



DOUBLE H PIPELINE

LOCAL OFFICE:

2200 Foothills Blvd, Suite C
Gillette, Wyoming

Non-Emergency Number 307-686-8288

CORPORATE OFFICE:

Kinder Morgan
1001 Louisiana St.

Suite 1000

Houston, Texas 77002

Non-Emergency Phone(s): 713-369-9000

Web Site: www.kindermorgan.com

Pipeline Marker(s)



EMERGENCY NUMBER: Double H Pipeline 1-877-977-2078

About Kinder Morgan

Kinder Morgan is the largest energy infrastructure company in America. We own an interest in or operate approximately 84,000 miles of pipelines and approximately 180 terminals. Our pipelines transport natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, carbon dioxide (CO2) and more. Our terminals store and handle petroleum products, chemicals and other products.

Kinder Morgan, Double H Pipeline Kinder Morgan's Double H pipeline originates in the Bakken oil production areas near Dore, North Dakota and Sidney, Montana and terminates near Guernsey, Wyoming. The 511-mile pipeline transports crude oil from the Dore Terminal in North Dakota and Albin Terminal in Montana to Guernsey, Wyoming, where Double H interconnects with several customers. Double H has initial capacity of approximately 88,000 barrels per day.

Products Transported and Counties Involved

Product	Description	Health and Fire Hazards	Counties Involved
Crude Oil	<p>A mixture of hydrocarbons, primarily of the paraffins, cycloparaffins, or of cyclo aromatic hydrocarbons, with small amounts of benzene hydrocarbons, sulfur and oxygenated compounds.</p> <p><u>H2S can be present in significant amounts</u></p>	<p>Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause mild irritation to the upper respiratory tract.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated liquid contact with skin can cause drying of skin which may result in various skin disorders such as dermatitis.</p> <p>Ingestion can cause vomiting. If vomitus is inhaled into the lungs, aspiration pneumonia may result.</p> <p>Crude Oil is flammable. Storage space above crude oil may contain hydrogen sulfide concentrations above toxic exposure limits. It is a dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame or powerful oxidizer. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide, and may release H2S. Burning can produce sulfur dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing, which can be violent and endanger personnel.</p>	<p>Wyoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platte Converse Campbell <p>Montana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richland Wibaux Fallon Powder River Custer <p>North Dakota:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> McKenzie

Kinder Morgan Cares About Your Safety

We want you to be aware of our pipelines and facilities and ask for your help in preventing damage to pipelines. For specific information about our pipelines and facilities in your community visit <http://PA-InfoRequest.KinderMorgan.com> or call our non-emergency number 800-276-9927.

Kinder Morgan supports the Nation's Homeland Security efforts and encourages you to immediately report any suspicious persons and/or activities near the pipeline to your local law enforcement authorities by calling 911.

Working Together To Protect Pipelines & Right-of-Ways

In addition to 24-hour monitoring and on-going safety and security procedures, Kinder Morgan relies on you, the local emergency responder, to notify Kinder Morgan when you observe potential right-of-way restriction violations or potential damage to our facilities, which could endanger public safety. We support your enforcement of "Call Before You Dig" requirements in states where they apply.

Excavation activity is the most common cause of serious pipeline damage. In most states, residents, excavators and farmers are required by law to call 811 or their local One-Call center at least two or three working days before starting an excavation project to have underground utilities marked. Refer to your state-specific One-Call laws for more information.

Additionally, some emergencies may require excavation and/or use of heavy equipment that could damage underground utilities. Call 811 to identify and notify utilities in the area that may be impacted by these emergency activities.

Unauthorized use, such as building or planting, in the pipeline right-of-way is known as encroachment. Kinder Morgan regularly conducts maintenance to trim trees and remove shrubs or structures that prohibit the company from clearly viewing the pipeline corridor during aerial or foot patrols and regular maintenance activities.

Please contact us if you know of places where trees, plants or structures are located on the pipeline right-of-way or if you see individuals digging in areas where underground utilities are not marked with flags.

Signs of a Pipeline Leak or Rupture

The following are indications of a possible pipeline leak:

- Brown or discolored vegetation amid healthy plants
- Dirt being blown into the air
- Colorful sheens on water surfaces
- Fire at or below ground level
- Stains or pools of hydrocarbons not usually present in the right-of-way
- Bubbles coming from bodies of water
- A loud roar or hissing sound
- Distinctive petroleum type odors, the smell of mercaptan, sulfur (e.g., rotten eggs or garlic-like), or a mild fragrant odor (Ethanol)
- A dense white cloud or fog
- Frozen ground near the pipeline

On occasion, a pressure-relieving device may activate at a natural gas or CO₂ aboveground pipeline facility. **These devices are acting as designed to relieve pressure on the system to prevent over pressurization.** Under no circumstances should a pressure relieving device be capped or valved off.

Pipeline Incident Response Tactics

The list below summarizes emergency response tactics to implement when you respond to a pipeline incident.

1. Assess the situation

- Approach with caution from upwind location.
- Isolate and secure the area.
- Employ ICS.
- Identify hazards.
- Identify and contact the pipeline operator using the emergency number listed on the pipeline marker.

2. Protect people, property & the environment

- Establish isolation zones and set up barriers.
- Rescue and evacuate people (if needed).
- Eliminate ignition sources.
- Stage apparatus and equipment based on atmospheric monitoring and weather conditions.
- If liquid products are involved, use appropriate defensive Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) procedures such as installing dikes and dams, if trained and equipped.
- Control fires, vapor and leaks. Do not extinguish burning fires. Protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel.
- Do not operate (open or close) valves or other pipeline equipment.
- Employ containment techniques if personnel are trained, equipped and it is safe to do so.
- Designate a safe location for bystanders and the media.

3. Call for assistance as needed

- Contact your local emergency response organization and/or national resources if needed.

Refer to PHMSA's Emergency Response Guidebook at www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg for additional information.

Additional Information:

National Pipeline Mapping System

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

NASFM's "Pipeline Emergencies"

<http://nasfm-training.org/pipeline>

PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook

www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Kinder Morgan Public Awareness

www.kindermorgan.com/public_awareness

Basic Pipeline Information

Kinder Morgan's pipelines are typically underground, but they are located aboveground in select climates and at compressor stations, pumping stations, valve sites and terminals.

Kinder Morgan operates pipelines in your community. Pipelines are the backbone of our nation's energy transportation infrastructure. According to the National Transportation Safety Board, pipelines are the safest mode of fuel transportation, both for the public and the environment.

Pipelines are constructed in a corridor of land called the **pipeline right-of-way** that includes the land over and around the pipeline, typically 25 feet on each side. Right-of-way agreements limit how the corridor is used to protect the pipeline and allow operators to monitor and inspect the pipeline.

Kinder Morgan monitors its transmission pipelines 24-hours a day from its System Control Centers. We ensure public safety and safe pipeline operations through employee training, regular testing, aerial and right-of-way foot patrols and adherence to our comprehensive Integrity Management plan and procedures.

There are three primary types of pipelines: gathering, transmission and distribution. **Gathering pipelines** transport natural gas, CO₂ and petroleum products from the wellhead and production areas to processing facilities. **Transmission pipelines**, like those operated by Kinder Morgan, transport natural gas, CO₂ and hazardous liquids to marketing and distribution terminals. Transmission pipelines are typically large, high-pressure pipelines.

Distribution systems for natural gas and hazardous liquids differ. Liquids products are stored and transported to their final destination by tanker trucks. Natural Gas is transported from storage locations to residential and business customers by smaller, low-pressure pipelines.

Locating Pipelines in Your Community

Pipeline markers are located along the right-of-way, at road intersections, waterways, railroad crossings and all aboveground facilities. Markers identify the area, but not the exact location or depth of the pipeline. They specify the type of product transported, the operator's name and emergency contact number.

The federal government provides access to maps of transmission pipelines in your community through the **National Pipeline Mapping System** at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Government and safety officials can access additional information and download electronic files to import into emergency preparedness GIS mapping systems.



Examples of Kinder Morgan pipeline markers.