

## PIPELINE SAFETY MESSAGE

Whether you are planning to do it yourself or hire a professional, smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Homeowners often make risky assumptions about whether or not they should get their utility lines marked, but every digging job requires a call—even small projects like planting trees and shrubs. The depth of utility lines varies and there may be multiple utility lines in a common area. Digging without calling can disrupt service to an entire neighborhood, harm you and those around you and potentially result in fines and repair costs. Calling 811 before every digging job gets your underground utility lines marked for free and helps prevent undesired consequences.



## HOW WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE THE PIPELINE IS LOCATED?

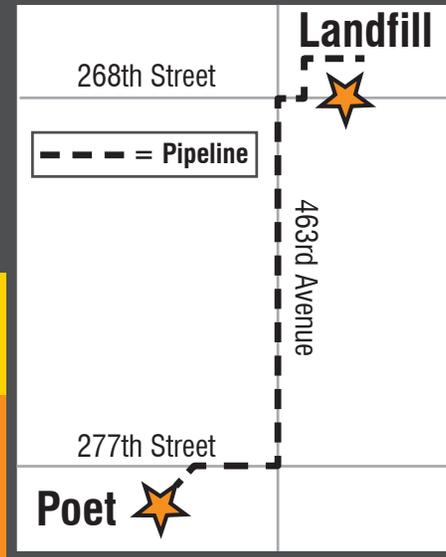
Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Pipeline rights-of-way (ROW) are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify approximate location of the pipeline. Pipeline markers contain information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. Markers do not indicate pipeline depth, which will vary. Pipeline markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.



## Remember: People First, then Property and Environment.

The City of Sioux Falls is committed to review its pipeline operations on an on-going basis to enhance the protection of people, property, and the environment.

The primary cause of pipeline damage is from third party dig-ins. As a result, the City strongly supports the use of the South Dakota One-Call System (dial 811) which is a free call and requires facility operators such as pipelines to accurately mark the location of buried utilities to prevent such damage.



**24-HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT PHONE:  
866-412-2254**

For more information on the Landfill Gas Pipeline please feel free to call 605-367-8162 during normal hours or 866-412-2254 after hours.



You are receiving this message because the City of Sioux Falls operates a Landfill Gas Transmission pipeline in your area. Please read carefully.

# City of Sioux Falls LANDFILL GAS PIPELINE

City of Sioux Falls Sanitary Landfill  
26750 464th Avenue  
Sioux Falls, SD 57106  
605-367-8162



## GENERAL INFORMATION

The City of Sioux Falls owns and operates an 11-mile, 12-inch diameter, low-pressure High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) Landfill Gas Pipeline from the Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill to the POET Biorefining Ethanol Plant near Chancellor, South Dakota. The majority of the pipeline route is in the public right-of-way of two townships—Home and Germantown. Both these two rural townships reside in Turner County.

The beginning, or upstream end, of the pipeline is located on the City's Landfill property located in Minnehaha County. There is a small (approximately 33-foot) portion of the pipeline in the Minnehaha County right-of-way as it leaves the Landfill property and crosses a township road into Turner County. Off Landfill property, the pipeline runs in the public right-of-way west along 268th Street to 463rd Avenue where it turns and runs south until 277th Street, where it turns and runs west until it enters POET property and runs south to the plant. The downstream end of the pipeline is located on POET property.

## COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

The City of Sioux Falls is committed to safety and protecting the health of its personnel, neighbors, the general public, and its customers as well as the surrounding environment. Safe practices need to be taught and reinforced throughout the year in an effort to prevent accidents and ensure safe operation. There is no substitute for sound judgment of the situation by the person or persons involved; the safety and well-being of the public, responders, and personnel must always be given prime consideration. Training is conducted by the City to simulate certain emergency situations. This will be an aid in emergency preparation and coordination among emergency responders.

## HOW CAN YOU HELP?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, residents living close to pipelines should be aware of location of pipeline, potential hazards, and what to do if a leak would occur. According to statistics the most common cause for a pipeline incident is improper or unauthorized digging near a pipeline. Learn more at [www.pipelineawareness.org](http://www.pipelineawareness.org).

### TRANSMISSION PIPELINE MAPPING

The federal government provides online maps to help you locate pipelines in or near your community through the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). Maps generated by NPMS show the approximate location of gas and hazardous liquids transmission pipelines in relation to specific addresses, major roads, zip codes, cities and counties.

You can also use NPMS to access contact information for transmission pipeline operators in your community. Operator contact information can be sorted by state, county, or zip code, and typically includes the operator's name, product transported, contact name and phone number. The U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) manages NPMS.

### HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK

Pipeline leaks can be dangerous. Damage to pipelines, most often caused by excavation, occurs too frequently to low pressure distribution lines, but is rare along gathering and transmission lines. A damaged pipeline may release flammable products into the soil or the air that can be harmful to people and the environment. It is important that you know how to quickly respond to a potential pipeline emergency.

**SMELL:** Strong scent or other pungent odor, a smell similar to rotten eggs, or sulfur.

**SIGHT:** Dead or dying vegetation near the pipeline, fire on the ground near the pipeline, dirt or debris blowing into the air, fire or a dense white cloud or fog.

**SOUND:** Hissing, gurgling or roaring sound.

## WHAT TO DO IF A LEAK OCCURS:

- Evacuate immediately upwind.
- Eliminate ignition source.
- Advise others to stay away.
- Call 911/local emergency number.
- Call pipeline operator—number on warning marker.
- Make calls from safe distance.
- Give details to pipeline operator.
  - ▶ Your name
  - ▶ Your phone number
  - ▶ Leak location
  - ▶ Product activity
  - ▶ Extent of damage

## WHAT NOT TO DO IF A LEAK OCCURS:

- Do not drive into leak or vapor cloud.
- Do not make contact with vapor.
- Do not operate pipeline valves.

## IGNITION SOURCES (PARTIAL LIST)

- Static electricity
- Metal to metal contact
- Photo lights
- Matches/smoking
- Sparks for telephone
- Electric switch
- Electric motors
- Overhead wires
- Internal combustion engines
- Garage door openers
- Firearms
- Photo equipment
- Remote car starter
- High torque starter
- Communication device