

How You Can Detect A Leak

There are several ways besides smell to detect a leak in a natural gas pipeline:

- A hissing sound.
- Dirt being blown or thrown into the air.
- Water being blown into the air at a pond, creek or river.
- Fire apparently coming from the ground or burning above the ground.
- A dry spot in a moist field.

IF YOU SMELL THE ODOR OF NATURAL GAS OR DETECT OTHER SIGNS OF A POTENTIAL LEAK, IMMEDIATELY CALL YOUR NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

If You Smell Natural Gas

- Leave the area.
- Do not light a match, operate a switch, use the telephone or start an engine in the area where there is the smell of natural gas. (This could create a spark.)
- Call your natural gas company and and 911 if you believe the situation is dangerous.

For additional information about natural gas leaks, excavation damage, and other safety tips, go to www.mosafegas.com

Missouri Public Service Commission
PO Box 360
Jefferson City, MO 65102
1-800-392-4211
www.psc.mo.gov



Natural Gas Safety

Important Information To Protect You & Your Family

Missouri Public Service Commission
1-800-392-4211

Pipeline Safety

You may live near a natural gas transmission line and not know it.

Location of these lines can be determined by accessing the National Pipeline Mapping System website.

Pipelines are operated under extensive federal and state regulations and industry standards to ensure the safety and health of the public and the environment.



These regulations and standards cover pipeline location, design, construction, operation and maintenance, safety testing and ongoing procedures to ensure the integrity of the pipelines.

Pipelines are also inspected by both federal and state pipeline safety inspectors.

This brochure provides you with information to protect you and your family in case of a pipeline emergency. Landlords should provide this information to renters.

Be Informed

- Know the location of high pressure natural gas pipelines (transmission lines) in your area.
- Call Before You Dig (1-800-DIG-RITE).
- Report unusual conditions or activities.
- Know what to do in case of an emergency.

Pipeline Markers

Pipeline markers are located at road and river crossings, fence lines, property boundaries and other locations. These markers are required by the U.S. Department of Transportation and contain information about who to contact in the event of an emergency, or when construction is necessary in the vicinity.

Examples of Markers



National Pipeline Mapping System

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) has a public map viewer on its website (www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov). The public can view maps of transmission pipelines in a selected county. No log-in or user ID is needed.

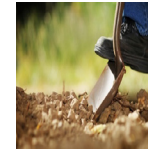
Call Before You Dig

Natural gas pipelines are located underground and out of sight. If you are planning any excavation work, from digging in your yard to a commercial project, Missouri law requires you to notify the Missouri One Call System at 1-800-DIG-RITE (1-800-344-7483) or by dialing 811.

To protect your safety and the safety of others, report conditions or situations that could threaten a pipeline.

Contact your utility company if you encounter any of these examples:

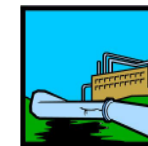
ACCIDENTAL HIT OF A PIPELINE



Occasionally, a plow, post-hole digger or backhoe strikes a pipeline. While the impact may not seem significant, damage to the pipeline's coating creates stress and corrosion.

WASHOUT OF SOILS

Erosion along right-of-ways, and particularly, along river and stream banks can expose a pipeline to damage from mechanical equipment or the elements.



SUSPECTED PIPELINE LEAK

In addition to odor, there are several signs that can indicate that a leak is present. The best way to recognize a pipeline leak is by using your eyes, ears and nose. Signs of a potential leak include:

- Strong odor such as sulfur (rotten eggs) if odorant is added.
- Dead vegetation, liquid or fire on the ground near the pipeline.