COLORADO

EXCAVATOR®
PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM

PIPELINE SAFETY TRAINING

PROGRAM GUIDE

2025

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Atmos Energy	**1-866-322-8667**
Bravo Pipeline Company	**1-800-519-8225**
Chevron Pipe Line Company	**1-800-762-3404**
Colorado Interstate Gas Company, L.L.C.	**1-877-712-2288**
Colorado Natural Gas	**1-800-883-3181**
Colorado Sand Company	**1-720-948-8239**
DCP Operating Company, LP	**1-800-435-1679**
or	**1-888-204-1781**
Elevation Midstream	**1-303-396-6068**
Energy Transfer (Natural Gas)	**1-877-404-2730**
Energy Transfer (NGL)	**1-877-839-7473**
Energy Transfer (Crude)	**1-800-753-5531**
Enterprise Products Operating LLC	**1-888-883-6308**
Fundare Resources Company, LLC	**1-720-547-3366**
HF Sinclair Midstream	**1-877-748-4464**
Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.	**1-800-720-2417**
NGL Crude Terminals LLC	**1-888-529-5558**
NuStar Logistics, L.P.	**1-800-481-0038**
Phillips 66 Pipelines LLC	**1-877-267-2290**
Plains Pipeline, L.P.	**1-800-708-5071**
Rimrock Energy Partners	**1-720-739-3620**
Scout Energy Management LLC	**1-888-839-1960**
Summit Midstream Corporation	**1-888-643-7929**
Taproot Energy Partners	**1-800-919-9477**
Terra Energy Partners, LLC	**1-970-285-9377**
Transwestern Pipeline	**1-866-999-8975**
Tumbleweed Midstream, LLC	**1-719-767-8700**
Western Midstream	**1-866-504-8184**
Williams Cureton	**1-855-945-5762**
Xcel Energy Service Inc. (Gas Transmission)	**1-800-698-7811**
Xcel Energy Service Inc. (Non-Public Emergency Number)	**1-800-308-3978**

Note: The above numbers are for emergency situations.
Additional pipeline operators may exist in your area.
Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov for companies not listed above.

ONE-CALL SYSTEM	PHONE NUMBER
Colorado 811	**1-800-922-1987**
National One-Call Referral Number	**1-888-258-0808**
National One-Call Dialing Number	**811**

Table of Contents

Pipeline Purpose and Reliability
- Critical national infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million miles of pipeline provide 65% of our nation's energy
- 20 million barrels of liquid product used daily
- 21 trillion cubic feet of natural gas used annually

Safety Initiatives
- Pipeline location
  - Existing right-of-way (ROW)
- ROW encroachment prevention
  - No permanent structures, trees or deeply rooted plants
- Hazard awareness and prevention methods
- Pipeline maintenance activities
  - Cleaning and inspection of pipeline system

Leak Recognition and Response
- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- Diesel engines – fluctuating RPMs
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- Any sign, gut feeling or hunch should be respected and taken seriously
- Take appropriate safety actions ASAP

High Consequence Area *(HCA)* Regulation
- Defined by pipeline regulations 192 and 195
- Requires specialized communication and planning between responders and pipeline/gas personnel
- May necessitate detailed information from local response agencies to identify HCAs in area

One-Call
- One-Call centers are not responsible for marking lines
- Each state has different One-Call laws. Familiarize yourself with the state you are working in
- Not all states require facility owners to be members of a One-Call
- You may have to contact some facility owners on your own if they are not One-Call members
- In some states, homeowners must call before they dig just like professional excavators

811®
Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

Pipeline Emergency Response Training

Contractor and Excavator Personnel

EXCAVATOR
PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM

Instructor:

EXCAVATOR 811 Paradigm

Pipeline Operator Challenges

- Timely notification of the incident
- Denied entry at scene of incident
- Quick access to remote valves/ICP
- Getting equipment into the area
- Communications with incident command
- Clear lines of communication (both ways)
- Face to face meetings with local officials
- Pre-planning with emergency services

Do contractors and excavators face some of these same challenges?

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Local Operator Information*

- **Operator and/or company name**
- **Pipeline systems and products**
- **Location of pipelines**
- **Pipeline size/operating pressure(s)**
- **Operator Response(s) to a pipeline emergency**

*Information in the materials may not represent all pipeline companies in your area.

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Coordinated Response Exercise*

- **Learn** your requirements and responsibilities prior to beginning excavating.
- **Acquaint** you with the operator's ability to respond to a pipeline emergency. And find out what the company responsibilities are once you notify 811 before you can dig.
- **Identify** the types of pipeline emergencies.
- **Plan** how all parties can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life, property and the environment.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195

Roll Call: Excavators, Public Officials, Emergency Responders, and Pipeline Operators

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Program Resources

EXCAVATOR 811 Paradigm

Safe Digging Practices

https://commongroundalliance.com/

EXCAVATOR 811 Paradigm

Safe Digging Practices and Resources

https://bestpractices.commongroundalliance.com/1-Introduction/101-Best-Practices-Manual-Version-200

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Dredging Operations

If your company conducts dredging operations, shoreline stabilization or pile driving activities, please be aware of the following:

- Underground hazardous liquids and natural gas pipelines do traverse lakes and navigable waterways
- 811 requirements to submit a one-call ticket prior operations commencing, to include a sub-aqueous ticket option
- Identify all pipeline warning markers near the shorelines where you will be working
- Contact the pipeline company as part of your pre-planning before work begins

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Logging Operator Responsibilities

- Notify pipeline company before work begins
- No skidding of logs on right of way
- Crossing of pipeline must be approved
- Drop cut trees away from pipeline
- Do not remove existing cover
- Restore right of way

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Integrity Management

Pipeline companies are required to have Integrity Management programs to insure safe and efficient operations:

- Internal and external cleaning and inspection, of the pipeline and affected areas
  - Rights-of-Way and valves
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
- Identification of High Consequence Areas (HCA)
- Aerial Rights-of-Way Patrols
- Public Awareness Outreach to stakeholders
- Participation as a member of 811
- Operator Qualification (OQ) Training
- Local Distribution Company (LDC)
  - Meter Testing
  - Leak Surveys
    - May also be utilized on transmission pipelines

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Product Characteristics

Hazardous Liquids
ER Guide 128 (Pages 186-187)
- Crude oil, jet fuel, gasoline and other refined products
- **Liquid in and liquid out of the pipeline**

Highly Volatile Liquids
ER Guide 115 (Pages 160-161)
- Propane, Butane, Ethane and natural gas liquids
- **Liquid in and vapor out of the pipeline**

Natural Gas
ER Guide 115 (Pages 160-161)
- Gas in and gas out of the pipeline
- **Odorant Mercaptan added where required**

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Above Ground Storage Tanks

Considerations when responding to tank farms/ terminals

Work with your local operator to:
- Develop an effective response plan
- Identify products and hazards
- Determine evacuation radius

Response recommendations:
- Cool tank(s) or nearby containers by flooding with water
- Use unmanned hose holders/monitor nozzles
- Do not direct water at safety devices or icing may occur
- Let product burn, even after air supply line/system is closed
- Beware of the potential for **Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE)**

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Leak Recognition

- Pools of liquid on the ground near a pipeline
- Dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline
- Discolored vegetation surrounding a pipeline
- Unusual dry spot in an otherwise moist field
- Dirt blowing up from the ground
- Bubbling in marshland, rivers or creeks
- Oily sheen appearing on water surfaces
- Frozen ground near a pipeline
- Unusual noise coming from a pipeline
- Unusual smell or gaseous odor

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Local Distribution Systems

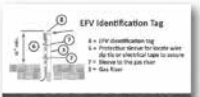
Caution

- Be aware, not all natural gas leaks are from excavation; unintended leaks from stoves, water, heaters, furnaces, etc. can occur
- When called out on natural gas leak events, use combustible gas indicators
- Mercaptan can be stripped as it travels through soil
- Frost heaves, breaking pipes
- Gas meter breaks due to snow buildup from melting snow falling from roofs

Excess flow valve meter tags

Identification tags [192.381(c)]

- The presence of an excess flow valve on the service lines must be marked with an identification tag. The identification tag will typically be located at the top of the service riser below the meter stop valve



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Excess Flow Valve (EFV)

Local Distribution Lines

- **Automatic reduction of gas flow** should a service line break
- **May not** completely stop the flow of natural gas
- **May not** hear a distinct hissing sound
- Migration and ignition sources may still exist
- Always work a coordinated response with your local operator
- **Not all service lines have an EFV installed**

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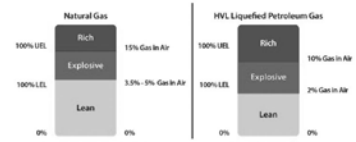
Explosive Limits

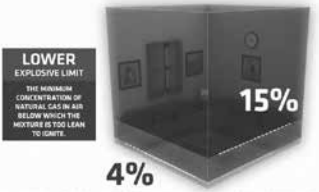
Explosive Limits vs. Percent of Gas in Air



Lower / Upper explosive limits depend on characteristics of specific products

EXCAVATOR 811 Paradigm

Explosive Limits



FOR NATURAL GAS RANGES BETWEEN ROUGHLY FOUR PERCENT

Paradigm

EXCAVATOR 811

Paradigm

Farm Taps

- Mainly in rural areas, some natural gas pipeline companies may have facilities commonly referred to as "farm tap"
- These natural gas settings are made up of valves, pipes, regulators, relief valves and a meter. It may be located near the home or within the general vicinity
- To report the smell of gas near a farm tap, call 911 and the local gas company from a safe distance
- The lines after a farm tap or residential meter may or may not be PRIVATE LINES, be aware of these

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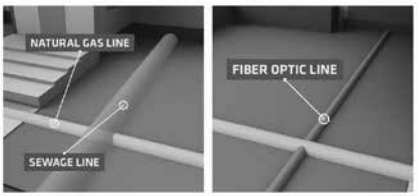
Horizontal Directional Drilling (Cross Bore)



THROUGH A SEWAGE LINE, LOCAL DISTRIBUTION, TRANSMISSION

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Pipeline Awareness Training Center

Share with others in your crew, company, or agency unable to attend today's program

- Access to your local pipeline sponsor information
- Download the same documents presented in this program
- Certificate of completion provided upon completion of course

trainingcenter.pdigm.com

Use Code: 2025EX

¡Ahora en Español!

Commissioner: Very informative and increased my awareness of the resources available to our county leadership in case of an emergency.

Geologist: Concise, informative, appreciate the audio and visual components, and the course documents provided.

Laborer: Great course, as a reminder of what's out there and how to deal with it.

Safety Manager: This is a good course to add to our Excavation Safety Program Training and New Hire Training Package.

Technician: Very informative and ESSENTIAL to anyone doing or planning to do any kind of excavation work!

EXCAVATOR 811

Paradigm

EXCAVATOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- ❑ Call Before You Dig - It's the Law!
- ❑ Wait the required time for the markings! (state specific time – check your local One Call Law)
- ❑ Tolerance Zones – May vary by state and/or company!
- ❑ Respect the marks!
- ❑ Dig with care!

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

- ❑ Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
- ❑ Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
- ❑ Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- ❑ Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/ dead vegetation
- ❑ Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- ❑ Other utility emergencies

PIPELINE MARKERS

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way. Markers may not be located directly over the pipeline it marks.

The markers display:

- ❑ The product transported
- ❑ The name of the pipeline operator
- ❑ The operator's emergency number

- ❑ White Lining (Pre-marking)
- ❑ One Call Facility Request
- ❑ One Call Access
- ❑ Locate Reference Number

- ❑ Separate Locate Request
- ❑ Pre-excavation Meeting
- ❑ Facility Relocations
- ❑ One Call Reference Number at Site
- ❑ Contact Names and Numbers
- ❑ Positive Response
- ❑ Facility Owner/Operator Failure to Respond
- ❑ Locate Verification
- ❑ Work Site Review with Company Personnel
- ❑ Documentation of Marks
- ❑ Facility Avoidance
- ❑ Marking Preservation
- ❑ Excavation Observer
- ❑ Excavation Tolerance Zone
- ❑ Excavation within the Tolerance Zone
- ❑ Vacuum Excavation
- ❑ Mismarked Facilities
- ❑ Exposed Facility Protection
- ❑ Locate Request Updates
- ❑ Facility Damage Notification
- ❑ Notification of Emergency Personnel
- ❑ Emergency Coordination with Adjacent Facilities
- ❑ Emergency Excavation
- ❑ Backfilling
- ❑ As-built Documentation
- ❑ Trenchless Excavation
- ❑ No Charge for Providing Underground Facility Locations
- ❑ Federal and State Regulations

811 Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*
- Liquid on the ground
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dead vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Dirt blowing into the air
- White vapor cloud
- Frozen area on ground

**Signs vary based upon product*

SMELL
- Odors such as gas or oil
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless
  - Unless Mercaptan has been added *(rotten egg odor)*

OTHER - NEAR PIPELINE OPERATIONS
- Burning eyes, nose or throat
- Nausea

SOUND
- A hissing or roaring sound

What To Do If A Leak Occurs

- Evacuate immediately upwind
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Advise others to stay away
- **CALL 911** and the pipeline company – number on warning marker
  - Call collect if necessary
- Make calls from safe distance – not "hot zone"
- Give details to pipeline operator:
  - Your name
  - Your phone number
  - Leak location
  - Product activity
  - Extent of damage
- DO NOT drive into leak or vapor cloud
- DO NOT make contact with liquid or vapor
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves *(unless directed by pipeline operator)*:
  - Valve may be automatically shut by control center
  - Valve may have integrated shut-down device
  - Valve may be operated by qualified pipeline personnel only, unless specified otherwise
- Ignition sources may vary – a partial list includes:
  - Static electricity
  - Metal-to-metal contact
  - Pilot lights
  - Matches/smoking
  - Sparks from telephone
  - Electric switches
  - Electric motors
  - Overhead wires
  - Internal combustion engines
  - Garage door openers
  - Firearms
  - Photo equipment
  - Remote car alarms/door locks
  - High torque starters – diesel engines
  - Communication devices

Pipeline Emergency

Call Gas Control Or Pipeline Control Center
Use ***Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual*** for contact information
Phone number on warning markers
Use state One-Call System, if applicable

Control Center Needs To Know
Your name & title in your organization
Call back phone number – primary, alternate
Establish a meeting place
Be very specific on the location ***(use GPS)***
Provide City, County and State

Injuries, Deaths, Or Property Damage
Have any known injuries occurred?
Have any known deaths occurred?
Has any severe property damage occurred?

Traffic & Crowd Control
Secure leak site for reasonable distance
Work with company to determine safety zone
No traffic allowed through any hot zone
Move sightseers and media away
Eliminate ignition sources

Fire
Is the leak area on fire?
Has anything else caught on fire besides the leak?

Evacuations
Primary responsibility of emergency agency
Consult with pipeline/gas company

Fire Management
Natural Gas – DO NOT put out until supply stopped
Liquid Petroleum – water is NOT recommended; foam IS recommended
Use dry chemical, vaporizing liquids, carbon dioxide

Ignition Sources
Static electricity *(nylon windbreaker)*
Metal-to-metal contact
Pilot lights, matches & smoking, sparks from phone
Electric switches & motors
Overhead wires
Internal combustion engines
Garage door openers, car alarms & door locks
Firearms
Photo equipment
High torque starters – diesel engines
Communication devices – not intrinsically safe

Common Ground Alliance Best Practices

In 1999, the Department of Transportation sponsored the Common Ground Study. The purpose of the Common Ground Study was to identify and validate existing best practices performed in connection with preventing damage to underground facilities. The collected best practices are intended to be shared among stakeholders involved with and dependent upon the safe and reliable operation, maintenance, construction, and protection of underground facilities. The best practices contain validated experiences gained that can be further examined and evaluated for possible consideration and incorporation into state and private stakeholder underground facility damage prevention programs.

The current Best Practices Field Manual is divided into nine chapters that provide a collection of current damage prevention best practices. The nine chapters include:

1. Planning & Design Best Practices
2. One Call Center Best Practices
3. Location & Marking Best Practices
4. Excavation Best Practices
5. Mapping Best Practices
6. Compliance Best Practices
7. Public Education Best Practices
8. Reporting & Evaluation Best Practices
9. Miscellaneous Practices

To view the latest version of the Best Practices please visit www.commongroundalliance.com

CGA Common Ground Alliance℠

Pipelines In Our Community

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year.

This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 519,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line.

Approximately 2.2 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

811 Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Training Center

Supplemental training available for agencies and personnel that are unable to attend:

- Train as your schedule allows
- Download resources including pipeline operator specific information
  - Sponsoring pipeline operator contact information
  - Product(s) transported
- Receive Certificate of Completion

Visit https://trainingcenter.pdigm.com/ to register for training

TC TRAINING CENTER

Damage Prevention Programs

Pursuant to 49 CFR Parts 192.614 (c)(2)(i) and 195.442 (c)(2)(i) pipeline operators must communicate their Damage Prevention Program's "existence and purpose" to the public in the vicinity of the pipeline and persons who normally engage in excavation activities in the area in which the pipeline is located.

State and federally regulated pipeline companies maintain Damage Prevention Programs. The purpose of which is to prevent damage to pipelines and facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, backfilling, or by any other digging activity.

Pipeline Markers

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way.

The markers display:
- The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator's emergency number

MARKER INFORMATION
- Indicates area of pipeline operations
- May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth *(never assume pipeline depth)*
- DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure

Call Before You Dig

Statistics indicate that damage from excavation related activities is a leading cause of pipeline accidents. If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer, we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies.

1. Call your state's One-Call center before excavation begins - regulatory mandate as state law requires.
2. Wait the required amount of time.
3. A trained technician will mark the location of the pipeline and other utilities (private lines are not marked).
4. Respect the marks.
5. Dig with care.

National One-Call Dialing Number:

811 Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code

	WHITE - Proposed Excavation
	PINK - Temporary Survey Markings
	RED - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
	YELLOW - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
	ORANGE - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
	BLUE - Potable Water
	PURPLE - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
	GREEN - Sewers and Drain Lines

OSHA General Duty Clause

Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, employers are required to provide their employees with a place of employment that "is free from recognizable hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees."

https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/oshact/section5-duties

PRODUCT	*LEAK TYPE*	*VAPORS*
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, PROPYLENE, AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)]	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.	

PRODUCT	*LEAK TYPE*	*VAPORS*
NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	

PRODUCT	*LEAK TYPE*	*VAPORS*
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

Pipeline Damage Reporting Law As Of 2007

H.R. 2958 Emergency Alert Requirements

Any person, including a government employee or contractor, who while engaged in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction in the vicinity of a pipeline facility;

A. Becomes aware of damage to the pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property; or

B. Damages the pipeline facility in a manner that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property, shall promptly report the damage to the operator of the facility and to other appropriate authorities.

Websites:

Call Before You Clear
www.callbeforeyouclear.com

Common Ground Alliance
www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Office of Pipeline Safety
www.phmsa.dot.gov

National One-Call Dialing Number: 811
www.call811.com

National Pipeline Mapping System
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

National Response Center
https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-response-center or 800-424-8802

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
www.osha.gov

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
www.pdigm.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)
https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/

TC
TRAINING CENTER

Register for access to
Training Center
Code: EX

Operator Information

Operator Name(s) / Contact Information	Type(s) of Pipeline Systems Operating	Location within County	Pipe Size and Operating Pressure Range(s)	Average Emergency Response Time(s)

About Paradigm

Paradigm is public awareness. We provide public awareness and damage prevention compliance services to assist with the regulatory requirements of 49 CFR 192 and 195, as well as API RP 1162. Since 2001, the oil and gas industry has worked with Paradigm to fulfill public education and community awareness requirements.

Our history of implementing public awareness programs and compliance services pre-dates API RP 1162. Most of the pipeline industry's large, mid-sized and small operators, as well as many local distribution companies utilize Paradigm's compliance services.

In serving our clients, Paradigm performs full-scope compliance programs from audience identification through effectiveness measurement. In addition, we offer consulting services for plan evaluation and continuous improvement. At the completion of each compliance program, we provide structured documentation which precisely records all elements of the program's implementation to assist with audits.

Paradigm leads the way in industry service. Pipeline operators and local distribution companies trust in Paradigm to implement their public awareness and damage prevention programs. Each year we:

- Distribute 25 million pipeline safety communications
- Compile and analyze roughly 250,000 stakeholder response surveys
- Facilitate over 1,200 liaison programs
- Implement approximately 1,000 public awareness compliance programs
- Provide audit support and assistance with over 50 public awareness audits

Contact Paradigm for more information regarding custom public awareness solutions.

Contact us:

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
(877) 477-1162
Fax: (888) 417-0818
www.pdigm.com

Notes

Colorado 811 is a non-profit, non-governmental organization that is funded by its member facilities. According to C.R.S. 9-1.5-101-107, any person that engages in any type of excavation must provide advanced notice to the underground facility owners. The purpose of CO811 is to act as a messaging Center between excavators and underground facility operators for locate requests when excavation activity is taking place.

Today, more and more utility companies are supplying gas, water, electrical and telecommunications services underground. The far reaching consequences of careless or unsafe digging practices can take a staggering toll in terms of property and environmental damages, costly delays, liability, personal injury, and even loss of life.

The Federal Communications Commission has approved the use of “811” as a national call-before-you-dig telephone number. This three digit number will connect anyone intending to dig with their respective one-call center. CO811 is encouraging everyone to utilize the new “811” number.

After locates are completed, the excavator must exercise caution while excavating. Colorado state law requires excavators to use non-mechanized excavation or hand dig within 18” of the exterior sides of all utilities. Potholing is a recommended practice and should be used within the 18” tolerance zone to visually verify underground utilities.

CO811 continues to promote the following FREE online services to its Stakeholders; Positive Response, WEB Ticket Entry (WTE) for professional excavators and facility owners, and iDig for home owners to process locate. All services can be found on the Colorado 811 website.

For questions or more information please contact us by dialing “811” or visiting colorado811.org

COLORADO

Colorado 811: 800-922-1987
Website: www.colorado811.org
Hours: 24 hours
Advance Notice: 2 days, not to include the day of notice
Marks Valid: 30 days (as long as marks are visible)
Law Link:
http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/DamagePreventionSummary.htm

TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS									NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED					
FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone
N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18"

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