

Pipeline Appendix to the Hazardous Materials Annex



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Purpose and Scope

Purpose

Texas has the largest pipeline infrastructure in the nation, with more than 479,798 miles of pipeline representing about 1/6 of the total pipeline mileage of the entire United States. It is estimated that approximately one in every 20 schools in the United States is located within a half-mile of a petroleum pipeline, natural gas transmission pipeline, or above-ground pipeline facility. Yet, pipelines are often overlooked when colleges assess risk and create emergency plans.

When pipelines are damaged or ruptured, the release of their contents may result in a variety of hazards ranging from health hazards to fires and explosions. Because of this, it is important for any college with a campus or facility that could be affected by a pipeline rupture to have a plan in place for such an incident. Pipelines of concern include, but are not limited to, natural gas, petroleum, anhydrous ammonia, ethanol, hydrogen gas, sour crude, and sour gas. In oilfield production areas smaller transmission lines are not marked like larger pipelines and are normally exposed.

The Pipeline Appendix is developed to provide the action items to be considered before, during, and after a hazardous material (Hazmat) incident from a pipeline near a college or university.

Scope

This document applies to the Angelina College community, including first responder agencies. All staff, including adjunct instructors and part-time staff will have access to training and all college emergency plans.

Guidance

The Angelina College campus is traversed by a crude oil pipeline owned by Sunoco Oil. **The emergency number is (800) 753-5531.**

Specific Actions Taken Before, During, and After an Incident

Before a Pipeline Hazmat Incident	
Task	Responsible Role
Locate the local pipelines in the surrounding community. Use the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Viewer located in the Resources Section. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: This resource shows large pipelines and will not show smaller pipelines owned by gas, oil, or chemical companies. 	Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Research what chemicals the local pipelines carry. This can be determined by using the NPMS, contacting the pipeline operator, or observing pipeline markers.	Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Identify the minimum isolation distances recommended for each chemical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These can be found in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook and in the Pipeline Emergency Response Guidelines listed in the Resources Section. • The pipeline operator can also provide this information. 	Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Know what companies operate the pipelines and their contact information. Information on how to identify pipeline operators is available in the “Pipeline Emergency Response Guidelines” and a link can be found in the resources section of this document.	Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Recognize the signs of a pipeline emergency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available in the “Pipeline Emergency Response Guidelines” and a link can be found in the resources section of this document. 	Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Call 811 to have pipelines and other utilities marked prior to digging or disturbing the ground on or near your district property.	Maintenance Manager
Ensure the campus has an evacuation plan remembering to include evacuation on foot.	Manager of EH&S and EM
Train staff on how to turn off Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) systems if a shelter-in-place is ordered.	Maintenance Manager

During a Pipeline Hazmat Incident	
Task	Responsible Role
Call 911 and AC Police Department	AC Employees
Turn off HVAC system.	Maintenance Manager
Do not turn lights, fans, or any other electronic switches on or off.	AC Employees
Make the decision to evacuate, reverse evacuate, or shelter-in-place based on the situation. Refer to the Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Annex. Contact the pipeline company if possible.	Chief of Police
Contact the pipeline company.	Manager of Env. Projects
Activate your Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) if needed.	VP of Business Affairs

After a Pipeline Hazmat Incident	
Task	Responsible Role
Return to normal operating conditions when it is safe to do so according to the incident commander and pipeline operator.	Incident Commander
Conduct an after-action review (AAR) as defined in the resources section of this document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact the local emergency management agency and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) representative and ask them to be part of the AAR or incident debriefing. • Create an Improvement Plan (IP) as part of the after-action report following the AAR. 	Chief of Police & Manager of EH&S and Emergency Management
Make any improvements needed to Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), annexes, or appendices based on the IP or incident debriefing.	Manager of EH&S and EM

Resources

Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Report
IP	Improvement Plan

Definitions

After-Action Report: Documentation of the after-action review process.

After-Action Review (AAR): A structured review or debrief process that analyzes actions during an incident or emergency. It is designed to provide feedback on what went right and what went wrong and to gather data and perspectives from responders to help improve plans and response.

Improvement Plan (IP): A document that includes a consolidated list of corrective actions, responsible parties, and a timeline for completion.