

Call Before You Dig

New driveway? Planting a tree? Putting in a pool?

Whether you're doing the work yourself or using a landscaper or contractor, whoever is digging must call **811** two to 10 days before excavating on public or private property. Calls are answered around the clock.



When you call, we'll mark the approximate location of our gas pipelines free of charge.

Staying away from these pipelines can prevent damage that can cause a dangerous gas leak. Even the slightest scratch, scrape, dent, or gouge can cause a big problem. Pipeline markers sometimes show approximately where underground pipes are located. These markers show the name and phone number of the pipeline operator, in case of an emergency.

Private Property: What are Your Responsibilities?

The property owner is responsible for providing Con Edison with access to indoor gas piping from the point it enters a building to the gas meter, to perform periodic safety inspections. The property owner is also responsible for the maintenance of gas piping inside buildings.

Large residential (four or more families) and commercial property owners are responsible for the maintenance of all gas piping beyond the property line.

If You See Something, Say Something

Con Edison monitors and inspects its 4,300 miles of underground gas pipelines to ensure public safety. Some of these pipelines operate at very high pressures. Help us keep the system safe by reporting any suspicious people or activities around our pipelines. If you see anything unusual, call the police.

Your Safety is Our Priority

To ensure the highest level of safety, service reliability, and security, Con Edison:

- Works with emergency responders and state and local agencies to prevent and prepare for emergencies through training and periodic drills.
- Works closely with communities.
- Uses the latest security and safety technologies and methods.
- Meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local safety regulations for transporting natural gas.
- Constantly examines its system and seeks to improve it.

A summary of these programs can be found at conEd.com/GasSafety.

Find maps of transmission pipelines at <https://pvnpm.phmsa.dot.gov>.

Want to Know More?

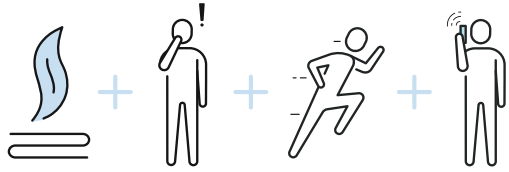
Visit conEd.com/GasSafety.

- National Call Before You Dig Organization, call811.com.
- American Gas Association, [aga.org](https://www.aga.org).
- Consumer Products Safety Commission, [cpsc.gov](https://www.cpsc.gov).
- Northeast Gas Association, [northeastgas.org](https://www.northeastgas.org).

Natural Gas Safety

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What You Need To Know





Smell Gas. Act Fast.

- Smell — Natural gas smells like rotten eggs.
- Gas — If gas is in the air, a spark could cause an explosion. Don't light a match, smoke, flip a switch, ring a doorbell, or touch appliances or electronics, including phones.
- Run — If you think there's a leak, get everyone outside right away. If the leak is outside, move to a safe spot far away.
- Call — When you're safe, call **911**, or Con Edison 1-800-75-CONED (**1-800-752-6633**). National Grid customers call **1-718-643-4050**.

Call even if the odor isn't very strong. Don't assume someone else has already called. You don't have to give your name.

Do You Have a Gas Leak?

Use your senses to find out.

- Smell — A distinctive, strong odor similar to rotten eggs.
- See — A white cloud, mist, fog, bubbles in standing water, blowing dust, or vegetation that appears to be dead or dying for no reason.
- Hear — A roaring, hissing, or whistling sound.

Safety Starts in Your Home

- Make sure all burners are turned completely off when you're done cooking and before you leave the house.
- Your pilot light should always be on. Blowing out the pilot doesn't stop gas from escaping and can create a dangerous condition.
- Call a professional if you need to move or replace a gas-fired appliance like a stove or clothes dryer.
- Regularly check the flexible connector that brings the gas to the appliance. Over time, it may become brittle and develop small cracks that cause a gas leak. If the connector is old and dried out, replace it.
- Don't step, sit, lean, or place any objects on flexible connectors attached to appliances.
- Prevent gases from entering your home through sewer lines by making sure that indoor sewer-line caps are in good shape and attached tightly.
- Keep cleaning products, gasoline, paints, and other flammable materials away from gas appliances.
- Keep kids away from gas appliances.
- Have your heating and ventilation system serviced regularly, and don't let snow, ice, leaves, or other debris block their vents and exhaust ducts.
- Keep a clear path to and around your gas meter. Use a brush, not a shovel, to remove snow and ice from around your gas meter and the pipes leading to it.

Smart Gas Detectors Sniff Out Danger

We're installing natural gas detectors that use smart technology in communities we serve, as part of a new pilot program.

The free device sounds an alarm when it detects a potential leak. And it also alerts us.

Go to conEd.com/NaturalGasDetector.

Be Aware of Carbon Monoxide Dangers

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a poisonous gas that can cause illness or death. CO has no smell, color, or taste. Every fuel-burning appliance like a stove, boiler, water heater, clothes dryer, space heater, or generator can make CO if it's not working properly.

The easiest and best way to protect yourself and your family from carbon monoxide is to install a carbon monoxide detector. It's also the law: New York City requires that every home have one. Check the batteries monthly and replace them once a year.

Here are some more ways to protect yourself:

- Know the signs of CO poisoning – headaches, chest tightness, dizziness, nausea, and fatigue – and make a plan for what to do if the alarm sounds.
- If you suspect CO poisoning, get outside and call 911.
- If your CO alarm goes off, but no one is showing symptoms of CO poisoning, open windows, turn off all potential CO sources, and leave. Have a technician inspect your appliances, detector, and chimneys.
- Be sure generators and appliances are working properly and up to building code.
- Have all heating systems, vents, and flues inspected and cleaned each year by a qualified technician. Make any necessary adjustments or repairs immediately.
- Make sure your furnace or boiler's air intake is clear and well ventilated.
- Never use a gas range or oven to heat your home.
- Don't use propane or kerosene auxiliary heaters indoors, or in any enclosed space. They can cause CO to build up, and they're illegal in New York City and parts of Westchester County.
- Only use barbecue grills outdoors; never in an enclosed porch or garage area.
- Never leave your car, lawn mower, or snow blower running in a garage, shed, or other enclosed space.