



How 811 Works
 Call the federally mandated 811 system 3 days before digging begins and provide the following information:

- Location of project
- Type of excavation
- Contact information

Utility companies with facilities in the area of the dig site will be notified and will send a representative to mark the approximate location of the underground utility lines to be avoided.

Remember the 811 Process

- **Notify** the One Call system 3 business days before work begins
- **Wait** required amount of time for utility companies to respond
- **Confirm** all affected operators have responded to the request and marked underground utilities
- **Respect** the marks
- **Dig Carefully** around the marks

Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc.:

811 or 1-800-242-1776

West Virginia 811: 811 or 1-800-245-4848

Ohio 811: 811 or 1-800-362-2764

More information: www.call811.com

If you strike one of our pipelines or facilities, you should stop, immediately contact the Equitrans Midstream Emergency Number at 1-855-740-1092, and if there is a release of gas, call 911.

Use Your Senses to Detect a Pipeline Leak:

- Sight**
- Flames burning above or coming from the ground
 - Dead or discolored vegetation in the midst of green vegetation
 - Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground
 - A dry patch in a damp field
 - Water bubbling or blowing into the air at a body of water

- Sound**
- An unusual hissing or roaring sound

- Smell**
- A distinct "rotten egg" odor
 - Be aware that not all pipelines are odorized, so the familiar smell may not be present

What NOT to Do When You Suspect a Pipeline Leak:

- DO NOT turn lights on or off, or use your garage door opener
- DO NOT use your house or cell phone to make calls from inside, or near, the house, building, or immediate vicinity
- DO NOT close windows or doors. Leave them open while exiting to allow gas to travel outside the house or building
- DO NOT light a match or anything else that could spark

What to DO When You Suspect a Pipeline Leak:

- DO leave the house, building, or nearby area immediately
- DO call the **Equitrans Midstream Emergency Number at 1-855-740-1092**; and call 911 or your local emergency number
- DO wait for Equitrans Midstream to tell you it is safe to return to your house, building, or property

Emergency Responders:

- DO NOT drive into a leak
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves, unless directed by Equitrans Midstream
- DO eliminate ignition sources

About Equitrans Midstream Corporation

Equitrans Midstream Corporation (ETRN) has a premier asset footprint in the Appalachian Basin and is one of the largest natural gas gatherers in the United States. With a rich 135-year history in the energy industry, ETRN was launched as a standalone company in 2018 and, through its subsidiaries, has an operational focus on gas gathering systems, transmission and storage systems, and water services assets that support natural gas producers across the Basin. ETRN is helping to meet America's growing need for clean-burning energy and strives to provide a rewarding workplace and enrich the communities where its employees live and work. ETRN owns the general partner interest and a 91.3% limited partner interest in EQGP Holdings, LP (NYSE: EQGP) and a 12.7% limited partner interest in EQM Midstream Partners, LP (NYSE: EQM). EQGP owns the general partner interest, all of the incentive distribution rights, and a 17.9% limited partner interest in EQM.

For more information on Equitrans Midstream Corporation, visit www.equitransmidstream.com

About EQM Midstream Partners, LP

EQM Midstream Partners, LP (EQM) is a growth-oriented limited partnership formed to own, operate, acquire, and develop midstream assets in the Appalachian Basin. As the third largest gatherer of natural gas in the United States, EQM provides midstream services to producers, utilities, and other customers through its strategically located natural gas transmission, storage, and gathering systems, and water services to support energy development and production in the Marcellus and Utica regions. EQM owns approximately 950 miles of FERC-regulated interstate pipelines and approximately 2,130 miles of high- and low-pressure gathering lines.

For more information on EQM Midstream Partners, LP visit www.eqm-midstreampartners.com

Pennsylvania District Office

317 East Roy Furman Hwy
 Waynesburg, PA 15370
 (724) 627-5176

West Virginia District Office

303 Sand Cut Road
 Clarksburg, WV 26301
 (304) 626-7934

Know what's below...Call before you dig!



What You Should Know About Natural Gas Pipeline Safety



**Equitrans Midstream
 Emergency Contact
 Number:
 1-855-740-1092**



Basic Information

Right-of-Way

The section of land that extends across both sides of a natural gas pipeline is called a right-of-way. Property owners sign right-of-way agreements to give our companies permanent, but limited, right to use the land to operate and maintain pipelines. The agreements also allow us to perform tests and routine inspections.

A Right-of-Way on Your Property

We regularly inspect right-of-ways for potential hazards, including leaks and items that may block access to the pipeline. If a pipeline right-of-way is located on your property, it must be free from obstructions, including sheds, buildings, trees, and tall bushes. Do not dig or store anything on or near the right-of-way without first contacting your local Equitrans Midstream office. A right-of-way is set up to provide a safeguard between the pipeline and the area around it, please respect this buffer to ensure maximum safety.

Line Markers

Like other companies that transport natural gas, we place pipeline markers in areas where underground pipelines are located. You will notice these markers in places where our pipelines intersect with streets, railroads, bodies of water, and high-traffic areas. Residents should not rely solely on pipeline markers; always call 811 when planning a project that involves excavation.

Pipeline Casing Vents

Pipeline casing vents are markers with a curved top, often located along roadways. They allow natural gas that might be leaking from a buried pipeline to vent safely into the atmosphere; and are also helpful as a detection factor during routine inspections.

Corrosion Test Stations

Corrosion test stations look like a small metal pipe with a square head on the top. They can often be found along roadways or in fields and are used to test and monitor the pipeline for internal damage caused by corrosion.

Pipeline Facilities

There are various facilities involved in the transportation of natural gas. Although pipelines are generally installed below grade, there are also above-grade facilities, such as:

Valves: Many valves are installed above grade for easy access to safely shut down sections of the pipeline in the event of an emergency or to perform maintenance.

Compressor Stations: A facility in which the pressure of natural gas is raised to facilitate its transmission through a pipeline. Station sites range from small single compressor units to large multi-unit locations. Compressors, engines, valves, above-grade pipelines and various equipment used to clean, dry and cool the gas may be installed at compressor stations. Equipment such as natural gas detectors, fire detectors and emergency shutdown systems are installed for safety measures.

Storage Fields: High-pressure pipelines and wells inject natural gas into underground formations where the gas is stored until it is withdrawn and supplied to market. Wellheads and above-grade valves are features of a storage field.

Security

On-site security at our facilities consists of electronic monitoring, fences, buildings, locks, and periodic surveillance. If you see any suspicious activity or vandalism occurring near one of our pipelines or pipeline facilities, please call the **Equitrans Midstream Emergency Number at 1-855-740-1092**.

A Safe Energy Source

Our companies believe that public safety and environmental protection are top priorities for effective pipeline operations – and we work diligently to meet or exceed safety standards and practices. Jointly, we utilize a 24/7 Gas Control Center that monitors pipeline activity to ensure the safety of residents, employees, and communities along our pipeline routes. We also retain on-call employees that are available to manage daily operations, as well as potential incidents, should they arise.

How Do We Practice Pipeline Safety?

When used properly, natural gas pipelines are the safest way to transport energy; however, as with any type of transportation, caution should be used. Possible hazards associated with an unintended release from a natural gas pipeline or facility includes gas migrating near or inside a building, natural gas pipeline fires, or natural gas pipeline explosions. To avoid incidents, our companies use many preventive measures when designing, constructing, and operating natural gas pipelines and facilities.

Safety in Design

- Comply with local, state, and federal regulations
- Design facilities consistent with industry standards and practices
- Optimize routes to avoid sensitive areas

Safety in Construction

- Inspect construction activities to verify acceptable installation
- Test pipelines prior to placing them in-service to certify integrity
- Examine welds to ensure safety

Safety in Operations

- Monitor, control, and analyze natural gas flow
- Mitigate corrosion through maintenance of cathodic protection systems, fluid sampling, and flow control
- Maintain rights-of-way for aerial patrols and routine on-site inspections

Integrity Management

In accordance with federal regulations, we developed and implemented an integrity management program for transmission lines, which:

- Identifies high consequence areas along our transmission lines based on population and land/building use
- Creates a risk model that prioritizes the high consequence areas for integrity assessment
- Completes specific evaluations, such as corrosion investigations and pressure testing, to assure integrity of the pipelines

National Pipeline Mapping System

The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) has a website (www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) that provides maps of operator transmission lines and a list of pipeline operators searchable by state, county, and zip code. There are two mapping capabilities on the website:

- National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Map Viewer allows the general public to access pipeline information for a specific county
- NPMS Pipeline Information Management and Mapping Application helps local, state, and federal government officials monitor pipeline activity in their regions