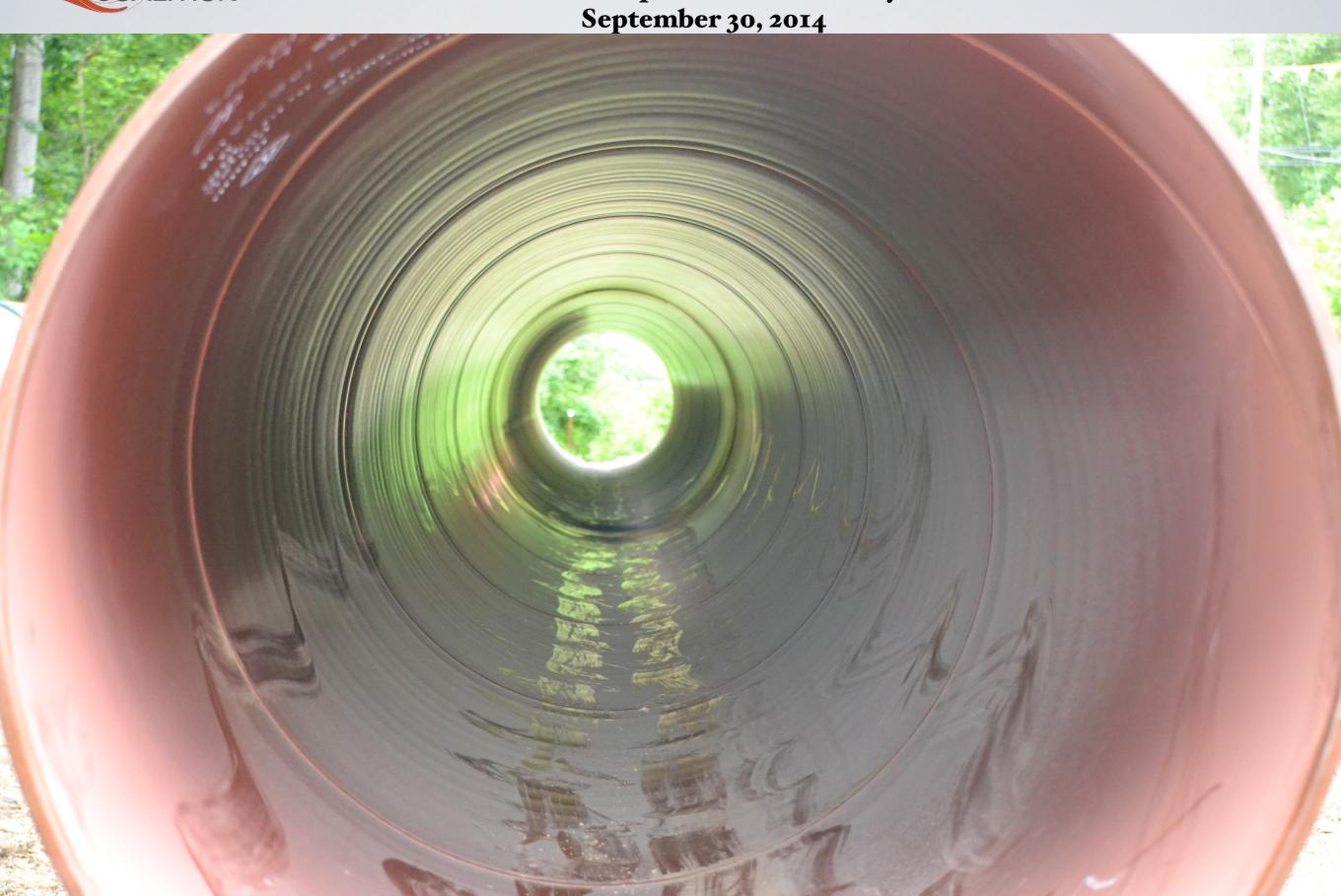


Environmental Health and Environmental Justice in Pennsylvania Fuel Transportation and Safety



Pipeline Infrastructure Mapping Piecemeal Databases

Table 1

Well pad

Gathering Pipelines

Fresh and Waste Water Pipelines

Processing Plants

Transmission Pipelines

Compressor Stations/Pump Stations

Midstream Pipelines

Storage Facilities

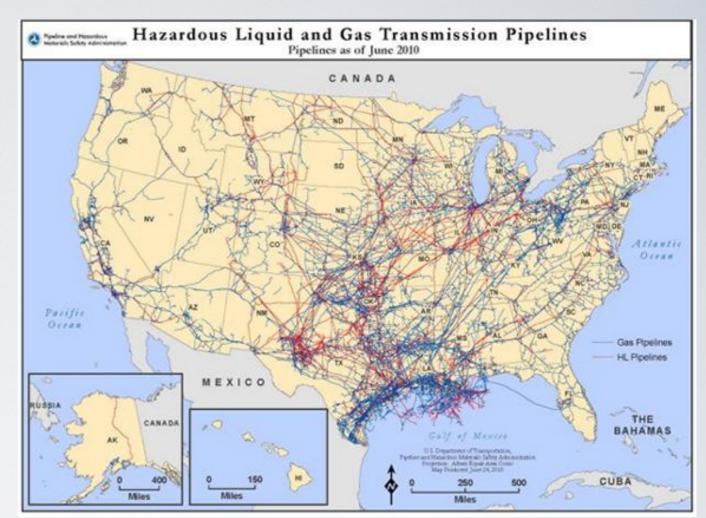
Smart Pig Launchers

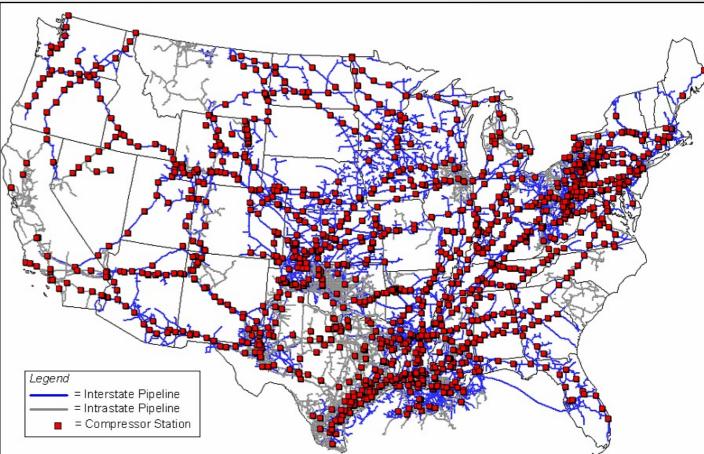
Valves

City Gates

Nature Conservancy estimates: 60,000 new PA wells (2030)

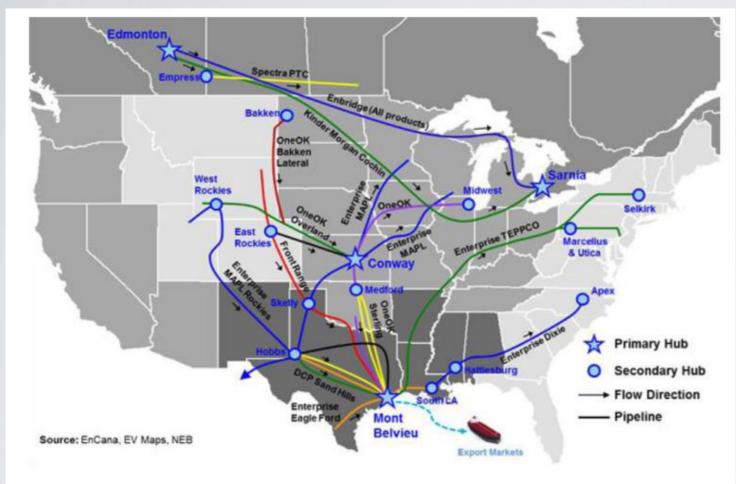
25,000 additional miles of natural gas pipelines

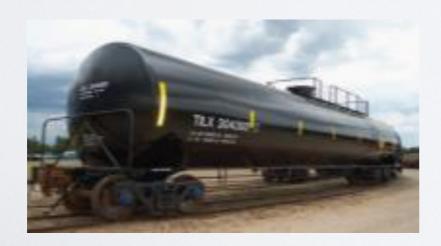






2014 Rail Infrastructure Rail, Terminals, Hubs







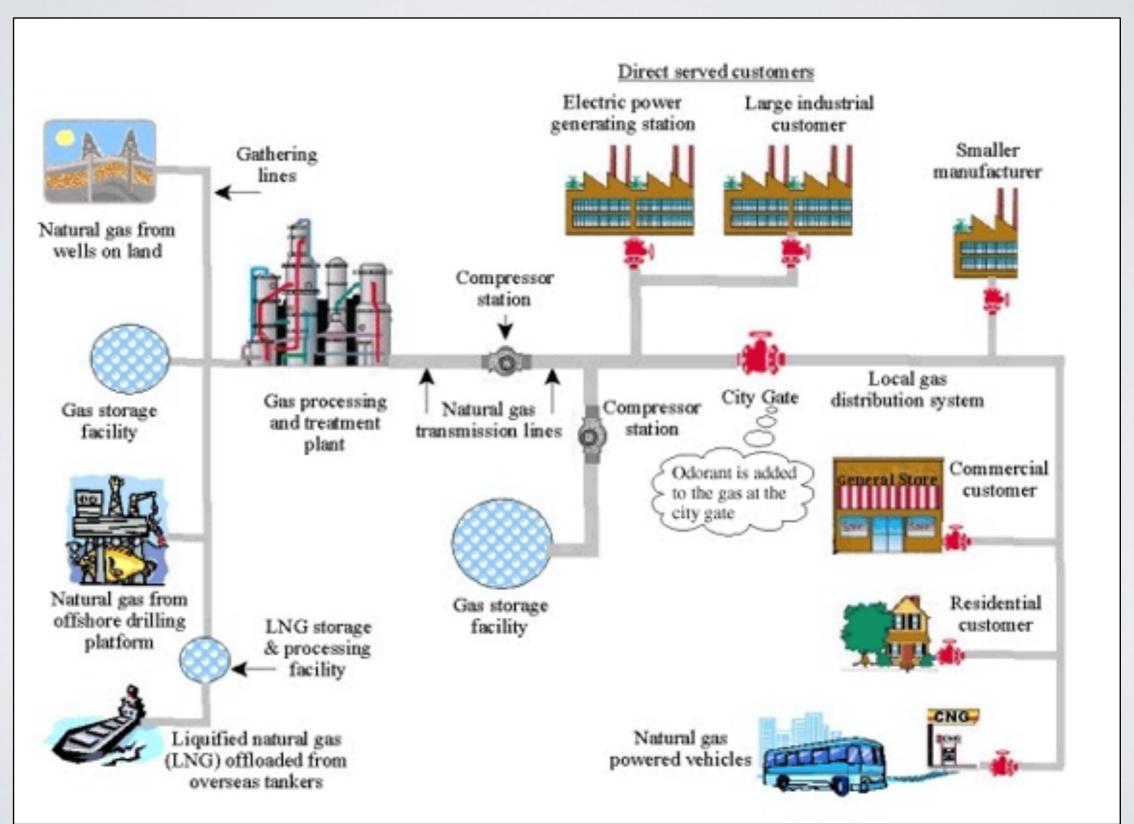




NATURAL GAS PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE

WELL HEAD TO CUSTOMER

(Source: PHMSA)







Well Pads: 3+ acres

Sited: by Industry and resource

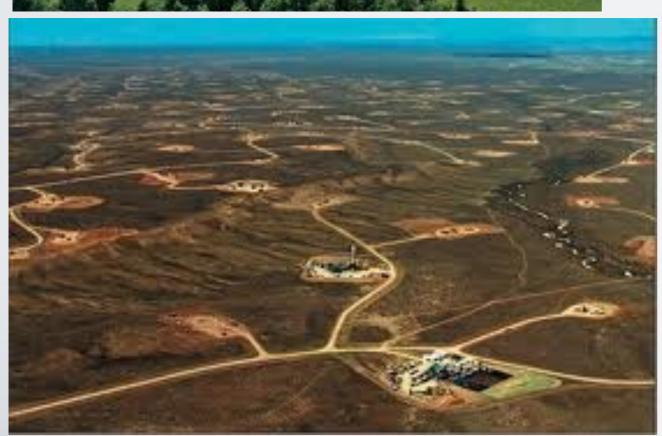
Regulated: DEP/EPA

Roads/water impoundments/pipelines: 5.7+ acres

Sited: Industry and resource

Average acreage: 9+ acres

(excluding transmission infrastructure)







Gathering Lines: Transport raw natural gas to processing plant or to transmission line

•Sited: by Well

•One gathering line *per* well head

- •Class One (rural) sited and regulated by Industry
- •Act 127 (12/2011):
 PA PUC authority to inspect/provide oversight of intrastate non-utility pipelines under federally regulated class, including Class 2-4 gathering lines / midstreams.
- Diameter/Pressure can be equal to transmission lines





Processing Plants: Separate impurities, non-methane hydrocarbons & fluids to produce pipeline quality dry natural gas

• Sited: Industry, well locations, type of extracted fuel, market use of fuel

• Regulations: State DEP, EPA



Washington County, PA: 28 acres of 106 acres Taken off Clean and Green (2010) County taxes increased: \$103/yr \$8,732/yr



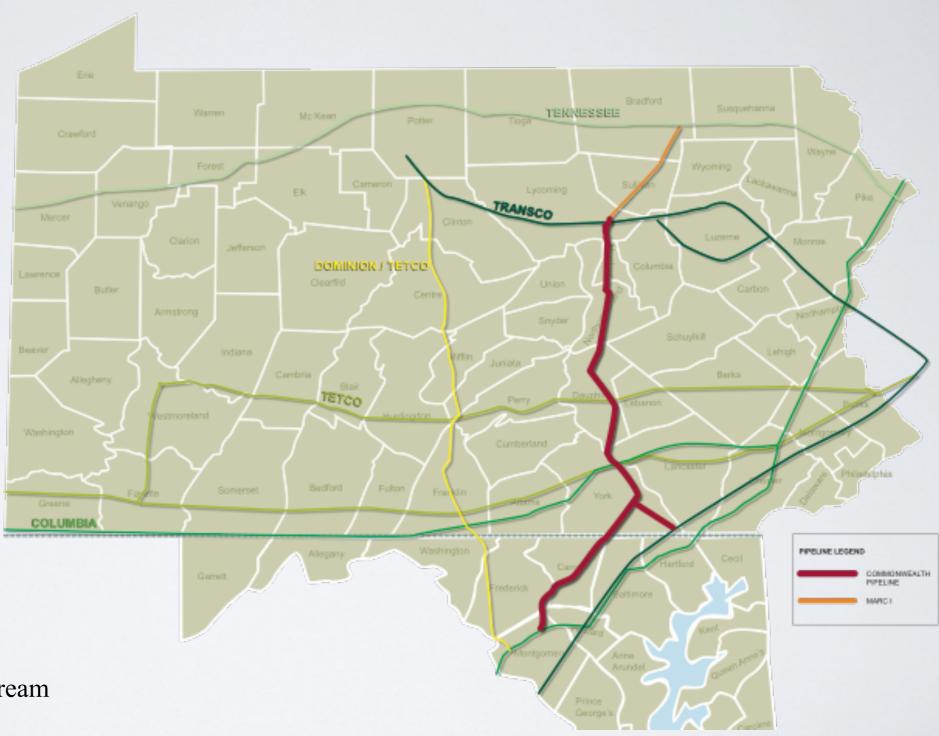
More murky areas

Midstream Lines

- Start at gathering system
- Upstream and Downstream
- Process
- Store
- Transport
- MAOP/PSI vary by fuel and function

Bidirectional Lines

- Move gas upstream and/or downstream
- Direction changes with market conditions



Commonwealth Midstream



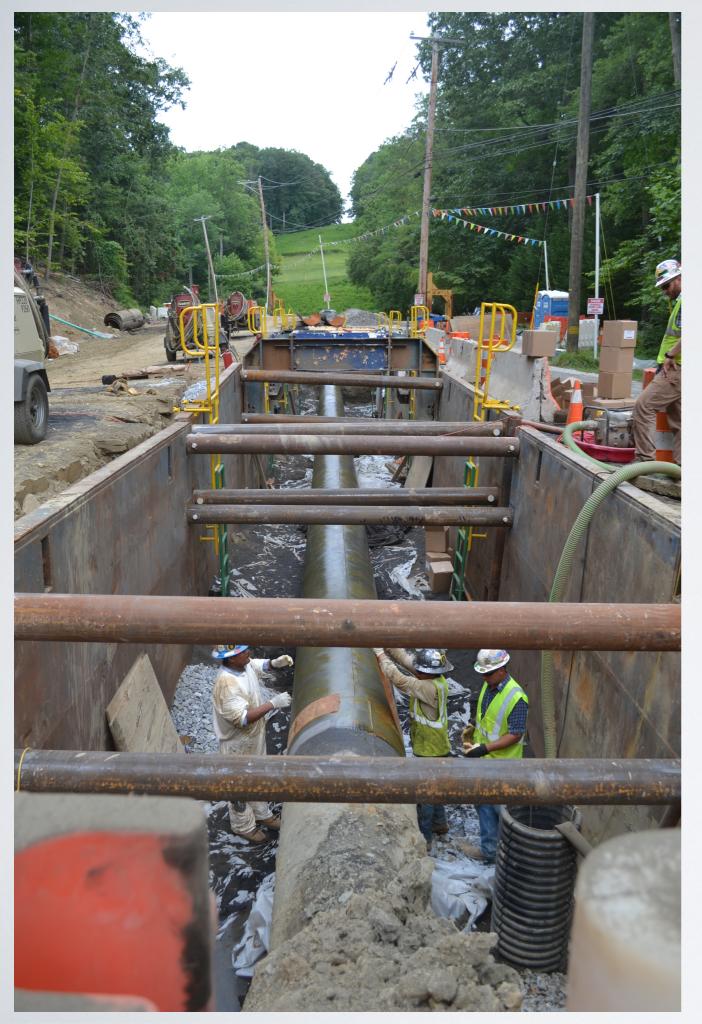
• 20" to 60" diameter: steel

- Transmission Pipelines
 Existing 30"- 42" Infrastructure
- Maximum operating pressure (MAOP)
- Existing: built for average 1,000 psi
- Marcellus Shale: 900-1300 psi
- Coated to inhibit corrosion

• Buried: Minimum requirement: 30" average: 3 - 6 feet







Transmission lines

Intrastate: do not cross state boundaries

- Sited by Industry: No FERC application
- Act 127: PA PUC established a registry of all pipeline operations and provides authority to enforce Federal pipeline safety standards and regulations *based on registry*
- PUC may enforce pipeline safety standards and regulations

Interstate: cross state or national boundaries

- Natural Gas siting: Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC)
- Hazardous Liquids: No siting authority
- US Department of Transportation, Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) oversees safety



Compressor Stations / Pump Stations

- Natural Gas Compressor Stations
- Hazardous Liquids: Pump Stations
- Fueling turbines/engines byproducts:

air pollution

water pollution

soil contamination

noise pollution

• Located 40 to 100 miles







Smart Pig & Smart Pig Launchers

"Smart pig" hunt for corrosion inside gas lines

Sited by and Subject to PHMSA safety codes

Valves:

- Sited: Industry: technical requirements, fuel, pipeline diameter, MAOP, distance between stations
- Usually open: allow natural gas to flow
- Closed: replacement, maintenance, or if a leak is detected
- Average placement: 5 to 20 miles
- Regulated by PHMSA safety codes





City Gate: part of the transmission system: Feeds the distribution systems of towns, cities

Sited: Utility

Regulated: PA PUC for safety

• Pressure reduced:

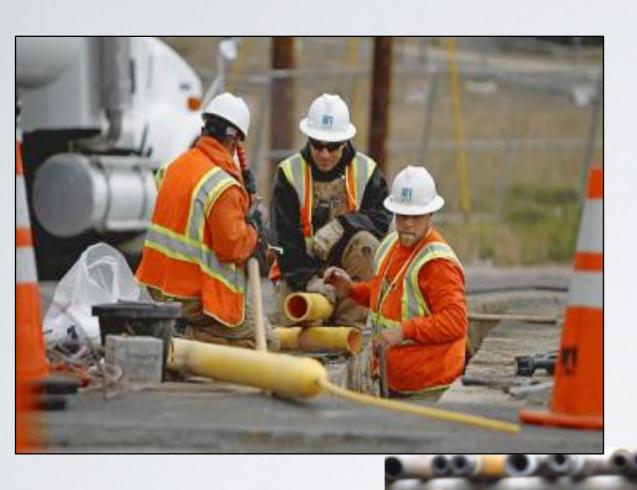
from 200 /1,500 psi

to consumer (as low as 3 psi)

•odorant (mercaptan) added







Distribution Lines or Mains

Smaller lines: 2" - 24" diameter

Steel, case iron, plastic, wood

Intermediate Pressures: 3 - 200 psi

Deliver fuel to:

residents

industry

schools

hospital

Siting: Utility

Safety: PA PUC



▼ FACTORS IN SITING GAS PIPELINES

Siting begins with Operator "General Route Evaluation and Project Feasibility Analysis," when Operators connect point 'A' to point 'B' and evaluate potential routes from 'A' to 'B'

FERC:

Interstate Natural Gas

No FERC Siting Oversight:

Gathering Lines

Interstate Hazardous Liquids

Intrastate Natural Gas

Intrastate Hazardous Liquids

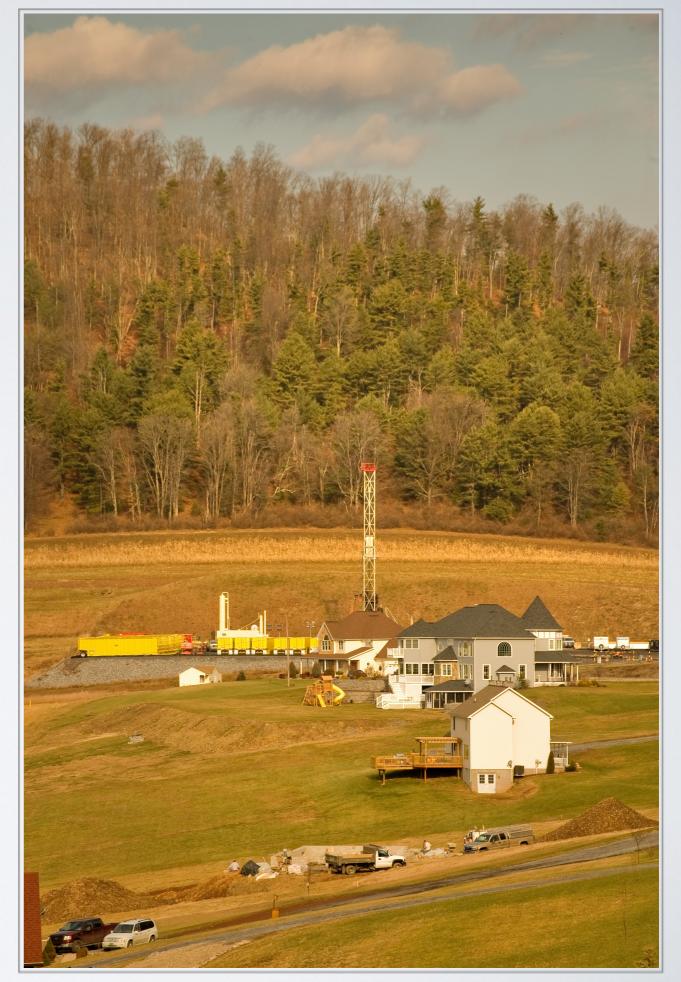
Midstreams

Distribution

Fresh/Flowback Water Pipelines

HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS

PA DEP: Issues permits for pipeline crossings of wetlands, waterways, areas of endangered species, historic value



Terry Wild Stock Photography, Williamsport, PA 17701

www.pscoalition.org

About Us Pipeline Basics For Landowners For the Community Resources News Join Contact



Pipeline safety affects us all.

Pipeline Safety Coalition (PSC) is a Pennsylvania Non Profit and federally recognized public charity under section 501(c)(3).

Our roots were planted by disenfranchised citizens in their search for factual information during a pipeline project affecting their homes, community, environment and watershed.

Pipeline Safety Coalition's relationships focus on improving public, personal and environmental safety in pipeline issues by providing a high level of equal access to information, providing community mentoring and by facilitating respectful and productive conversations between citizens, environmental groups, local/state and government officials and pipeline operators.

Our Mission

"To gather and serve as a clearinghouse for factual, unbiased information; to increase public awareness and participation through education; to build partnerships with residents, safety advocates, government and industry; and to improve public, personal and environmental safety in pipeline issues."

We welcome your questions, suggestions, support and donations.

Contact Us