iroquois.com

Information about other pipelines may be available through the National Pipeline Mapping System at

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Call Before You Dig (CT) www.cbyd.com

Udig NY www.udigny.org

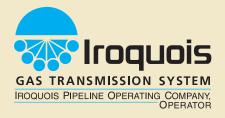
New York 811 (NYC & LI) www.newyork-811.com



# Important Safety Message for contractors and excavators



GAS-EMERGENCIES 1 800.888.3982



#### HELP US PREVENT PIPELINE DAMAGE BY

- "Call before you dig" so the location of underground facilities can be marked out.
- Call 811, or contact your local one-call center indicated below, at least two working days before you start digging. There is no charge and it's the law! Failure to comply can jeopardize public safety and result in costly damage and substantial fines for the excavator.

Nationwide 811

New York State 315.437.7394 Connecticut 1 800.922.4455

LONG ISLAND AND

New York City 1 800.272.4480

- Report unauthorized excavations or suspicious activity at any pipeline facility or on the right-of-way to 1 800.888.3982.
- Notify Iroquois immediately if you become aware
  of or if you suspect you have caused damage to the
  pipeline. Any damage, including a gouge, scrape,
  dent, crease, or coating damage, even if it appears
  to be minor, may cause a future leak or failure.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU SUSPECT A LEAK

- Do not strike a match; use telephones; operate engines and motors; or switch on/off appliances, lights, or even a flashlight in the area where you smell gas. These items can produce sparks that might ignite the gas and cause an explosion.
- Stop work and evacuate the site to a safe distance.
- Alert everyone on the premises.
- Call 911 if there is blowing gas.
- Call Iroquois at 1 800.888.3982.
- Keep the public and traffic away.
- Do not try to fix the pipe or slow the rate of leaking gas.
- Do not try to extinguish a gas burning fire unless there is a threat to life.

#### 3 HAZARDS OF NATURAL GAS

- Flammable in concentrations of approximately 5% to 15% gas in air
- Explosive in a confined space if present in the above concentrations
- Asphyxiate, by displacing oxygen in a confine space

## 4 How Iroquois prevents pipeline damage

- · Participation in one-call and dig-safe programs
- Inspection programs
- · Design and construction practices
- Workforce qualifications
- Public education programs
- Industry safety practices and government oversight
- · Pipeline markers and facility mapping
- Leak surveys
- Patrol of facilities
- Pressure monitoring
- Odorization
- Communication and coordination with city and municipal agencies
- Security measures
- · Integrity Management Programs

#### 5 Pipeline damage can be detected by

- SMELL Natural gas is colorless and odorless.
   Typically, a distinct and recognizable odorant is
   added to natural gas so that people detect and
   recognize it quickly.
- SIGHT A dust cloud, mist, fog, bubbles in standing water, or vegetation that appears to be dead or dying for no apparent reason.
- SOUND An unusual noise like roaring, hissing, or whistling.

## 6 How to get additional information

- Visit our website at www.iroquois.com
- Call Iroquois at 1 800.253.5152
- Send Iroquois an e-mail at PSA\_Ad@iroquois.com
- Information about pipelines in your area may be available through the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

## FOR PIPELINE EMERGENCIES, CALL IROQUOIS AT 1 800.888.3982

For additional information or to receive a copy of our Guidelines for Landowners, Developers & Contractors, visit our website at www.iroquois.com, or send us an e-mail at PSA\_Ad@iroquois.com.

#### IROQUOIS PIPELINE

A 414-mile interstate natural gas pipeline extending from the U.S.-Canadian border at Waddington, New York through western Connecticut to its terminus in Commack, New York, and from Huntington, New York to the Bronx.

