

Staying Safe While Protecting Others

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Natural Gas Safety for First Responders

LGE KU OGP
PPL companies

Before darkening the room, offer a welcome and an overview.

Begin by introducing the program:

Welcome to First Responder Beware: Staying Safe While Protecting Others, Natural Gas Safety for First Responders. Today's session will cover strategies for working safely around and handling certain emergencies involving natural gas.

By following the precautions we'll cover here today, you can keep yourself, your fellow first responders and the public safe. Now I know that some of you will have heard this information before, and so for you, this program will be a refresher. For others, this may be the first time you're hearing about this topic, but I hope everyone will find the program valuable.

Darken the room and begin the presentation.

Firefighters, police and EMTs are typically first on the scene in an emergency and face the greatest risk from natural gas leaks and fires.

Understanding the potential dangers and dealing with them correctly makes everyone safer.

This program is designed to supplement, not replace, your department's standard operating procedures (SOPs) in natural gas safety.

Firefighters, police and EMTs are typically first on the scene in an emergency and face the greatest risk from natural gas leaks and fires.

Understanding the potential dangers and dealing with them correctly makes everyone safer.

This program is designed to supplement, not replace, your department's standard operating procedures (SOPs).

This is a good time to reiterate the importance of this information: that it can protect first responders, incident victims, and bystanders from natural gas-related injury or death.

Please note that each local department will have its own SOPs about natural gas safety. Emphasize to participants that this program is not designed to replace those SOPs, only to supplement them.

Natural Gas Safety Basics

- Properties of Natural Gas
- The Natural Gas Delivery System
- Pipeline Locations
- Pipeline Reliability
- Hazard Prevention and Preparedness

- Preventing Natural Gas Ignition
- Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies
- Indoor Natural Gas Leaks
- Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks
- Natural Gas Fires

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This presentation will cover key practices you need to know to keep yourself safe around natural gas lines and on the scene of emergencies involving natural gas. The topics we are going to focus on are:

- Properties of Natural Gas
- The Natural Gas Delivery System
- Pipeline Locations
- Pipeline Reliability
- Hazard Prevention and Preparedness
- Preventing Natural Gas Ignition
- Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies
- Indoor Natural Gas Leaks
- Carbon Dioxide
- Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks
- Natural Gas Fires

Properties of Natural Gas

- **Natural gas is lighter than air.**
 - It will follow the path of least resistance and will rise.
 - When underground or in enclosed spaces, gas will move laterally or **migrate**.
- **Chemical additives produce the familiar sulfur-like smell of natural gas.**
- **A lit cigarette** is enough to ignite natural gas.
- Natural gas will only ignite when the volume of gas in air is **between 5% and 15%**.
 - At concentrations below about 5% or above 15% volume in air, natural gas will not burn.
- **Burning natural gas will not explode.**
- **Liquefied gases have different properties** than natural gas.

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You will someday have to deal with natural gas at an incident scene. So it's important to know a few basic facts about natural gas, its properties and how it behaves.

- Natural gas is lighter than air.
 - It will follow the path of least resistance and will rise. Be alert. Natural gas will travel upward through any available space: stairwells, ducts, or a crack in the road. It can even seep up through soft ground.
 - When underground or in enclosed spaces, gas will move laterally or migrate. It will travel as far as it can under roads and along utility lines and ceilings until it finds a way up.
- Chemical additives produce the familiar sulfur-like smell of natural gas. Natural gas has no smell of its own. Treated gas is referred to as “odorized.” (Not all gas is odorized, and certain conditions may strip or reduce the smell, so don't rely on your nose alone to detect a leak.)
- Even the smallest flame or spark can ignite leaking natural gas—even from a lit cigarette.
- However, natural gas will only ignite when the volume of gas in air is between 5% and 15%. This is known as the explosive range or the flammable range.
 - At concentrations below about 5% or above 15% volume in air, natural gas will not burn. While gas should always be treated as highly flammable, in fact, it will only burn within this limited concentration range.
- Burning natural gas will not explode.
- Natural gas is nontoxic. It contains nothing harmful or toxic that can be absorbed into the bloodstream. However, natural gas can displace oxygen in confined spaces, creating an asphyxiation hazard.
- Liquefied gases have different properties than natural gas. Emergencies involving propane and butane may require different precautions and tactics than those covered in this program. Refer to departmental SOPs for these liquid gases.

The Natural Gas Delivery System

- There are three types of lines in the natural gas network.

	Transmission Pipelines	Main Lines (Distribution Lines)	Service Lines
SIZE (diameter)	up to 4 feet	2 to 20 inches	¼ inch to 1 inch
PRESSURE	400 to 1,000 psi	less than 100 psi	same as main lines
OPERATED BY	interstate or intrastate pipeline companies or local utilities	local natural gas utilities	local natural gas utilities
LOCATION INFORMATION Note: Landscaping and/or erosion can change depth of lines.	"right-of-way" corridors; marked with transmission line markers	about 2 feet below ground	up to 2 feet below ground

- Natural gas in transmission pipelines may not yet be odorized, especially in areas of low population density.
- Between service lines and individual structures are service meters.
 - Different structures use different types of meters.
- The size of a pipe is **NOT** a reliable indicator of the gas pressure.

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It's useful to know a bit about how gas is delivered to structures.

- There are three types of lines in the natural gas network: transmission pipelines, main (or distribution) lines, and service lines. These lines are used to transport natural gas. For each line type, this table shows the typical size, pressure, operator and location information.

- Transmission pipelines are the largest and have a pressure of 400 to as much as 1,000 pounds per square inch. These lines carry gas long distances from the refineries to localities where it will be used. Transmission pipeline markers will include a contact phone number. You can call LG&E, KU and ODP for help with transmission lines if no contact information is available.


- Natural gas in transmission pipelines may not yet be odorized, especially in low-density population areas. Leaks from these lines may not be detectable by smell alone. Be cautious.
- The next type of natural gas line is the main (also referred to as a distribution line). These are smaller lines with a pressure of less than 100 pounds per square inch. They are the property of LG&E, KU and ODP. Call the utility for assistance with mains.
- Service lines run from mains to individual structures. They have the same pressure as the main line that feeds them, but they can still cause a significant leak. Call LG&E, KU and ODP for assistance with these.
- Between service lines and individual structures are service meters.
 - Different types of structures use different types of meters.
- The size of a pipe is not a reliable indicator of the gas pressure.

This information is intended only as an overview. Always assume there's a danger.

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Pipeline Locations

- **High-visibility markers** indicate the general location of LG&E, KU and ODP's high-pressure natural gas pipelines.
- For security purposes, **these markers do not show the exact location**, path or depth of gas pipelines in the area.
- **If you notice any type of suspicious activity near a pipeline marker**, call the number listed on the marker to report it. Call this number as well if you notice a damaged marker.
- The approximate locations of natural gas transmission pipelines are available on the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) website:
<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>.




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Here is some information about the location of natural gas pipelines in your response area.


- High-visibility markers indicate the general location of LG&E, KU and ODP's high-pressure natural gas pipelines. These markers are usually found where a pipeline crosses a street, highway, railway, or waterway.
- For security purposes, these markers do not show the exact location, path or depth of gas pipelines in the area. In addition, pipelines may not follow a straight course between markers.
- If you notice any type of suspicious activity near a pipeline marker or if you see construction occurring near a marker with no utility personnel present, call the number listed on the marker to report it. Call this number as well if you notice a damaged marker or an emergency in the vicinity.
- The approximate locations of natural gas transmission pipelines are available on the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) website:
<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>.
- For the specific location of transmission pipelines that cross your area of jurisdiction, state and local officials (including all first responders) may apply at the NPMS website for access to the Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) via the Office of Pipeline Safety.



Pipeline Reliability

Pipelines are a key part of our nation's energy infrastructure and an efficient, safe and reliable means of transporting natural gas.

- **Their design, construction, operation and maintenance are extensively regulated** by federal and state agencies.
- To ensure gas is delivered safely and reliably, **LG&E, KU and ODP continually tests, inspects and repairs their natural gas pipelines and monitors them 24/7 for potential leaks.**
- **Keeping pipelines secure and safe from accidental or intentional damage is everyone's responsibility.**



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- Keeping pipelines secure and safe from accidental or intentional damage is everyone's responsibility.

Hazard Prevention and Preparedness

- Natural gas pipeline leaks can be caused by corrosion and material defects; however, **the vast majority of leaks occur due to accidental damage** from excavation, construction or farming activities.
- **To prevent pipeline damage, LG&E, KU and ODP educates excavators and the public** about digging safely near gas pipelines, and they participate in the Kentucky 811 "Call Before You Dig" service.
- **LG&E, KU and ODP has an Integrity Management Program for identifying, assessing and managing risks to natural gas pipelines.** For an overview of LG&E, KU and ODP's IMP, please visit their website at lge-ku.com.
- **Federal regulations require all natural gas utilities to have an emergency response plan for natural gas pipeline incidents.** To request a copy of LG&E, KU and ODP's emergency response plan for your jurisdiction, contact safety.info@lge-ku.com or dial **502-627-2087**.

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LG&E, KU and ODP undertakes several prevention measures to reduce the risks of natural gas leaks and their impacts.

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Preventing Natural Gas Ignition

- **Avoid turning electrical equipment or devices on or off in the vicinity of a leak.** Even the smallest flame or spark can ignite leaking natural gas and cause an explosion.
- **Use intrinsically safe radios and flashlights** for the duration of any incident response.
- **Do not use garage door openers, light switches, doorbells, or electrical devices or appliances, as any of these could create a spark.**
- **Take steps to eliminate sources of static electricity:** Do not step on doormats, rub hands or shuffle feet.

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Natural gas pipeline incidents are rare; however, their consequences can be severe. Natural gas that escapes from an underground pipeline can travel through soil or utility lines into nearby structures, where a spark or flame can ignite the gas and cause an explosion or fire.

There are some simple tactics that can minimize the chances of an explosion. Some of these may seem far-fetched or overly cautious, but they aren't. Disregarding these precautions can lead to explosions.

- Avoid turning electrical equipment or devices on or off in the vicinity of a leak. Even the smallest flame or spark can ignite leaking natural gas and cause an explosion. Sparks can come from some unexpected sources, so be vigilant. As gas dissipates and concentrations fall, they may pass through the explosive range. If ignition sources have not been eliminated before ventilation, the gas could ignite.
- Use intrinsically safe radios and flashlights in the vicinity of a known or suspected natural gas leak.
- Do not use garage door openers, light switches, doorbells, or electrical devices or appliances, as any of these could create a spark. Prevent their use by others. Be alert for evacuees and bystanders who may try to turn off lights and/or use electrical equipment. (When evacuating the area, remember to knock on doors instead of ringing doorbells.)
- Take steps to eliminate sources of static electricity. Rubbing your hands together to keep warm or even shuffling your feet on a doormat or carpet can create enough of a spark to ignite natural gas. Don't do it!

🔥 Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies

- When called for a gas leak or fire or if you smell gas at an incident scene, **assume there's danger.**
- **Contact LG&E, KU or ODP.** Provide clear directions and a clear path to the incident site.
 - *Note:* The company is not responsible for any gas lines in Virginia.
- **Immediately evacuate** the area.
- **Be alert for migrating gas.**
- **Secure the area to prevent others from entering.** Reroute traffic if necessary.
- **Park emergency vehicles away and upwind. Do not park:**
 - Over manholes or storm drains
 - Under overhead utility lines



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If you are first on the scene at a natural gas emergency, whether it's a gas leak or a fire, there are certain procedures you should follow.

- When called for a gas leak or fire or if you smell gas at an incident scene, assume there's danger.
- Contact LG&E, KU or ODP immediately, whether you know that natural gas is present or just suspect it. **Please note** that LG&E, KU and ODP are not responsible for any gas lines in Virginia. If you are in law enforcement, confirm with dispatch that the local fire department has been notified.
 - Provide the best possible directions to the location. As simple as it sounds, giving utility personnel intersections, landmarks and specific buildings will help get them onsite sooner.
 - While you wait for the utility vehicle to arrive, make sure there is a clear path to the incident site for utility personnel.
- Immediately evacuate the area, but be sure to knock on doors. Don't ring doorbells. In residential areas, one house in every direction is the recommended minimum radius.
- Be alert for migrating gas and evacuate accordingly. Always consult your incident commander for specific instructions.
- Secure the area to prevent others from entering, and reroute traffic away from the incident as needed.
- Park emergency vehicles away and upwind from the area when natural gas may be present.
 - Do not park over manholes or storm drains. Natural gas can collect in these spaces and explode.
 - Do not park under overhead utility lines. A fire or explosion could bring the lines down on your vehicle.

Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies

- **NEVER** handle relief valves or underground natural gas pipeline valves.
- If you have been trained to do so, you may shut off gas **ONLY** at an aboveground service valve before the meter or at appliance supply lines.
 - A 1/4 turn of a gas meter valve will shut off the gas service.
 - Use the same technique at an appliance supply line.
 - Tie and label the meter or appliance supply line to let others know it has been shut off.
- After a service valve or appliance supply line has been closed, **do not open it under any circumstances**.
- Inform the gas utility of any valve you have closed and its precise location.



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Knowing when and how to safely shut off natural gas service is key to preventing loss of life and property.

- Never handle relief valves or underground natural gas pipeline valves. Only utility personnel should operate these system valves.
- If you have been trained to do so, you may shut off gas at meters or appliance supply lines only. And do so only if you can access them safely.
 - A 1/4 turn of a gas meter valve will shut off the gas service. These shutoffs may be hand-operated, or you may need a wrench. The meter valve is open when the valve lug is in line with (or parallel to) the gas pipe, and the valve is closed when the lug is crosswise (or perpendicular) to the pipe. Don't mistake other valves (such as grease valves) for the meter shutoff.
 - Use the same technique for shutting off gas service at an appliance supply line.
 - Tie and label the meter or appliance supply line to let others know it has been shut off.
- After a service valve or appliance supply line has been closed, do not open it under any circumstances. Only utility personnel may restore gas service.
- Inform the gas utility of any valve you have closed and its precise location. This information is critical for system safety and service restoration.

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Indoor Natural Gas Leaks

- Indoor gas leaks can result from **malfunctioning gas-fed appliances.**
- **Do not open windows** until you are certain the gas supply has been shut off and ignition sources have been eliminated.
 - Ventilate structures from top to bottom.
 - Never ventilate structures with occupants or personnel inside.



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There are some additional response tactics for natural gas leaks that occur indoors.

- Indoor gas leaks can result from malfunctioning gas-fed appliances. If you can identify a specific appliance causing the leak, shut off the gas at the appliance's supply line. If you cannot identify a specific appliance or when in doubt, use the meter to shut off the gas. Be aware that what appears to be an indoor leak may be the result of gas migrating into the structure. Once service to the structure is off, verify that the leak has been eliminated.
- Do not open windows until you are certain the gas supply has been shut off. Remember that gas concentrations will change as gas dissipates. If ignition sources have not been eliminated, the gas could ignite as it passes through the explosive range, and if gas is still leaking into the space, concentrations can hover within the explosive range, causing prolonged danger.
 - Ventilate structures from top to bottom because natural gas is lighter than air and will rise.
 - Never ventilate structures while occupants or personnel are inside. This includes you. Open windows from outside only. Venting gas can ignite as it passes through the explosive range.

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Carbon Monoxide

- **Understand carbon monoxide (CO) leaks:**
 - CO has no color, odor or taste.
 - CO leaks are frequently caused when fuel-burning appliances malfunction or are used without adequate ventilation.
- **CO poisoning can look like a common illness but is deadly if untreated.**
Know the signs:
 - Flu-like symptoms
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Lips and skin turning blue
- **Get victims outdoors immediately and seek medical attention for them.**




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Carbon monoxide, or CO, is not a component of natural gas, but natural-gas-burning appliances can be a source of CO if they operate without adequate ventilation or if they malfunction or are used improperly.

- Understanding CO leaks can help you recognize possible CO poisoning victims.
 - CO has no color, odor or taste, so its victims often don't know they are being exposed.
 - CO leaks are frequently caused when fuel-burning appliances malfunction or are used without adequate ventilation.
- CO poisoning can look like a common illness but is deadly if untreated. Learn to recognize the symptoms of CO poisoning and be alert for them in yourself, your fellow responders and incident victims. The signs of CO poisoning include:
 - Flu-like symptoms
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Lips or skin turning blue
- Get victims outdoors immediately and seek medical attention for them. The treatment for CO poisoning is exposure to fresh air. In severe cases, pure oxygen is needed.

Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks

- Outdoor natural gas leaks are most commonly caused by **construction-related damage, cracks due to extreme weather, or pipe corrosion.**
- **Contact LG&E, KU or ODP immediately** to shut off the gas.
- **Evacuate the area immediately.** Establish a restricted area.
- **Be alert for migrating gas.** Gas can accumulate in storm drains, buildings and other utility lines.



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Gas leaks outdoors pose some different challenges than those indoors.

- Outdoor natural gas leaks can be caused by construction-related damage, cracks due to extreme weather, or pipe corrosion. Be on the lookout for evidence of construction activity and severe weather as indicators of a possible leak.
- Contact LG&E, KU or ODP immediately to shut off the gas. Do this whenever you suspect a leak. They will respond, shut off the gas, and repair the damaged pipeline.
- Evacuate the area immediately and keep everyone out until utility personnel say it is safe to return.
- Be alert for migrating gas. Gas can accumulate in storm drains, buildings and other utility lines, particularly as it moves laterally and seeks a path upward. As gas migrates, localized concentrations will change. Remember that natural gas can burn or explode as concentrations move through the flammable (explosive) range.

Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks

- In addition to the familiar sulfur-like smell, other indicators of an outdoor gas leak include:
 - **Continuous bubbling in water.**
 - **A hissing, whistling or roaring sound.** The sound could range anywhere from a low hiss to a loud roar.
 - **Dead or dying vegetation (in an otherwise moist area) over or near a pipeline.**
 - **Dirt blowing into the air from a hole in the ground.** Depending on the pressure, the force of the dirt or water will vary.
 - **A damaged connection to a gas appliance.**
 - **An exposed pipeline after an earthquake, fire, flood or other disaster.**



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When on the scene of an outdoor emergency, always be alert for the telltale indicators of a natural gas leak. Depending on the pressure of the gas line, these indicators will vary.

In addition to the familiar sulfur-like smell, other indicators of an outdoor gas leak include:


- Continuous bubbling in water.
- A hissing, whistling or roaring sound. The sound could range anywhere from a low hiss to a loud roar.
- Dead or dying vegetation (in an otherwise moist area) over or near a pipeline.
- Dirt blowing into the air from a hole in the ground. Depending on the pressure, the force of the dirt or water will vary.
- A damaged connection to a gas appliance.
- An exposed pipeline after an earthquake, fire, flood or other disaster.

Remember that not all natural gas is odorized and conditions such as weather can make even odorized gas difficult to smell. Do not rely on smell alone to detect natural gas leaks.

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Natural Gas Fires

- When responding to a fire involving natural gas, **your best and safest course of action is to let it burn.**
- Call LG&E at 800-331-7370 or KU and ODP at 800-981-0600 immediately.
- Evacuate the area and protect exposures.
- **Do not park emergency vehicles under overhead utility lines.**



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Burning natural gas poses special risks and requires extra precautions.

- When responding to a fire involving natural gas, your best and safest course of action is to let it burn. Remember that burning natural gas cannot explode. Your first priority, as always, is to protect life and property.
- Call LG&E at 800-331-7070 or KU and ODP at 800-981-0600 immediately. They will respond and determine when it's safe for you to proceed.
- Evacuate the area and nearby structures and protect exposures.
- Do not park emergency vehicles under overhead utility lines. Natural gas fires can burn overhead lines and cause them to fall. If that happens, you have an entirely new set of problems and must follow your department SOPs for downed lines.

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Natural Gas Fires

- For structure fires, **shut off the gas supply only if you can safely access the meter.**
- Once the gas supply is off, **remain alert for gas migration and possible reignition.**
- **Do NOT use water to suppress a natural gas fire.** Utility personnel and the incident commander will tell you how to proceed.
- **You may use a fog spray** to cool and protect combustible exposures.




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Letting a fire burn is most often the best option unless extinguishing the fire allows access for rescue. You must take special precautions when attempting to contain or suppress burning natural gas.

- For structure fires, shut off the gas supply only if you can safely access the gas meter. Be sure you have correctly identified the meter feeding the fire. Never attempt to shut off the gas at underground or main valves. If there is no meter, if it cannot be reached safely, or if you are unsure which meter is feeding the fire, wait for utility personnel to shut off the main supply. They will also help with monitoring concentrations once the flames are out.
- Once the gas supply is off, remain alert for gas migration and possible reignition. Keep all your protective gear on and the area secure until utility personnel and your incident commander give the all clear.
- **DO NOT** use water to suppress a natural gas fire. It is not effective and may introduce water into gas mains. Utility personnel and the incident commander will tell you how to proceed.
- You may use a fog spray to cool and protect combustible exposures.




Natural Gas Safety Review

- **Prevent ignition** of natural gas.
- When natural gas is involved in an emergency, **contact LG&E, KU or ODP.**
- **Park emergency vehicles away and upwind** from the area of a natural gas emergency.
- **Evacuate the area** and be alert for migrating or accumulating gas.
- **Do not ventilate natural gas until the supply is off** and all personnel are out of the structure.
- **If you are trained to do so, shut off natural gas service ONLY at meters or appliance supply lines.**
- When natural gas is burning, **let it burn and protect area exposures.**
- **Do not use water to suppress a natural gas fire.** It is not effective and may introduce water into gas mains.


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So let's review the key points of this presentation.

- Prevent ignition of natural gas. Do not use or allow others to use electrically powered devices, including doorbells and garage door openers, in the vicinity of a leak.
- When natural gas is involved in an emergency, contact LG&E, KU or ODP. Be prepared for the utility vehicle to arrive and make sure there is a clear path to the incident site for utility personnel.
- Park emergency vehicles away and upwind from the area of a natural gas emergency.
- Evacuate the area and be alert for migrating or accumulating gas.
- Do not ventilate natural gas until the supply is off and all personnel are out of the structure. Open windows only from outside. Stay out of the structure if gas accumulates. Remember that gas can accumulate in storm drains as well as in structures.
- Shut off natural gas service at an aboveground valve by the meter or at an appliance supply line only. Never handle LG&E, KU and ODP's underground pipeline valves or relief vents.
- When natural gas is burning, let it burn and protect area exposures. Remember, water is not effective for extinguishing gas fires. Your incident commander and utility personnel will tell you how to proceed.



Additional Information

- In case of a natural gas emergency, call **911** and LG&E at **800-331-7370** or KU and ODP at **800-981-0600**.
- For additional information on gas pipeline safety, please visit these websites:
 - lge-ku.e-smartresponders.com
 - <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov>
- LG&E, KU and ODP are available upon request to assist with drills and exercises to prevent and prepare for natural gas emergencies. Contact them at safety.info@lge-ku.com or dial 502-627-2087.

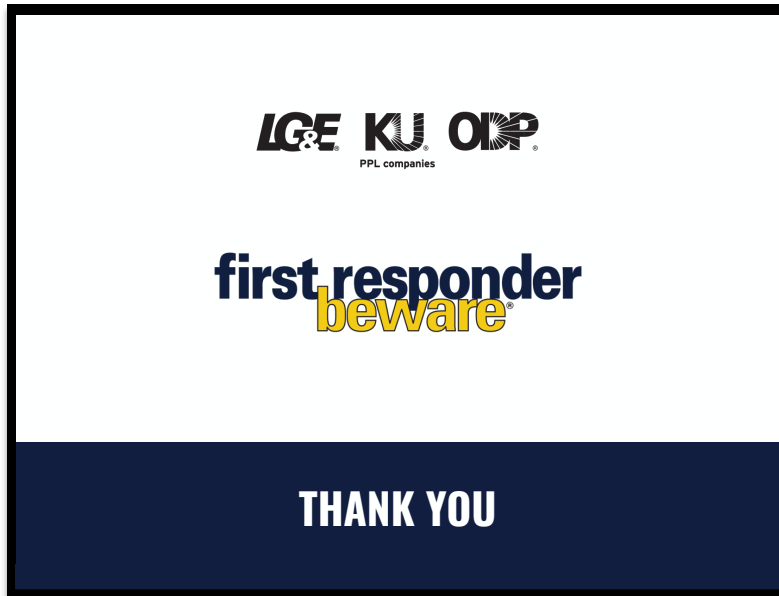
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Here is some contact information that you may find useful.

- In case of a natural gas emergency, call 911 and LG&E at 800-331-7370 or KU and ODP at 800-981-0600.
- For additional information on gas pipeline safety, please visit the websites shown here.
- LG&E, KU and ODP are available upon request to assist with drills and exercises to prevent and prepare for natural gas emergencies. Contact safety.info@lge-ku.com or dial 502-627-2087.



Thank you for your attention.

Take questions and begin discussion.

Discuss how this information conflicts with what your audience believed about natural gas and how they may have put themselves or others at risk in the past. Ask participants what they would have done differently if they had known this information before.

The instructor's guide includes more detail about the properties of natural gas, safety procedures, a gas safety quiz, suggested discussion topics, and simulations for group use. Consider some of the suggested simulations or use your own.

LG&E, KU and ODP thanks you for helping to keep first responders safe.