



***County of Lycoming***  
Community Gas Exploration Task Force  
Public Safety Sub-committee

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Marcellus Summit  
October 12, 2010





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# 911 ADDRESSING



# Location

- How does emergency services find them?
  - 911 addressing
  - Well pad names
  - Posted signs
  - Physical address





# 911 Addressing







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# COMMUNICATIONS



# Calling 911

- How is 911 contacted?
  - Is there cell phone service?
  - Spotty at best from some pad locations.
- What if you only have satellite service?
  - Where does a 911 call go to from a satellite phone?
  - How much of a delay is there?
  - Alternative phone i.e. (570)-433-3696



# Local Contact Information Cards

## EMERGENCY NUMBER

911

## SATELLITE EMERGENCY NUMBER

570-433-3696

NON-EMERGENCY  
*FLARINGS OR BLOWDOWNS*  
570-433-3166

PA STATE POLICE MONTOURSVILLE  
570-368-5700

LYCOMING CO POLICE AGENCIES  
570-433-3166



## HOSPITALS

### Bradford County

Robert Packer 1-888-448-8474  
Towanda Memorial 570-265-2191

### Lycoming County

Williamsport 570-326-8000  
Jersey Shore 570-398-0100  
Muncy Valley 570-546-8282

### Tioga County

Soldiers & Sailors 570-723-7764

### Potter County

Charles Cole 814-274-9301



# Computer Added Dispatch (CAD)





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# TRAINING



# Which one is your traditional fire call?



# Gas Well Safety Symposium & Crush Injury Seminar



# Crush Injury Training



# Full Scale Exercise



# Other Training

- **Gas Exploration, Drilling & Production Hazards Awareness**
  - 15 classes to 600 + responders
- **Gas Well Education Day**
  - 75 + state level officials
- **Well Control Incident Management**
  - Wild Well Control, Houston, Tx
  - 3 classes - 200 responders



# Other Training

“Wellsite Emergency for First Responder”





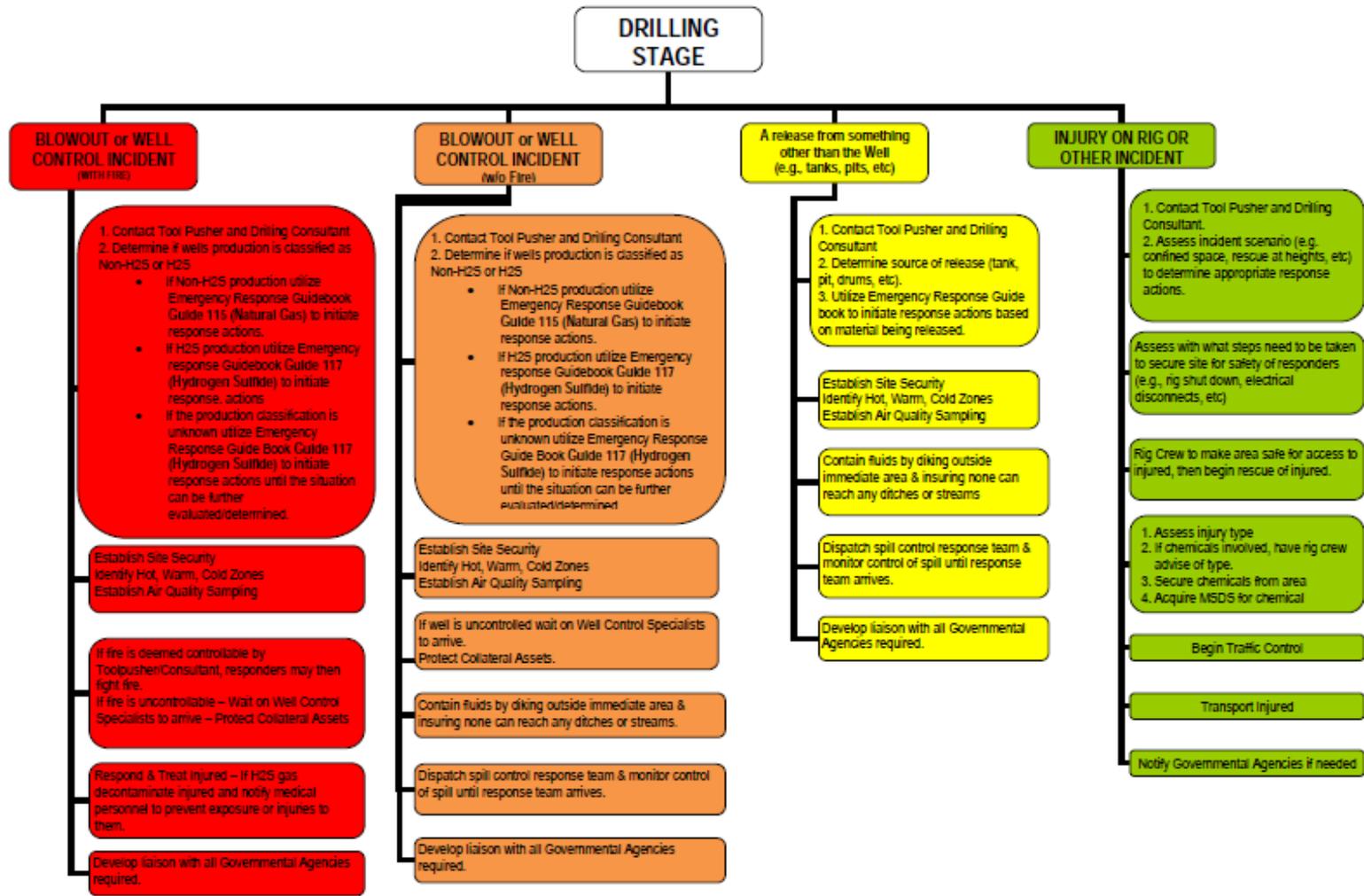
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# TOOLS FOR THE RESPONDERS



# Response Algorithm

## Fire / Rescue Response



# Terminology

## Glossary of Terms

**Annulus:** the space around a pipe in a well bore, sometimes termed the annular space.

**Barrel:** a measure of volume for petroleum products in the United States. One barrel is the equivalent of 42 U.S. gallons

**Blowout Preventer (BOP):** one or more valves installed at the wellhead to prevent the escape of pressure either in the annular space between the casing and the drill pipe or in open hole during drilling or completion operations.

**Bottomhole:** the lowest or deepest part of a well.

**Brine:** water that has a quantity of salt, especially sodium chloride, dissolved in it; salt water.

**Bulk tank:** on a drilling rig, a large metal bin that usually holds a large amount of a certain mud additive that is used in large quantities in the makeup of the drilling fluid.

**Casing:** 1. steel pipe placed in an oil or gas well to prevent the wall of the hole from caving in, to prevent movement of fluids from one formation to another and to aid in well control.

**Casing string:** the entire length of all the joints of casing run in a well.

**Cellar:** a pit in the ground to provide additional height between the rig floor and the well head.

**Cement:** a powder consisting of alumina, silica, lime, and other substances that hardens when mixed with water. Extensively used in the oil industry to bond casing to the walls of the wellbore.

**Company man:** an employee of an operating company who supervises the operations at a drilling site or well site. Also called company hand, operator's representative.

**Derrick:** a large load-bearing structure, usually of bolted construction. In drilling, the standard derrick has four legs standing at the corners of the substructure and reaching to the crown block. The substructure is an assembly of heavy beams used to elevate the derrick and provide space to install blowout preventers, casingheads, and so forth.

**Doghouse:** a small enclosure on the rig floor used as an office and/or as a storehouse for small objects. Also, any small building used as an office or for storage.

**Downhole:** pertaining to the wellbore.

**Frac fluid:** a fluid used in the fracturing process. Under extremely high hydraulic pressure, frac fluids (such as distillate, diesel fuel, crude oil, dilute hydrochloric acid, water, or kerosene) are pumped downward through production tubing or drill pipe. The pressure causes cracks to open in the formation, and the fluid penetrates the formation through the cracks. ie: Sand, aluminum pellets or similar materials (propping agents) are carried in suspension by the fluid into the cracks.

**Geronimo line:** an escape line that provides a rapid escape path for the derrickman should well conditions or massive mechanical failure warrant.

**Horizontal drilling:** deviation of the borehole from vertical so that the borehole penetrates a productive formation in a manner parallel to the formation.

**Hydraulic fracturing (fracing):** an operation in which a specially blended liquid is pumped down a well and into a formation under pressure high enough to cause the formation to crack open.



# QUESTIONS?

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