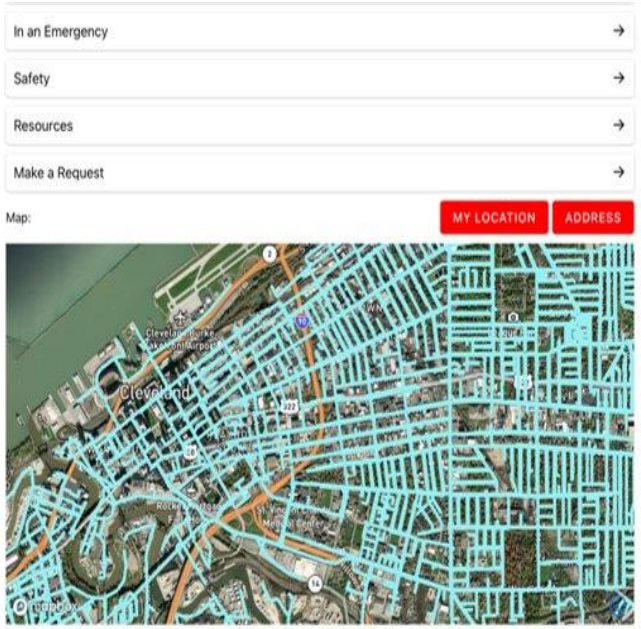
MYTHS OF PIPELINE/GAS RESPONSE


THERE IS ALWAYS A PIPELINE MARKER
Typical training/ERG paints the picture that there is
Cumberland
EBG42

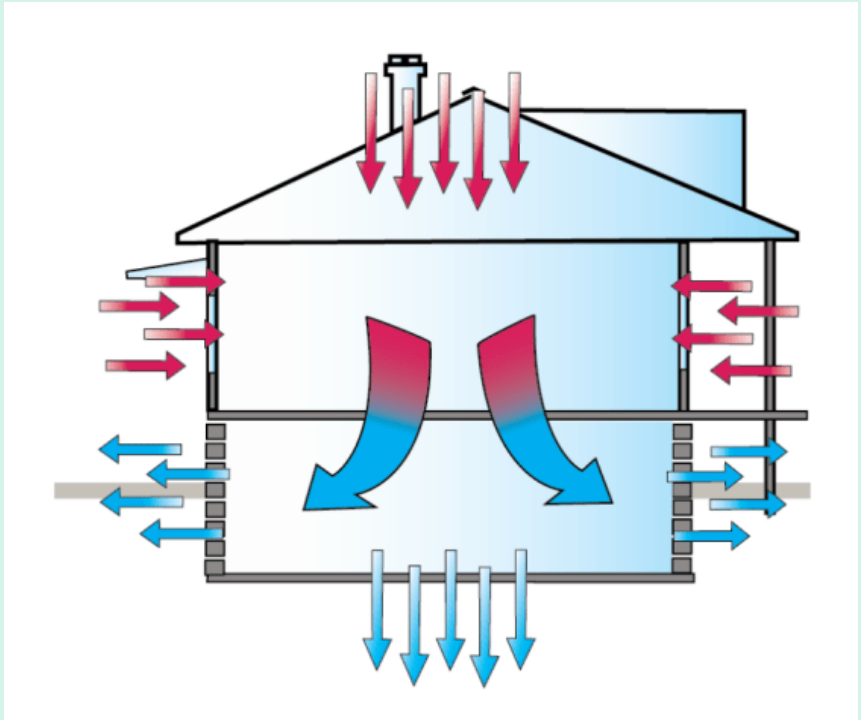
811 CAN IDENTIFY FACILITIES



RESPONDERS KNOW WHERE THE PIPES ARE

UPHILL AND UPWIND??

ELIMINATE IGNITION SOURCES



NATURAL GAS IS ALWAYS HIGH

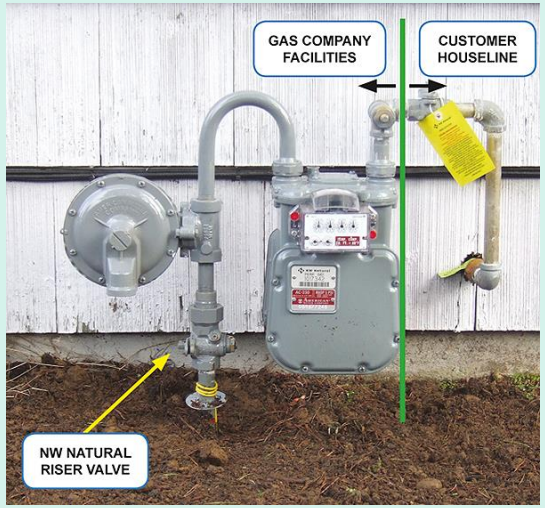
Air flow and buoyancy

Reverse Stack Effect

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE POSSIBLE

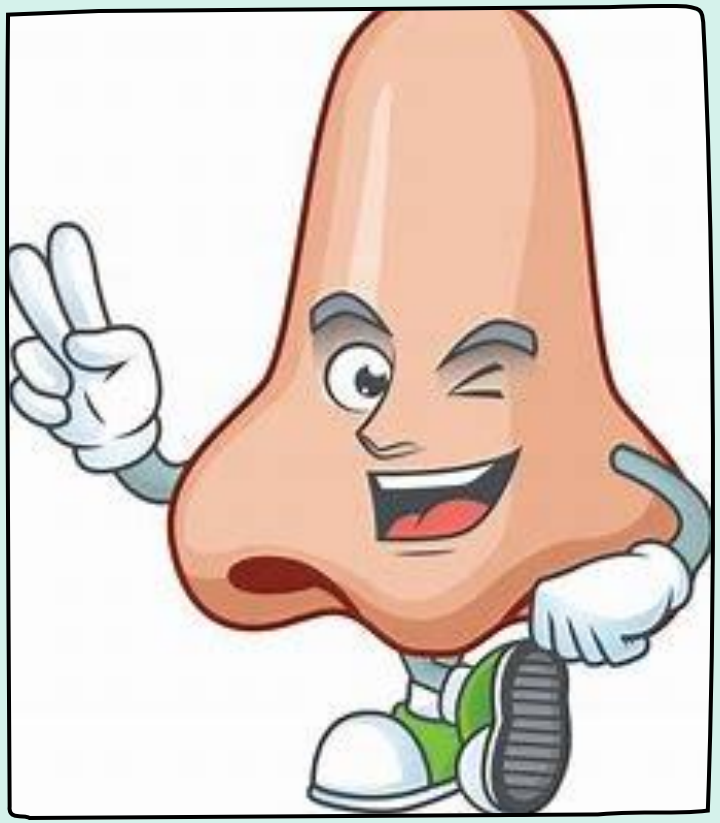
LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES

Remote Valve



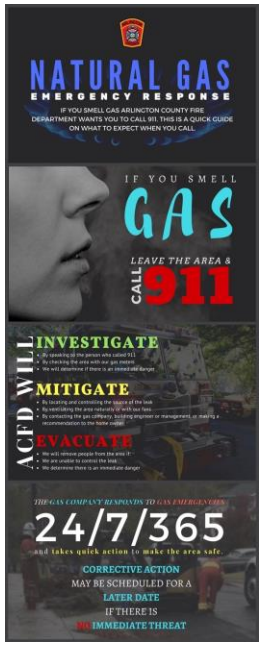
LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES

Evacuation, Occupancy, Exposure



EVERY FD HAS AIR MONITORS
UNFORTUNATELY THE "SNIFFER" IS VERY COMMON

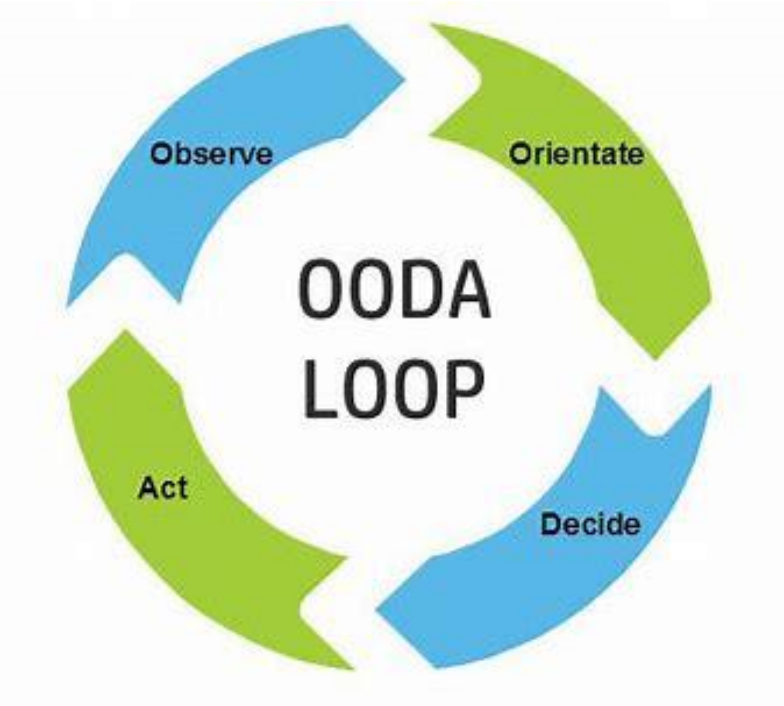
GOOD AIR MONITORING TRAINING IS AVAILABLE



RESPONDERS WILL ALWAYS CONTACT THE OPERATOR

"If there is no odor and no readings on our meters, we will notify the reporting party before we go back in service.

If there is an odor with low readings, we will request the gas company or building engineer/manager to respond while we attempt to stop the leak".



LINEAR PROCESSES IN A NONLINEAR WORLD

LEPC

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens...

How many exist? How many are active?

TRADITIONAL PIPELINE TRAINING

Not ideal delivery times

Makes assumptions that information trickles down

Doesn't account for the nonlinear

Assumes that the person at the training or drill will be the responder on scene

THERE IS A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF EVACUATION VS SHELTER IN PLACE

A natural gas leak in front of Kaiser Permanente Richmond Medical Center has prompted a shelter-in-place order for the hospital, businesses, and homes within a two-block radius.

Hyper-Reach

IPAWS

EVACUATION IS EASY AND QUICK

IF THERE IS A FIRE, ALL THE GAS IS BURNING

RESOURCES ARE CONSISTENT
NOT BY TYPE OF RELEASE OR BY DEPARTMENT

THE OPERATOR WILL HANDLE EVERYTHING