



first responder beware®

Staying Safe While Saving Others
Natural Gas Safety for First Responders



- **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).**

Natural Gas Safety Basics

- **Properties of Natural Gas**
- **The Natural Gas Delivery System**
- **Preventing Natural Gas Ignition**
- **Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies**
- **Indoor Natural Gas Leaks**
- **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 leaking underground or in enclosed spaces, natural gas can **migrate** through underground utility conduits.
- **Chemical additives produce the distinctive sulfur-like smell of natural gas.**
- **A lit cigarette or a spark from a light switch** is enough to ignite leaking natural gas.
- Natural gas has an **explosive (flammable) concentration range** between about 5% and 15% gas to air.
- At concentrations below **5%** or above **15%**, **natural gas will not burn.**
- **Burning natural gas will not explode.**
- **Liquefied gases have different properties** than natural gas.

The Natural Gas Delivery System

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

- 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.



Single-unit residential meter

LINE TYPE	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

Pipeline Markers

- **High-visibility markers** indicate the general location of Dominion Energy's natural gas transmission and some distribution 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>



Pipeline Marker

Preventing Natural Gas Ignition

- **Even the smallest flame or spark can cause a natural gas explosion.** Avoid turning electrical equipment or devices on or off in the vicinity of a leak:
 - **Do not use spark-producing equipment.** Intrinsically safe radios and flashlights should be used for the duration of any incident response.
 - **Avoid using doorbells, wall switches, garage door openers, and cell phones,** and prevent their use by others.
 - **Do not step on doormats.** Friction from your boots could create a spark of static electricity.



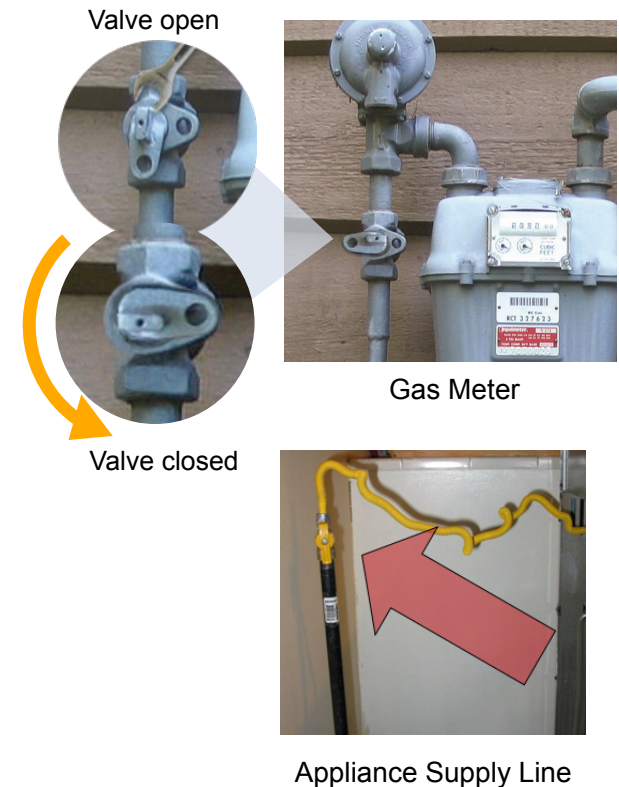
Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies

- When called for a gas leak or fire or if you smell gas at an incident scene, **assume there is danger.**
- **Contact Dominion Energy**, and wait for them to arrive.
- **Provide the best possible directions** to the location.
- **Park emergency vehicles**
away and upwind from
the area.
 - Do not park over manholes or storm drains.
- **Evacuate the area immediately.**
Be alert for migrating or accumulating gas.



Responding to Natural Gas Emergencies

- **NEVER** attempt to shut off underground natural gas valves or relief vents.
- **Turn off gas at residential meters or appliance supply lines only.**
 - A $\frac{1}{4}$ turn of the valve across the pipe will turn off a meter.
 - Use the same procedure at an appliance supply line.
 - Tie and label the meter or appliance supply line to let others know it has been shut off.
 - Inform Dominion Energy of the precise location of any gas valve you have closed.
- **NEVER** attempt to turn gas service back on.

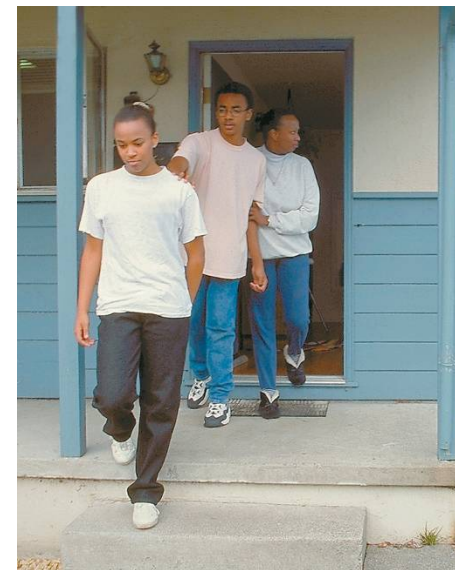


Indoor Natural Gas Leaks

- 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.
 - Ventilate structures from top to bottom.
 - **Never** ventilate structures while personnel are inside.

Carbon Monoxide

- **Understanding 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 turn blue
- **Get victims outdoors immediately and seek medical attention.**



Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks



- **Outdoor natural gas leaks can be caused by** construction-related damage, cracks due to extreme weather, or pipe corrosion.
- **Contact Dominion Energy immediately** to shut off the gas.
- **Evacuate the area.**
- **Be alert for migrating gas.** Gas can accumulate in storm drains, construction trenches, buildings, and other utility lines.

Outdoor Natural Gas Leaks

■ The familiar sulfur-like smell of natural gas may fade or not be distinguishable. **Look, listen and smell to detect these signs of an outdoor gas leak:**

- A hissing, whistling or roaring sound
- Dirt blowing into the air from a hole in the ground
- Continuous bubbling in water
- An exposed pipeline after an earthquake, fire, flood or other disaster
- Dead or dying vegetation (in an otherwise moist area) over or near a gas pipeline
- Frozen ground in warm weather
- A damaged connection to a gas appliance



Natural Gas Fires



- When responding to a fire involving natural gas, **your best and safest course of action is to let it burn.**
- **Call Dominion Energy immediately.**
- **Evacuate the area** and protect exposures.
- Do not park emergency vehicles under overhead utility lines.

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, because it is ineffective and may flood gas piping.
 - A fog spray can be used to cool and protect combustible exposures.



Natural Gas Safety Review

- **Prevent ignition** of leaking natural gas.
- When natural gas is involved in an emergency, **contact Dominion Energy.**
- **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.
- Turn off gas at **residential meters or appliance supply lines only**—NEVER at underground valves or relief vents.
- When natural gas is burning, **let it burn and protect area exposures.**

Contact Information

■ In case of emergency, call Dominion Energy:

- OH: 800-535-3000
- WV: 800-934-3187
- TX: 911
- SC: 800-815-0083
- NC: 877-776-2427
- ID, UT, WY: 800-767-1689

Visit firstresponder.domsafety.com for Dominion Energy's natural gas safety e-learning certification course and other training tools.



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