



MISS DIG 811

**EXCAVATOR
EDUCATION PROGRAM
(EEP) HANDBOOK**

**GAS & LIQUID PIPELINE
WITH PUBLIC ACT 174**



BEFORE YOU DIG, CONTACT MISS DIG 811.
MEMBER UTILITIES WILL MARK THE APPROXIMATE
LOCATION OF THEIR UNDERGROUND
PUBLIC FACILITIES FREE OF CHARGE



NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER

This guide is for informational purposes only. This MISS DIG 811 information is included for your convenience. We have highlighted some areas of Michigan's Utility Protection or the "MISS DIG Law." It is your responsibility to know and comply with the current provisions of the law in its entirety, including modifications made subsequent to this writing.

Some or all the methods or procedures described may not be applicable or appropriate for use by your organization. In any event, and regardless of errors, inaccuracies, or omissions in any information in this guide, MISS DIG System, Inc. assumed no liability of any kind arising in any manner out of any use of or reliance upon this information by you or anyone in your organization, including, but not limited to, any liability for any injury to persons or any damage to property.

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MISS DIG 811

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Everywhere Else Call: 800-482-7171

www.missdig811.org

■ **Michigan's** natural gas utilities, transmission pipeline operators, and MISS DIG 811 are proud to provide this handbook to excavation contractors as part of our ongoing Pipeline Awareness Programs.

■ Our goal is to work with you to promote safe digging practices that protect the public, your employees, and the environment. By staying informed and following proper procedures, we can help ensure that every excavation is completed safely and responsibly.

■ Each year, thousands of utility strikes occur across Michigan, including damage to natural gas and pipeline facilities. These incidents can lead to service outages, pose serious risks to the public and workers, and result in expensive repair costs for excavators.

■ The information provided in this handbook is designed to help reduce—or even eliminate—the risk of utility strikes during your upcoming projects. Following these laws and guidelines not only protects infrastructure but also ensures a safer worksite for everyone involved.



Pipeline Purpose, Reliability, Integrity, & Prevention Measures

Pipelines are the safest method for transporting:

- Natural Gas
- Natural Gas liquids (NGLs) such as propane, butane, ethane
- Crude Oil
- Petroleum Gas
- Refined Products

To protect pipelines, they are:

- Inspected by operators
- Maintained for corrosion-control
- Surveyed for leaks
- Replaced when necessary

Low voltage is used to reduce or prevent corrosion.



Smart pigs are run inside transmission pipelines to locate wall weakness or dents. Gas flow is monitored by pipeline employees to alert them to any abnormal pressure, flow, temperature, or quality to allow them to respond quickly to an emergency.

Gas AND PERMANENT PIPELINE MARKERS

All pipeline, distribution, and transmission companies are required to use permanent markers to indicate the presence of gas lines in the area. Pipeline markers are yellow or white and red signs that identify the material being transported, the emergency number, and the name of the pipeline operator.



Important Reminder: Permanent Pipeline Markers

- Are not usually set directly over the Pipeline
- Markers indicate approximate location, not precise alignment.
- Do not specify the facility depth
- Do not indicate a straight line between markers
- Do not identify the number of pipelines or facilities in the area
- A single marker may represent multiple pipelines (natural gas, oil, fiber optics, etc.) or even different types of utilities.
- Are found where pipelines and facilities cross a street, railroad, or waterway



Permanent Pipeline Markers always include:

- The words **Caution** or **Danger**
- The federal code specifies that either "Gas Pipeline" (or the name of the gas transported) and "Petroleum Pipeline" (or the name of the hazardous liquid transported) must be on the marker.
- An Emergency phone number
- The name of the pipeline operator



How to Recognize a Gas or Petroleum Leak

YOU MIGHT SEE...	Natural Gas	Natural Gas Liquids	Petroleum Gas <small>(Heavier than air)</small>	Crude Oil <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>	Refined Products <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>
Brown patches in vegetation on/near a right-of-way	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Apparent or non-apparent damage to pipes that have been broken, pulled, dislodged, or gouged	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oily sheen on water surfaces		✓		✓	✓
Liquid on the ground	✓	✓		✓	✓
Continuous bubbling in a wet area	✓		✓	✓	✓
A white vapor stream/mist-like cloud over the pipeline			✓	✓	✓
Dirt being blown or appearing to be thrown into the air	✓		✓	✓	✓
Fire coming from the ground or burning above the ground	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unexpected frost or ice on the ground	✓		✓	✓	✓
An unusual area of melted snow in winter	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dry spots in moist earth			✓		

YOU MIGHT SMELL...	Natural Gas	Natural Gas Liquids	Petroleum Gas <small>(Heavier than air)</small>	Crude Oil <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>	Refined Products <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>
An odor like gasoline		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sulfur/rotten egg odor	✓		✓	✓	

YOU MIGHT HEAR...	Natural Gas	Natural Gas Liquids	Petroleum Gas <small>(Heavier than air)</small>	Crude Oil <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>	Refined Products <small>combustible & may be toxic</small>
A roaring/blowing/hissing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notify the facility owner if you have experienced any of the above.

*Natural gas is odorless in its natural state. It can have an added smell that gives off an **acidic** or **unpleasant** smell when released into the atmosphere. Some gas-gathering pipelines contain a condensate or "petroleum-like odor". In **distribution pipelines** that serve homes and businesses, a **chemical odorant** (usually *mercaptan*) gives gas its distinctive "**rotten egg**" smell, helping people detect leaks early and respond quickly.

TYPES OF PIPELINES

1. Gathering Lines

- **Purpose:** Collect raw natural gas, oil, or liquids from production wells.
- **Location:** Usually in rural or field areas near drilling sites.
- **Size & Pressure:**
 - Smaller diameter (2–12 inches).
 - Lower pressure than transmission lines.
- **Contents:** May carry gas with water, condensates, or other impurities.
- **Special Note:** Often not odorized, and may contain sour gas (with hydrogen sulfide).

2. Transmission Pipelines

- **Purpose:** Transport large volumes of gas or liquids over long distances (e.g., state to state).
- **Location:** Cross-country—often buried and marked with signs.
- **Size & Pressure:**
 - Large diameter (20–42 inches).
 - High pressure (up to 1500 psi or more).
- **Features:**
 - Equipped with **compressor or pump stations**.
 - May or may not carry **odorized** gas depending on regulation.

3. Distribution Pipelines

- **Purpose:** Deliver natural gas to homes, businesses, and smaller industries.
- **Location:** Urban and suburban areas—often beneath streets and sidewalks.
- **Size & Pressure:**
 - Smaller diameter (typically under 12 inches).
 - Operate at low to medium pressure.
- **Always Odorized:** For public safety, gas in these lines is always treated with an odorant like mercaptan.

4. Trunk Lines (sometimes grouped with transmission)

- **Purpose:** Carry large volumes of product from gathering systems to processing facilities or from processing to transmission.
- **Think of them as:** Intermediate between **gathering** and **transmission** lines.
- **Size & Pressure:**
 - Usually 8 to 24 inches in diameter.
 - Moderate to high pressure.



IF YOU STRIKE OR DISTURB A PIPELINE

! STOP YOUR EXCAVATION WORK!

- Cease all digging, drilling, or heavy equipment operations right away.
- Do not attempt to cover up or repair the damage yourself.

! CONTACT THE FACILITY OWNER IMMEDIATELY!

- Even if there's no visible damage or leak, the pipeline may still be compromised.
- Small dents, scrapes, or coating damage can lead to catastrophic failures later.

WHY REPORTING MATTERS:

- Gives the pipeline company a chance to:
 - Inspect the pipeline for hidden damage.
 - Remediate any issues before they become dangerous.
 - Protect nearby people, property, and the environment.

REMEMBER:

- It's the law: Michigan's PA174 requires reporting any contact or suspected damage to underground utilities.
- You won't get in trouble for reporting—but failing to do so can lead to severe legal, financial, and safety consequences.

GAS PIPELINE SAFETY GUIDE

What to do If You Strike or Suspect Damage

EVACUATION PROTOCOL

In an emergency involving escaping gas, take the following immediate actions:

DO:



- **Notify the facility owner** as soon as possible.
- **Call 9-1-1** to alert emergency responders.
- **Evacuate the area** cautiously, moving *Upwind, Uphill, or Upstream* from the leak.
- **Instruct others to evacuate** and leave **doors open** when exiting.
- **Keep everyone away** from the area. Do **not** allow anyone to re-enter the building for any reason.
- **PROHIBIT** smoking in the area.
- **PROHIBIT** the operation of machinery.
- **Wait for the all-clear** from emergency personnel before returning.

DO NOT:



- Operate light switches, doorbells, or use telephones in the building.
- Start motor vehicles or electrical equipment.
- Ring doorbells to notify others of the leak.
 - Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- Attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- Attempt to extinguish a petroleum product or natural gas fire. Wait for local firefighters and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies. **BURNING GAS WILL NOT EXPLODE!**
- Cover the damaged pipe with dirt as a means of stopping the leak
- Crimp plastic gas facilities.
- Attempt to plug damaged pipes.

WHY PROMPT REPORTING MATTERS

- Even minor contact with a pipeline can cause long-term damage.
- Early reporting helps prevent explosions, fires, or environmental hazards.
- It's the law—Michigan's PA174 requires reporting suspected utility damage.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS FROM STRIKING A PIPELINE

- Fire or Explosion
- Environmental Damage
- Service Interruptions
- Serious Injury or Death
- Legal Penalties
- Asphyxiation (Natural gas displaces oxygen in confined spaces)

WHO HANDLES REPAIRS?

- Only trained personnel from the facility owner are authorized to inspect and repair damaged pipelines. Do not attempt to fix or interfere with the facility.

FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS & LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

Natural gas is almost **40 percent lighter than air**. Natural gas rises quickly and spreads out in open areas. However, inside, natural gas displaces air first at the ceiling level, then moves down towards the floor.

LPG (propane and butane) is much heavier than air. It sinks and quickly spreads out in open areas. However, inside a room or building, LPG will displace air first at the floor level and then move up towards the ceiling.

Natural and propane gases are not toxic. However, they can cause suffocation by displacing air in enclosed areas. They can ignite from sources such as a pilot light or an electric arc from a light switch, motor, doorbell, telephone, or cell phone.

If gases ignite, let them burn. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUT OUT THE FLAME. BURNING GAS DOES NOT EXPLODE.** The facility operator and first responders will manage the site.



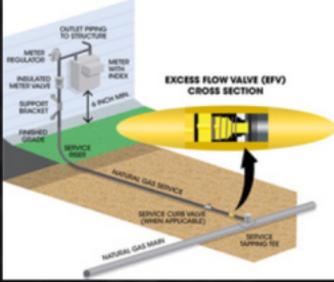
THESE HAZARDS CAN BE CAUSED BY:

- Rupturing, nicking or puncturing a pipeline
- Uncontrolled escaping gas or fuel
- Extreme natural events such as floods, tornadoes and earthquakes.
- Heavy ice on outside meters or other facilities.
- Fire or explosion near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
- Collapsed buildings and trees that break or damage pipelines.
- Civil disturbances such as riots.
- Water main breaks weaken roadways and pavement, damaging pipelines.
- Under-pressure or over-pressure in the pipeline system.
- Equipment failure.
- Human error.



FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS & LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

Beginning in February 1999, gas distribution facility owners in Michigan started installing excess flow valves (EFVs) in new and replacement residential services. EFVs close when gas flow exceeds the valve's design limits.



EFVs close when gas flow exceeds the valve's design limits. This might occur when a gas service line is severed by damage or a natural disaster. These valves are typically installed near the connection of the gas service to the gas main.

WHAT IS MISS DIG 811

The MISS DIG System (MISS DIG 811) is a statewide, one-call notification system formed in 1970 in Oakland County by four major Michigan facility companies. The MISS DIG System was created to provide excavators and the general public with the ability to inform multiple owners of underground facilities of intended non-emergency and emergency excavation with a single telephone call.

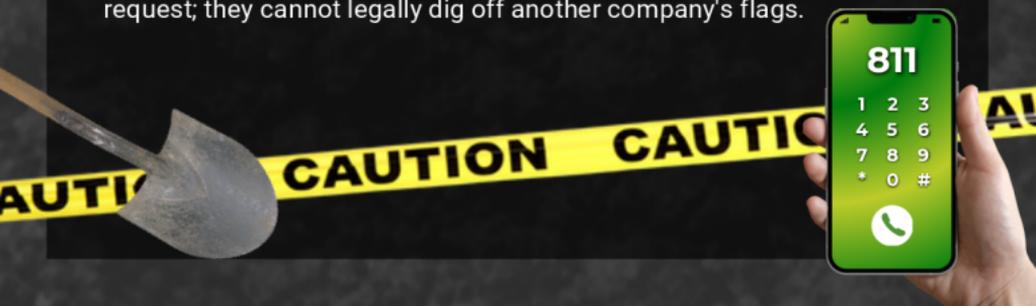
MISS DIG 811's members are responsible for maintaining their underground public facilities, maintaining all records of their facility locations, and marking the approximate location of their underground public lines, free of charge.

MISS DIG 811 is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Dial 8-1-1 to process emergency and non-emergency location requests. Requests can also be made online by clicking [Submit Locate Request](#) from the home page of the MISS DIG 811 website at MISSDIG811.ORG.

WHEN TO USE MISS DIG 811

Michigan law requires anyone responsible for the planning or performing of any excavation, e.g., grading, demolition, cultivating, auguring, blasting, or boring, to provide advance notice of at least three full working days. MISS DIG 811 must be contacted before excavation.

Remember: Every Digging project requires contacting MISS DIG 811, even if you have contacted MISS DIG 811 previously for a similar project. Every excavation company on a job site must place their own request; they cannot legally dig off another company's flags.



INFORMATION REQUESTED BY MISS DIG 811 FOR A TICKET WILL INCLUDE:

- The name and phone number of the caller.
- The name of the company doing the work
- The type of work being done
- The field contact
- The date & time when the digging will begin.
- The geographical location, city, township, or village
- The exact location where digging will be done; GPS coordinates, address, lot number, subdivision name, pole numbers.

MISS DIG 811 PROCESSES SEVERAL TICKET TYPES:

- **Normal 21 Day-**
 - Must be placed at least three working days but no more than 14 calendar days before excavation. Excavation must begin 14 days from the Work Legal Start Date. The markings are good for 21 Days
- **Normal 180-Day-**
 - This is used when the digging portion of the work on the ticket will last over 21 days. The ticket must be placed at least three working days but no more than 14 calendar days before excavation. Excavation must begin 14 days from the Work Legal Start Date. The markings are good for 180 days if they are being maintained.
- **Project 180 Day-**
 - This is used for projects that will last over 21 days with larger scopes of work. Must be placed at least three working days but no more than 14 calendar days before excavation. Excavation must begin 14 days from the Work Legal Start Date. The markings are good for 180 days if they are being maintained.
- **Design-**
 - This is used to design a project. The facility owners have ten days to send drawings and/or records of their facilities on your proposed project site. No Digging can be done on a Design Request. When you are ready to dig, you must place a dig request.
- **Emergency-**
 - Used when a sudden or unforeseen occurrence causes a loss of service or danger to health, life, or property. The facility owners have three hours to respond or by the requested Work Legal Start Date. Emergency tickets can be placed anytime, day of the week, and time does not matter. The markings are good for 21 days.



Know the Colors

The nationally adopted Uniform Color Code is used to mark the approximate location of underground facilities. The markings appear as flag, paint, or both.



Red

Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit, and Lighting Cables



Yellow

Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum, or Gaseous Materials



Orange

Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables, or Conduit



Blue

Potable Water



Green

Sewer and Drain Lines



Purple

Reclaimed Water, Irrigation, and Slurry Lines



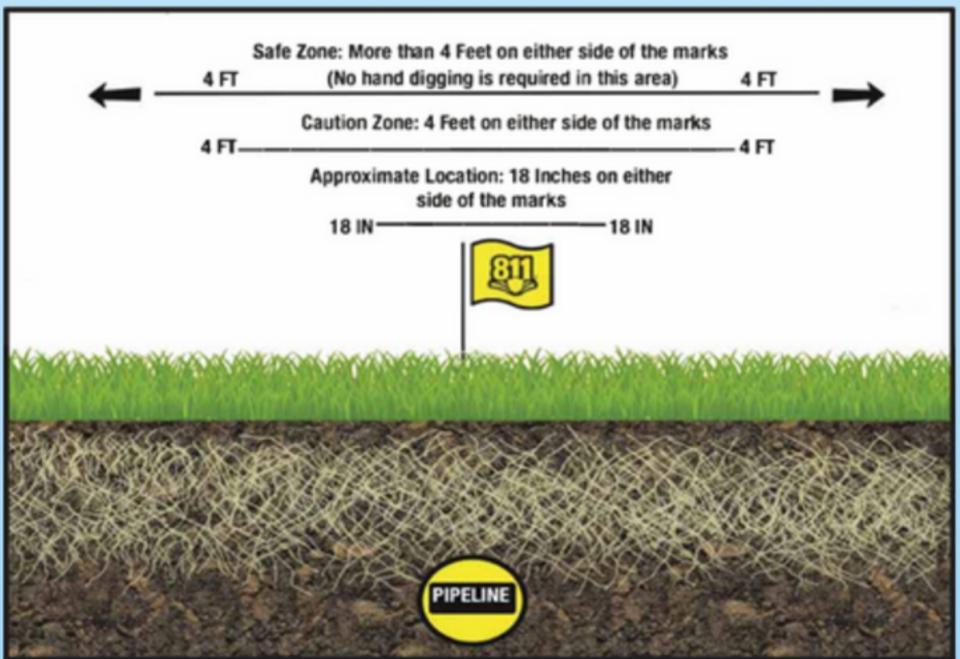
Pink

Temporary Survey Markings



White

Proposed Excavation



MAPPING ACCURACY IS IMPORTANT

When placing your ticket online or with one of our Notification System Representatives, the polygon drawn indicating your scope of work is very important. The MISS DIG 811 system software, OneCallAccess (OCA), looks for overlap between the defined work site and a facility owner operator's defined facility location. If the entire work site is not encompassed in the OCA polygon, it is possible that a member facility owner/operator may not be notified.

When precisely drawn, the polygon describes the dig site in place of written instructions. This is referred to as virtual white lining.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE REQUEST IS MADE

Members will be notified if their facilities are in the Scope of Work requested. The facility owner/operator or their hired contract locator will locate and mark any facilities in the excavation site with paint, stakes and/or flags using the Uniform Color Code. They are required to note the status of their marking in Positive Response.

Digging cannot occur until all Facility Owners/Operators have responded in Positive Response, AND the Work Legal Start Date and Time have passed.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXCAVATOR

- Contact MISS DIG 811 online or by calling 811
- Wait at least three business days for utilities to be marked.
- Check status online to confirm all utilities have been marked.
- Hand digging or potholing in the caution zone (within 4 feet of paint or flags) is required to determine the precise location of the facilities, It must be exposed across the entire width of the proposed excavation. Excavator use of electronic locating equipment to verify does not satisfy this requirement.
- Dig with caution following PA 174

Do not dig until the Work Legal Start Date on the ticket has arrived.

CAUTION ZONE:

The **CAUTION ZONE** is an area which is at least **48 inches** on either side of the facility markings. An excavator shall expose all marked facilities in the caution zone by **soft excavation**.

If conditions make complete exposure of the facility impractical, an excavator shall consult with the facility owner or facility operator to reach agreement on how to protect the facility.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION:

The **APPROXIMATE LOCATION** means a strip of land at least **36 inches wide**, but not wider than the width of the marked facility, plus **18 inches** on either side of the facility marks.

SAFE ZONE:

The **SAFE ZONE** is an area which is more than **4 feet on either side** of the facility markings. No hand digging is required. An excavator can use mechanical equipment in this area.

WHITE LINING:

If your project cannot be sufficiently described on a one call ticket, the area must be white lined prior to contacting MISS DIG 811 to clarify the scope of the excavation area.

YOU MUST CONTACT MISS DIG 811 IF:

- Excavation does not begin within 14 days of the dig start date on the ticket.
 - The ticket is considered void, and you must place a new ticket
- No Positive Response has been received.
 - Retransmit the ticket for Unmarked Facilities – 3 Working Hour response time
- There is evidence of a facility with no visible marks
 - Retransmit the ticket for Unmarked Facilities – 3 Working Hour response time
- There is positive response from a facility owner/operator that indicates the presence of a facility with no visible marks
 - Retransmit the ticket for Unmarked Facilities
- The location of a marked facility within the approximate location cannot be determined
 - Retransmit the ticket for Additional Assistance – 3 Working Hour response time
- The markings are destroyed or covered
 - Retransmit the ticket for Destroyed Markings-24 hour response time
- The excavation activity is not complete by the Work Expiration Date noted on the ticket.
 - The ticket has expired, and a new ticket must be placed.

- The facility owners themselves generally will not provide depth information. While they may follow certain depth requirements or guidelines when installing lines, they have no control over depth variations caused by natural or human intervention.

DEPTH OF FACILITIES

- In addition to human intervention, the effects of weather (i.e. erosion, changes in the frost line, etc.) can affect the depth of underground facilities. Staking equipment depth readout information is not accurate enough to rely on. Therefore, the facility owner will not provide depth information.



DISPUTE RESOLUTION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS

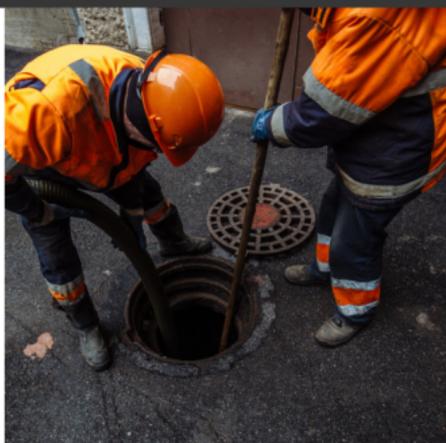
- A person seeking to file a complaint with the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) must contact and provide relevant background information on an adverse party to begin the settlement process. This is a requirement of the MISS DIG 811 Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act, 2003 PA 174; MCL 460.731(2) MISS DIG 811 has no role or responsibility in the settlement. However, MISS DIG 811 will assist the excavator with facility owner contact information.
- For more information about filing a complaint related to PA 174, please visit the MPSC's [Inquiries & Complaints page](#) under Consumer Information at www.michigan.gov/mpsc

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- **MISS DIG 811**
 - Call 811 or 1-800-482-7171
 - www.missdig811.org
- **Michigan Public Service Commission**
 - 517-284-8100
 - www.michigan.gov/mpsc
- **Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)**
 - www.npms.phmsa.gov
- **National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)**
 - Provides information regarding the general location of transmission pipelines
 - www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov
 - MISS DIG 811 must still be contacted

Looking for additional information about the MISS DIG 811 process, or how better to comply with Public Act 174 requirements?

Complete the MISS DIG 811 online Safe Excavation Practices to find the answers to all of these questions and more. Navigate to our Learning Management System, SkillBuilder at MISSDIG811.SkillBuilder.co



Be aware of sewer lines —

The clog might be a utility line.

Important Safety Notice: Potential Utility Line Intrusion into Sewer Systems

- A blocked sewer line may be caused by another utility line—such as gas, electric, or communication—accidentally being bored through the sewer pipe during construction or utility installation.
- **WARNING:** Attempting to clear this type of blockage using mechanical or high-pressure equipment can lead to catastrophic accidents, including serious injury, loss of life, explosions, or significant property damage.
- To help prevent such incidents, please follow all precautionary measures outlined in this brochure. Always confirm the blockage is not caused by a utility intrusion before proceeding with any clearing operation.

◀ Old Gas Service Line

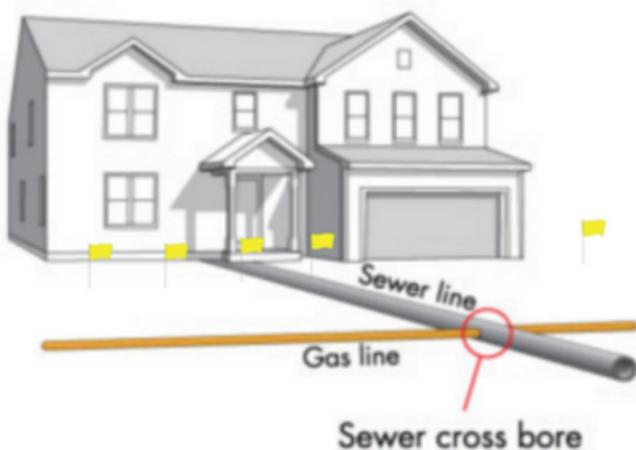
Sewer Lateral ▶

▲
New Gas Main

With the rise in horizontal directional drilling for installing underground utility lines, it's more important than ever to follow safe digging practices.

Before any excavation or boring begins, excavators are required to contact MISS DIG 811 to request marking of underground utility lines in the excavation area. Once lines are marked, excavators must hand dig to visually confirm the location of these utilities before boring above or below them.

However, many municipalities do not mark private sewer leads, as a result, excavators may unknowingly bore directly through a sewer line, creating a dangerous situation where active gas, electric, or communication lines run through the sewer system.



When a utility line is accidentally bored through a sewer line, the issue—called a cross bore—often goes unnoticed. It may not cause immediate problems, but it can remain hidden for months or even years. Eventually, a sewer backup occurs, and a plumber is called to clear it.

Here's Where the Danger Begins:

Plumbers commonly use mechanical rotary tools (or augers) to remove blockages. If a utility line—like electric or gas—has been bored through the sewer line:

- ⚡ Cutting an electric line could lead to electrocution of the plumber.
- 🔥 Damaging a gas line may allow gas to leak into the sewer system and migrate into homes or buildings, creating a major explosion risk.



STOP. LOOK. VERIFY.

Before attempting to clean out a sewer line blockage between a house and the main, take these critical safety steps:

Contact MISS DIG 811

- Call 811 or visit missdig811.org
- The excavator places an Emergency Ticket for a sewer blockage.
- Utility crews will locate and mark underground lines that could intersect with the Work site.

Inspect the Sewer Line with a Camera

- A plumber should use a sewer inspection camera to locate the blockage.
- Look for signs of recent excavation or utility markers.
- If the blockage is located at or near the same distance from the house as utility markings, there may be a cross bore.

If You Suspect a Cross Bore

- Do **NOT** use mechanical augers or cutters.
- Stop work immediately.
- Contact the utility company listed on the marking flags or paint.
- Follow their procedures for safe resolution and inspection.

A few extra minutes of precaution could save lives and prevent disaster. If You Suspect a Cross Bore – **STOP IMMEDIATELY**

- Do **NOT** attempt to clear the blockage.
- Do **NOT** use mechanical cutters, augers, or high-pressure jetting.
- Get help from the utility owner responsible for the line that may have caused the cross bore.

Contact the utility company indicated by the nearby flags or paint markings, using the MISS DIG 811 confirmation sheet. They will assess the situation and take proper steps to resolve it safely.

IF you suspect or smell a gas leak:

Take immediate action to protect yourself and others:

- Leave the area immediately and instruct everyone nearby to do the same.
- Call 911 from a safe location.
- Contact the gas company right away.
- Do **NOT** operate power tools, vehicles, lights, or anything that might cause a spark.
- Eliminate all potential ignition sources—do not use a cell phone near the leak.
- Do **NOT** tamper with gas lines, meters, valves, or attempt to stop the leak yourself.

Contact MISS DIG 811 at MISSDIG811.ORG or by **dialing 811**

MISS DIG UNDERGROUND FACILITY DAMAGE PREVENTION AND SAFETY ACT Act 174 of 2013

AN ACT to enhance public safety, protect the environment, and prevent the disruption of vital public services by reducing the incidences of damage to underground facilities caused by excavation or blasting activity by providing notices to facility owners and facility operators before excavation or blasting; to provide for certain notices to affected parties when underground facilities are damaged; to provide for the powers and duties of certain state governmental officers and entities; to allow the promulgation of rules; to prescribe penalties; to allow the imposition of a fee; to provide for immunity for certain individuals; to allow claims for damages against certain governmental entities in certain circumstances; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

460.721 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "MISS DIG underground facility damage prevention and safety act".

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.723 Definitions.

Sec. 3. As used in this act:

- (a) "Additional assistance" means a response by a facility owner or facility operator to a request made by an excavator during business hours, for help in locating a facility.
- (b) "Approximate location" means a strip of land at least 36 inches wide, but not wider than the width of the marked facility plus 18 inches on either side of the facility marks.
- (c) "Blasting" means changing the level or grade of land or rendering, tearing, demolishing, moving, or removing earth, rock, buildings, structures, or other masses or materials by seismic blasting or the detonation of dynamite or any other explosive agent.
- (d) "Business day" means Monday through Friday, excluding holidays observed by the notification system and posted on the notification system website.
- (e) "Business hours" means from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., eastern standard time, on business days.
- (f) "Caution zone" means the area within 48 inches of either side of the facility marks provided by a facility owner or facility operator.
- (g) "Commission" means the Michigan public service commission created in section 1 of 1939 PA 3, MCL 460.1.
- (h) "Damage" means any impact upon or exposure of an underground facility requiring its repair or replacement due to weakening, partial destruction, or complete destruction of the facility, including, but not limited to, the protective coating, lateral support, cathodic protection, or housing of the facility.
- (i) "Design ticket" means a communication to the notification system in which a request for information regarding underground facilities for predesign, design, or advance planning purposes, but not marking for excavation or blasting, is made under the procedures described in section 6a.
- (j) "Dig notice" means a communication to the notification system by an excavator providing notice of intended excavation or blasting activity as required by this act.
- (k) "Emergency" means a sudden or unforeseen occurrence, including a government-declared emergency, involving a clear and imminent danger to life, health, or property, or imminent danger to the environment, that requires immediate correction in order to restore or to prevent the interruption of essential governmental services, utility services, or the blockage of public transportation and that requires immediate excavation or blasting.
- (l) "Emergency notice" means a communication to the notification system to alert the facility owners or facility operators of the urgent need for marking the location of a facility due to an emergency.
- (m) "Excavation" means moving, removing, or otherwise displacing earth, rock, or other material below existing surface grade with power tools or power equipment, including, but not limited to, grading, trenching, tiling, digging, drilling, boring, augering, tunneling, scraping, cable or pipe plowing, and pile driving; and wrecking, razing, rending, moving, or removing a structure or mass of materials. Excavation does not include any of the following:
 - (i) Any of the following activities performed in the course of farming operations:
 - (A) Any farming operation performed in the public right-of-way to a depth of not more than 12 inches below the existing surface grade if the farming operation is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility.
 - (B) Any farming operation performed outside a public right-of-way and within 25 yards of an existing petroleum or natural gas pipeline to a depth of not more than 18 inches below the existing surface grade if the farming operation is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility.
 - (C) Any farming operation performed outside a public right-of-way and not within 25 yards of an existing petroleum or natural gas pipeline if the farming operation is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility.
 - (ii) Replacing a fence post, sign post, or guardrail in its existing location.
 - (iii) Any excavation performed at a grave site in a cemetery.
 - (iv) Any excavation performed within a landfill unit as defined in R 299.4103 of the Michigan administrative code during its active life as defined in R 299.4101 of the Michigan administrative code or during its postclosure period as set forth in R 299.4101 to R 299.4922 of the Michigan administrative code.
 - (v) Any of the following activities if those activities are conducted by railroad employees or railroad contractors and are carried out with reasonable care to protect any installed facilities placed in the railroad right-of-way by agreement with the railroad:
 - (A) Any routine railroad maintenance activities performed in the public right-of-way as follows:
 - (I) Within the track area, either to the bottom of the ballast or to a depth of not more than 12 inches below the bottom of the railroad tie, whichever is deeper, if the routine railroad maintenance activity is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility that is not owned or operated by that railroad.
 - (II) Outside the track area, not more than 12 inches below the ground surface, if the routine railroad maintenance activity is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility that is not owned or operated by that railroad.
 - (B) Any routine railroad maintenance activities performed to a depth of not more than 18 inches below the flow line of a ditch or the ground surface in the railroad right-of-way, excluding the public right-of-way, if the routine railroad maintenance activity is not performed within 6 feet of any aboveground structure that is part of a facility that is not owned or operated by that railroad.
 - (vi) Routine maintenance or preventative maintenance as those terms are defined in section 10c of 1951 PA 51, MCL 247.666c, to a depth of not more than 12 inches below the roadway and any shoulder of a street, county road, or highway.
- (n) "Excavator" means any person performing excavation or blasting.
- (o) "Facility" or "underground facility" means an underground or submerged conductor, pipe, or structure, including, but not limited to, a conduit, duct, line, pipe, wire, or other device and its appurtenances used to produce, store, transmit, or distribute a utility service, including communications, data, cable television, electricity, heat, natural or manufactured gas, oil, petroleum products, steam, sewage, video, water, and other similar substances, including environmental contaminants or hazardous waste.
- (p) "Facility operator" means a person that controls the operation of a facility.
- (q) "Facility owner" means a person that owns a facility.
- (r) "Farm" means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL

(s) "Farming operations" means plowing, cultivating, planting, harvesting, and similar operations routine to most farms and that are performed on a farm. Farming operations do not include installation of drainage tile, underground irrigation lines, or the drilling of a well.

(t) "Governmental agency" means the state and its political subdivisions, including counties, townships, cities, villages, or any other governmental entity.

(u) "Mark", "marks", or "marking" means the temporary identification on the surface grade of the location of a facility in response to a ticket as defined in section 7.

(v) "Notification system" means MISS DIG System, Inc., a Michigan nonprofit corporation formed and operated by each facility owner and facility operator to administer a 1-call system for the location of facilities, or any successor to this corporation.

(w) "Person" means an individual, firm, joint venture, partnership, corporation, association, governmental agency, department or agency, utility cooperative, or joint stock association, including any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof.

(x) "Positive response" means the procedure administered by the notification system to allow excavators to determine whether all facility owners or facility operators contacted under a ticket have responded in accordance with this act.

(y) "Public right-of-way" means the area on, below, or above a public roadway, highway, street, alley, easement, or waterway.

(z) "Railroad" means that term as defined in section 109 of the railroad code of 1993, 1993 PA 354, MCL 462.109.

(aa) "Safe zone" means an area 48 inches or more from either side of the facility marks provided by a facility owner or facility operator.

(bb) "Soft excavation" means a method and technique designed to prevent contact damage to underground facilities, including, but not limited to, hand-digging, cautious digging with nonmechanical tools, vacuum excavation methods, or use of pneumatic hand tools.

(cc) "Start date" means the date that a proposed excavation or blasting is expected to begin as indicated on a ticket.

(dd) "Ticket" means a communication from the notification system to a facility owner or facility operator requesting the marking of underground facilities, based on information provided by an excavator in a dig notice.

(ee) "White lining" means marking by an excavator of the area of a proposed excavation or blasting, with white paint or flags, or both, before giving notice to the notification system.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.724 MISS DIG Systems, Inc.; operation and membership; notification system; duties and responsibilities; funding; fees; farm operation; tax exemption.

Sec. 4. (1) Facility owners and facility operators shall continue to operate and be members of MISS DIG Systems, Inc., a Michigan nonprofit corporation, that shall have the duties and undertake the responsibilities of the notification system under this act on and after the effective date of this act. The notification system responsibilities and duties do not include the physical marking of facilities, which is the responsibility of a facility owner or facility operator upon notification under this act.

(2) The notification system and its procedures shall be governed by its board of directors and in accordance with its current articles of incorporation and bylaws as of the effective date of this act, with any future changes made in accordance with the nonprofit corporation act, 1982 PA 162, MCL 450.2101 to 450.3192, and the notification system's articles, bylaws, and board procedures. The notification system shall request input regarding its policies from all interested persons, including facility owners and facility operators, excavators, marking service providers, and governmental agencies.

(3) Funding for the notification system operations shall be established by the notification system, including through fees based on a reasonable assessment of operating costs among facility owners or facility operators. A facility owner or facility operator shall not charge a fee to excavators for marking facilities under this act.

(4) Facility owners and facility operators shall be members of and participate in the notification system and pay the fees levied by the notification system under this section. This obligation and the requirements of this act for facility owners and facility operators do not apply to persons owning or operating a facility located on real property the person owns or occupies if the facility is operated solely for the benefit of that person.

(5) Owners of real property on which there is a farm operation, as that term is defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472, may become a nonvoting member of the notification system, known as a farm member, upon providing the notification system with the information necessary to send the farm member a ticket for purposes of notification under section 6(1). A farm member is not subject to any fees levied under subsection (3).

(6) The notification system is exempt from taxes collected under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.725 Duty of excavator to provide dig notice to notification system; contents of notice; validity of ticket; compliance with procedures and requirements and requirements; exposure of facility; notice requirements; excavation using power equipment.

Sec. 5. (1) An excavator shall provide a dig notice to the notification system at least 72 hours, but not more than 14 calendar days, before the start of any blasting or excavation. If the dig notice is given during business hours, the 72-hour period shall be measured from the time the dig notice is made to the notification system. If a dig notice is given before 7 a.m. on a business day, the 72-hour period begins at 7 a.m. on that day. If a dig notice is given on a nonbusiness day or after 5 p.m. on a business day, the 72-hour period begins at 7 a.m. on the next business day. All hours of nonbusiness days are excluded in counting the 72-hour period. If there are multiple excavators on the same site, each excavator shall provide its own dig notice.

(2) A dig notice shall contain at least all of the following:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the excavator.

(b) A description of the proposed area of blasting or excavation, including the street address and a property description.

(c) The specific type of work to be performed.

(d) The start date and time of blasting or excavation.

(e) Whether the proposed blasting or excavation will be completed within 21 days after the start date.

(3) A ticket is valid for 21 days from the start date of the excavation or blasting on the ticket as identified by the excavator, except that a ticket is valid for 180 days from the start date if the dig notice indicates that the proposed excavation or blasting will not be completed within 21 days from the start date.

(4) An excavator shall comply with the notification system procedures and all requirements of this act.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, before blasting or excavating in a caution zone, an excavator shall expose all marked facilities in the caution zone by soft excavation. If conditions make complete exposure of the facility impractical, an excavator shall consult with the facility owner or facility operator to reach agreement on how to protect the facility. For excavations in a caution zone parallel to a facility, an excavator shall use soft excavation at intervals as often as reasonably necessary to establish the precise location of the facility. An excavator may use power tools and power equipment in a caution zone only after the facilities are exposed or the precise location of the facilities is established.

(6) An excavator shall provide support or bracing of facilities or excavation walls in an excavation or blasting area that are reasonably necessary for protection of the facilities.

(7) An excavator shall provide notification to the notification system if facility markings are destroyed or covered by excavation or blasting activities or if a ticket expires before the commencement of excavation. If a ticket expires before the commencement of excavation, an excavator shall provide a new dig notice to the notification system, and comply with subsection (1).

(8) An excavator shall provide notification to the notification system requesting additional assistance if the location of a marked facility within the approximate location cannot be determined.

(9) An excavator shall provide immediate additional notice to the notification system and stop excavation in the immediate vicinity if the excavator has reason to suspect the presence of an unmarked facility due to any 1 of the following:

(a) Visible evidence of a facility with no marks visible.

(b) Lack of a positive response to a ticket.

(c) A positive response from a facility owner or facility operator indicating the presence of a facility with no marks visible.

(10) If an excavator contacts or damages a facility, the excavator shall provide immediate notice to the facility owner or facility operator.

(11) If an excavator damages a facility resulting in the escape of any flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid, or endangering life, health, or property, the excavator shall call 9-1-1 and provide immediate notice to the facility owner or facility operator. The excavator shall also take reasonable measures to protect the excavator, those in immediate danger, the general public, and the environment until the facility owner or facility operator, or emergency first responders, have arrived and taken control of the site.

(12) An excavator shall provide prompt emergency notice to the notification system for any proposed excavation or blasting in an emergency. In an emergency, blasting or excavation required to address the conditions of the emergency may be performed as the emergency conditions reasonably require, subject to the provisions in this act for emergency notice and marking facilities in response to an emergency notice.

(13) If the location of a proposed excavation or blasting cannot be described in a manner sufficient to enable the facility owner or facility operator to ascertain the precise tract or parcel involved, an excavator shall provide white lining in advance of submitting a ticket or additional assistance to the facility owner or facility operator on reasonable request to identify the area of the proposed excavation or blasting.

(14) For purposes of this section, notice to the notification system constitutes notice to all facility owners or facility operators regarding facilities located in the area of the proposed excavation or blasting.

(15) Except as otherwise provided in this act, an excavator may conduct excavation in a safe zone using power equipment without establishing the precise location of any facilities.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.726 Notification system; transmission of ticket to facility owners or operators; availability; positive response system; maintenance of records; emergency notice; design tickets.

Sec. 6. (1) The notification system shall receive dig notice notification of proposed excavation and blasting activities and promptly transmit a ticket to facility owners or facility operators of facilities in the area of the proposed excavation or blasting. The notification system shall provide alternative means of access and notification to the system. Except for shutdowns caused by acts of nature, war, or terrorism, the notification system shall be available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

(2) The notification system shall publicize the availability and use of the notification system and educate the public, governmental agencies, excavators, farm operators, facility owners, and facility operators regarding the practices and procedures of the notification system, the requirements of this act, and practices to protect underground facilities from damage.

(3) The notification system shall administer a positive response system to allow excavators to determine whether all of the facility owners or facility operators in the area have responded to a ticket and whether a particular facility owner or facility operator does not have facilities in the area of a proposed excavation or blasting.

(4) The notification system shall maintain adequate records of its notification activity for a period of 6 years after the date of the notice, including voice recordings of calls. The notification system shall provide copies of those records to any interested person upon written request and payment of a reasonable charge for reproduction and handling as determined by the notification system.

(5) The notification system shall expedite the processing of any emergency notice it receives under this act.

(6) The notification system shall receive design tickets under the procedures described in section 6a and transmit them to facility owners or facility operators.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.726a Project design or planning services; fees; procedures; design ticket response; marking facility location.

Sec. 6a. (1) The notification system shall establish reasonable procedures, including marking response times, for design ticket notification to facility owners or facility operators of requests for project design or planning services to determine the type, size, and general location of facilities during the planning and design stage of a construction or demolition project. Facility owners or operators may charge the person requesting project design or planning services separate fees for design or planning services.

(2) Procedures under this section do not affect or alter the obligation of excavators to provide notice of blasting or excavation under section 5.

(3) The response to a design ticket is to provide general information regarding the location of underground facilities, not to mark any facilities. However, if a facility owner or operator does not have drawings or records that show the location of a facility, the facility owner or operator shall mark that facility under the procedures described in section 7. A design ticket or information provided in response to a design ticket does not satisfy the requirement under this act for excavation or blasting notice to the notification system or marking the approximate location of facilities for blasting or excavation.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.727 Marking facility location; positive response; additional assistance of facility owner or operator upon request by excavator; damage to facility; emergency response; construction of new facility.

Sec. 7. (1) A facility owner or facility operator shall respond to a ticket by the start date and time for the excavation or blasting under section 5(1) by marking its facilities in the area of the proposed excavation or blasting in a manner that permits the excavator to employ soft excavation to establish the precise location of the facilities.

(2) A facility owner or facility operator shall mark the location of each facility with paint, stakes, flags, or other customary methods using the uniform color code of the American national standards institute as follows:

(a) White – used by excavators to mark a proposed excavation or blasting area.

(b) Pink – temporary survey markings.

(c) Red – electric power lines, cables, conduit, and lighting cables.

(d) Yellow – gas, oil, steam, petroleum, or gaseous materials.

(e) Orange – communication, cable television, alarm or signal lines, cables, or conduit.

(f) Blue – potable water.

(g) Purple – reclaimed water, irrigation, and slurry lines.

(h) Green – sewers and drain lines.

(3) A facility owner or facility operator shall provide notification to the notification system using positive response.

(4) Upon receiving a notification during business hours from an excavator through the notification system of previous marks being covered or destroyed, a facility owner or facility operator shall mark the location of a facility within 24 hours, excluding all hours on nonbusiness days.

(5) If a facility owner or facility operator receives a request under section 5(8) or (9), that facility owner or facility operator shall provide additional assistance to an excavator within 3 hours of a request made by the excavator during business hours. An excavator and a facility owner or facility operator may agree to an extension of the time for additional assistance. If a request for additional assistance is made at a time when the additional assistance cannot be provided during normal business hours or assistance is required at a remote rural location, the response time shall be no later than 3 hours after the start of the next business day or a time based on mutual agreement.

(6) If a facility owner or facility operator receives notice that a facility has been damaged, that facility owner or facility operator shall promptly dispatch personnel to the area.

(7) A facility owner or facility operator shall respond within 3 hours to an emergency notice, or before the start day and time provided in an emergency notice if that start day and time is more than 3 hours from the time of notice.

(8) New facilities built after the effective date of this act shall be constructed in a manner that allows their detection when in use.

(9) This section does not apply to the state transportation department or to the marking of a county or intercounty drain by a county drain commissioner's office or drainage board.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.728 Damages or equitable relief.

Sec. 8. This act does not limit the right of an excavator, facility owner, or facility operator to seek legal relief and recovery of actual damages incurred and equitable relief in a civil action arising out of a violation of the requirements of this act, or to enforce the provisions of this act, nor shall this act determine the level of damages or injunctive relief in any such civil action. This section does not affect or limit the availability of any contractual or legal remedy that may be available to an excavator, facility owner, or facility operator arising under any contract to which they may be a party.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.729 Liability of officers, agents, or employees of notification system; liability of excavator or farmer engaged in farming operations or owner of farm.

Sec. 9. (1) The notification system and its officers, agents, or employees are not liable for any damages, including damages for injuries or death to persons or damage to property, caused by its acts or omissions in carrying out the provisions of this act. The notification system is not responsible for assuring performance by a facility owner or facility operator of its obligation to participate in the notification system under section 4(4).

(2) An excavator or a farmer engaged in farming operations that complies with this act is not responsible for damages that occur to a facility that is improperly marked, not marked, or determined to be within the safe zone.

(3) An owner of a farm who complies with this act is not liable for any damages to a facility if the damage occurred in the course of farming operations, except in those lands within the public right-of-way, unless the owner intentionally damaged the underground facility or acted with wanton disregard or recklessness in damaging the facility. As used in this subsection, "owner" includes a family member, employee, or tenant of the owner.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.730 Ordinances, charters, or other laws requiring permits.

Sec. 10. This act does not authorize, affect, or impair local ordinances, charters, or other provisions of law requiring permits to be obtained before excavating or tunneling in a public street or highway or to construct or demolish buildings or other structures on private property. A permit issued by a governmental agency does not relieve a person from the responsibility of complying with this act. The failure of any person who has been granted a permit to comply with this act does not impose any liability upon the governmental agency issuing the permit.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.731 Prohibited conduct; violations as misdemeanor; penalty; civil fine; use of commission determination in court action or proceeding; instruction forms; rules; incident reports; maintenance and availability of information.

Sec. 11. (1) A person who engages in any of the following conduct is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both:

(a) Knowingly damages an underground facility and fails to promptly notify the facility owner or facility operator.

(b) Knowingly damages an underground facility and backfills the excavation or otherwise acts to conceal the damage.

(c) Willfully removes or otherwise destroys stakes or other physical markings used to mark the approximate location of underground facilities unless that removal or destruction occurs after the excavation or blasting is completed or as an expected consequence of the excavation or blasting activity.

(2) Upon complaint filed with the commission or upon the commission's own motion, following notice and hearing, a person, other than a governmental agency, who violates any of the provisions of this act may be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$5,000.00 for each violation. In addition to or as an alternative to any fine, the commission may require the person to obtain reasonable training to assure future compliance with this act. Before filing a complaint under this subsection, a person shall attempt to settle the dispute with the adverse party or parties using any reasonable means of attempted resolution acceptable to the involved parties. In determining the amount of any fine, the commission shall consider all of the following:

(a) The ability of the person charged to pay or continue in business.

(b) The nature, circumstances, and gravity of the violation.

(c) Good-faith efforts by the person charged to comply with this act.

(d) The degree of culpability of the person charged and of the complainant.

(e) The history of prior violations of the person charged.

(3) A commission determination under subsection (2) shall not be used against a party in any action or proceeding before any court. A complaint filed under subsection (2) does not limit a person's right to bring a civil action to recover damages that person incurred arising out of a violation of the requirements of this act.

(4) The commission shall develop forms with instructions and may promulgate administrative rules for processing complaints under this act, pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(5) Not later than October 1, 2014, the commission shall establish requirements for reporting incidents involving damage to underground facilities.

(6) Beginning April 1, 2015, the commission shall maintain information on damaged facilities reported under subsection (5), including, but not limited to, any damage that occurs during excavation, digging, or blasting that is excluded from the definition of excavation under section 3(m). The commission shall make any information maintained under this subsection publicly available on its website.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.732 Governmental liability.

Sec. 12. (1) Except as provided in this section, this act does not affect the liability of a governmental agency for damages for tort or the application of 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1401 to 691.1419.

(2) A facility owner or a facility operator may file a complaint with the commission seeking a civil fine and, if applicable, damages from a governmental agency under this section for any violation of this act.

(3) After notice and a hearing on a complaint under subsection (2), the commission may order the following, as applicable:

(a) If the commission has not issued an order against the governmental agency under this section within the preceding 12 months, a civil fine of not more than \$5,000.00. In determining the amount of the fine, the commission shall consider the factors in section 11(2).

(b) If the commission has issued an order under subdivision (a) against the governmental agency within the preceding 12 months, both of the following:

(i) A civil fine of not more than \$10,000.00. In determining the amount of the fine, the commission shall consider the factors in section 11(2).

(ii) That the governmental agency provide at its expense underground facility safety training to all its personnel involved in underground utility work or excavating.

(c) If the commission has issued an order under subdivision (b) against the governmental agency within the preceding 12 months, both of the following:

(i) A civil fine of not more than \$15,000.00. In determining the amount of the fine, the commission shall consider the factors in section 11(2).

(ii) If the violation of this act by the governmental agency caused damage to the facilities of the facility owner or facility operator, that the governmental agency pay to the owner or operator the cost of repair of the facilities.

(4) A party to a complaint filed under this section or section 11 may file an appeal of a commission order issued under this section or section 11 in the Ingham county circuit court.

(5) This section does not apply if the violation of this act was a result of action taken in response to an emergency.

(6) A finding by the commission under this section is not admissible in any other proceeding or action. (7) A civil fine ordered under this act shall be paid to the commission and used for underground facilities safety education and training.

(8) Each day upon which a violation described in this act occurs is a separate offense.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.

460.733 Compliance by individual engaged in farming operation.

Sec. 13. An individual engaged in a farming operation on a farm shall comply with this act beginning May 1, 2014.

History: 2013, Act 174, Eff. Apr. 1, 2014.



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NOTICE TO EXCAVATORS

This information is being provided to Michigan excavators in part to fulfill certain requirements of Pipeline Operator Members of the MISS DIG System a outlined in the Michigan Gas Safety Code R460.14614 and U.S.D.O.T. 49 CFR 192-614.

The complete list of excavators receiving this publication will be kept on file by the MISS DIG System, Inc.

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