



Standard Operating Procedures

Applicable to Hazardous Liquids Pipelines and Related Facilities

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440 ; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 1 of 28

1.0 Purpose

The objectives of the Public Awareness Plan are to:

- Raise the awareness of the affected public and key stakeholders to the presence of buried hazardous liquids pipelines and associated facilities in the communities where the company operates hazardous liquids pipelines and related facilities.
- Better educate those who live or work near the company’s pipelines on recognizing and reacting to a hazardous liquids release or emergency and how to respond if they detect possible odors.
- Help excavators understand the steps they can take to prevent damage from outside forces and to help them respond safely and promptly should their actions cause damage to the company’s pipelines.
- Better educate the public, emergency officials, local officials, municipalities, school districts and other key groups about the company’s emergency response and key safety procedures in the unlikely event of an operating problem or emergency.
- Allow emergency response agencies that might respond to an emergency incident on one of the company’s pipelines or facilities to better understand the safe and proper actions to take in response to a release or pipeline emergency.
- Educate the public on the company’s ongoing pipeline integrity management activities.

Energy Transfer fully supports the goals and objectives set forth in the first edition of *American Petroleum Institute’s Recommended Practice 1162 (RP 1162)*. As an organization, we are committed to provide safe, reliable transportation of hazardous liquids and pipeline safety information to people living and working near the company’s pipelines. We allocate resources and funding as necessary to support our public awareness activities. Management’s expectation is that each of our employees is committed to fulfilling our public awareness responsibilities as described in this plan. (See Appendix A for Management Commitment to Public Awareness).

2.0 Scope

The Public Awareness Plan provides a framework that guides the company’s goal of continuous improvement in communications with a variety of key audiences in the communities where the company operates pipelines. The steps detailed in this document are designed to accomplish this goal and meet the requirements of applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 2 of 28

**3.0
Applicability**

The Public Awareness Plan applies to all of the company’s hazardous liquids transmission pipelines and related pipeline facilities.

The following Operations groups and individuals within the company are impacted:

- Executive Vice President Operations
- Division Vice Presidents
- Area Directors
- Operations Managers
- Operations Personnel, Asset Management Teams or Work Crews
- Vice President Technical Services
- Integrity Management Representatives
- GIS and Engineering Records Representatives
- Public Awareness Manager
- Manager, One Call / Damage Prevention
- Supervisor, Damage Prevention
- Director, Right-of-Way
- Right-of-Way Representatives

**4.0
Frequency**

The Public Awareness Plan shall be reviewed annually and updated as required at intervals not to exceed fifteen months, but at least once every calendar year.

The company is committed to communicating with targeted stakeholders based on the following frequency table as stated in RP 1162. Procedure-specific frequencies are identified below.

Audience Type	Frequency
Affected public	Every 2 years
Emergency officials	Annually
Public officials	Every 3 years
Excavators/contractors	Annually

**5.0
Governance**

The following table describes the responsibility, accountability, and authority for the Public Awareness Plan.

Function	Responsibility	Accountability	Authority
Maintain	Public Awareness Manager or Designee	Public Awareness Manager	Senior Manager, Operations Services

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 3 of 28
--	--	---------------------

The responsibility, accountability and authority for specific activities required by the Public Awareness Plan are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan — Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders*
The responsibilities of management are defined in *Sections 5.1 through 5.4.*

**5.1
Vice President
Technical
Services**

The responsibilities of the Vice President – Technical Services in relation to the Public Awareness Plan include:

- Allocate funds to complete Public Awareness Plan tasks as required.
 - Provide resources to complete Public Awareness Plan tasks as required.
-

**5.2
Senior
Manager,
Operations
Services**

The responsibilities of the Senior Manager, Operations Services in relation to the Public Awareness Plan include:

- Oversee the implementation of the Public Awareness Plan.
 - Direct the activities of the Public Awareness Manager.
 - Approve the Public Awareness Plan and related SOPs.
 - Approve changes to the Public Awareness Plan and related SOP's as required by *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change.*
-

**5.3
Public
Awareness
Manager**

The responsibilities of the Public Awareness Manager include:

- Verify that all contact information for the affected public, public officials, emergency officials, and excavators is correctly entered into the Public Awareness Database, as detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with API RP1162-defined stakeholders* with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.
 - Develop relationships with other companies, associations or organizations to reduce redundancies and optimize common efforts.
 - Coordinate the review of the messages, methods and media used to deliver the communications to the intended stakeholders, as detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*
 - Document feedback received from stakeholder audiences and coordinate responses as needed.
 - Coordinate the periodic review of the effectiveness of the Public Awareness Plan and recommend changes to the plan.
 - Maintain the company's Public Awareness Plan so that it meets all regulatory requirements.
-

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 4 of 28

**5.4
Area
Management**

The responsibilities of the Area Management include:

- Communicate with Stakeholder groups as required in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan-Communication with API RP1162-defined stakeholders.*
- Document communications with Stakeholder groups and maintain current status for contacts in the Public Awareness Database.

**6.0
Terms and
Definitions**

Terms associated with this SOP and their definitions follow in the table below. For general terms, refer to *SOP HLA.01 Glossary and Terms.*

Terms	Definitions
Baseline Messages	The minimum standard program recommendations set forth in RP 1162.
Call Centers	Also known as “One-Call Centers,” this term refers to the clearinghouse for excavation notifications that are planned near pipelines and other underground utilities. One-Call Centers around the country handle between 15 and 20 million calls a year from excavators and direct those calls to the affected pipeline operators to help ensure that underground utilities are located and properly marked. The company is a member of all One-Call Centers in the states in which it operates.
Central Storage Location	A storage area on the company’s data servers that holds the Public Awareness related records, such as master mail pieces and communication information.
Dig Safely	A nationally recognized campaign to reduce underground facility damage through damage prevention education. Used by pipeline companies, one-call centers and other groups throughout the country, the program was developed through the joint efforts of the Office of Pipeline Safety and various damage prevention organizations. Dig Safely is a centerpiece of the Common Ground Alliance (CGA).
Excavation Damage	Sometimes referred to as “third-party damage,” this type of damage often occurs when required One-Call notifications are not made prior to beginning excavation, digging or plowing activities. When the location of underground facilities is not properly determined, the excavator may inadvertently — and sometimes unknowingly — damage the pipeline and its protective coating.
Media	For purposes of this Plan, “media” refers to the vehicle (print, video, advertising, etc.) utilized to communicate to the targeted stakeholders.
Pipeline Facilities	Facilities used in the course of transportation of hazardous

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17
	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18
	Page 5 of 28

Terms	Definitions
	liquids and defined in 195.2.
Public Awareness Database	The master database that holds the individual electronic records of the Public Awareness Plan and related communications information.
Rights-of-Way (ROW)	Long, continuous stretches of land on which an operator has the rights to construct, operate and/or maintain a pipeline. The operator may own ROW outright, or an easement may be acquired for specific use of the ROW.
RP 1162	Recommended Practice 1162, adopted from standards developed by the American Petroleum Institute (API) that calls for pipeline operators to develop and maintain a public awareness program with specific guidelines on audiences, messages, and frequency of message.
Stakeholder	Also known as “target audience,” this term encompasses the various groups or constituencies that the company communicates with as part of this Plan. Examples of stakeholders include the affected public, emergency officials, public officials, excavators, etc.
Supplemental Messages	The concept developed in RP 1162 for assessing particular situations where it is appropriate to enhance or supplement the baseline messages.
Outreach	Efforts to determine if the public awareness communications reach the intended stakeholder groups.
Level of knowledge	Efforts to determine if the intended stakeholder groups understand the key messages from the public awareness communications.
Changes in behavior	Efforts to determine if the intended stakeholder groups learn the appropriate damage prevention behaviors from the public awareness communications.
Bottom-line results	Efforts to determine if the public awareness communications are effective in preventing damage to the pipelines.

**7.0
Public
Awareness Plan**

The Public Awareness Plan contains the following sections:

- Targeting Audiences for Public Awareness Education: Describes the methodology for identifying target audiences (or stakeholders) for public awareness communications.
- Procedure Used to Populate Stakeholder Groups: Describes how to determine Stakeholder Group members.
- Content of Message: Describes the content of public awareness communications to each stakeholder group.
- Communications Actions: Describes the vehicles/materials used to

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 6 of 28
--	--	---------------------

communicate with each stakeholder group.

- **Supplemental Plan Enhancement and Materials:** Describes what factors to consider when evaluating the need for supplemental plan enhancement, and the primary forms of enhancement employed when needed.
- **Plan Assessment and Evaluation:** Describes the process of assessment for effectiveness in communicating with the various stakeholder groups of the Public Awareness Plan.
- **Documentation Requirements:** Describes the administration of the Public Awareness Plan and procedures for updating the Public Awareness Plan.

**7.1
Targeting
Audiences for
Public
Awareness
Education**

The company evaluates the various stakeholders groups for the Public Awareness Plan in an effort to ensure that the chosen communications vehicles are appropriate for each targeted audience. For purposes of this plan, and based on the company’s operations and the requirements of RP 1162, the following core groups have been identified as stakeholders:

- The Affected Public in areas where the company operates are defined as the following:
 - Residents living near the pipelines
 - Individuals working near the pipelines
 - Places of congregation such as businesses, schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.
 - Residents near liquid or natural gas storage and other operational facilities along transmission lines
- Emergency Response Officials in areas where the company operates are defined as the following:
 - Fire departments and other state & local emergency management personnel
 - Law enforcement agencies (city, county and state police)
 - Emergency medical personnel
 - Hazardous materials response teams
 - 911 operators and emergency dispatch centers
- Public Officials in areas where the company operates are defined as the following:
 - Mayors
 - City, town or county managers or commissioners
 - Planning boards or committees
 - Zoning boards or committees
 - Licensing departments
 - Permitting bodies
 - Building code inspection or code enforcement departments

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Effective Date: <i>04/01/18</i>	Page 7 of 28

- Excavators in areas where the company operates are defined as the following:
 - Construction companies
 - Excavation equipment rental companies
 - Public works officials
 - Highway departments or other road construction or maintenance bodies
 - Landscaping firms
 - Fence building companies
 - Timber companies
 - Well drilling operations
 - Home builders
 - Land developers
 - One-Call centers

**7.2
Procedure Used
to Populate the
Stakeholder
Groups**

The company uses a combination of internal and external sources to create the lists for each of the four stakeholder groups. The company has maintained an ongoing Public Awareness Liaison Program that has identified the stakeholder groups using the guidelines in *Section 7.1*. As a result, the company already has various lists for the four stakeholder groups as well as the methodology to maintain and update those lists. Under the Public Awareness Plan, those records are collected and maintained in one Public Awareness Database.

A majority of the records are obtained from outside mail list vendors with specialized skills, processes, and data collection and cleansing tools that ensure the highest quality data is provided to the company for each stakeholder group. These records are obtained along a pipeline corridor specific to the company's pipelines.

Additional records for excavators may be obtained from the company's One Call database used for one call data consolidation.

The remaining records may be gathered from the various sources at the local level. Under this Plan, those records are incorporated into the Public Awareness Database and updated as new information is available.

Outside vendors providing lists for public awareness communication shall be evaluated as necessary, when significant changes occur in their data sources or data evaluation methods. Many vendors use a large variety of sources and tools to compile the best possible stakeholder lists.

As the communications with the various stakeholder groups are performed, the lists used to establish the recipient of the communications are evaluated to determine if any enhancements are necessary for adequate coverage of each stakeholder group.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 8 of 28

7.2.1 Internal Identification Sources Internal methods that may be used to identify updates to the appropriate stakeholder audiences include:

- Operations personnel
- Right-of-Way (ROW) records and contacts
- Existing emergency response plans
- Mock emergency exercises
- Personnel that routinely work with governmental and regulatory bodies
- Past rehabilitation and maintenance notifications and records

7.2.2 External Identification Sources External sources that may be used to identify updates to the appropriate stakeholder audiences include:

- Nine digit zip codes
- Geo-spatial databases
- One-Call organizations
- Identified local emergency officials
- Information provided by the public
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) databases
- State and emergency management agencies
- Outside vendor with capability for providing information on excavators
- Contractor licensing boards
- Excavation equipment rental companies
- Utility coordinating committees
- Standard Industrial Codes (SIC)

7.2.3 Identification Sources for the Affected Public Sources that may be used to identify updates to the affected public stakeholder group include:

- Affected public along pipeline ROW
- Nine digit zip code
- Geo-spatial database
- Customer database
- HCAs in accordance with federal regulations
- Information provided by the public

7.2.4 Identification Sources for Local Public Officials Sources that may be used to identify updates to the local public officials stakeholder group include:

- Personnel who routinely work with governmental and regulatory bodies
- One-Call organizations
- Field operations personnel

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 9 of 28
--	--	---------------------

7.2.5 Identification Sources for Emergency Officials Sources that may be used to identify updates to the emergency officials stakeholder group include:

- Discussions with identified local emergency officials
- Existing emergency response plans
- Mock emergency exercises
- Public Officials Emergency Responder website
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) databases
- State and emergency management agencies

7.2.6 Identification Sources for Excavators Sources that may be used to identify updates to the excavators stakeholder group include:

- One-Call system databases
- Outside vendor with capability for providing information on excavators
- Contractor licensing boards
- Excavation equipment rental companies
- Utility coordinating committees
- Standard Industrial Codes (SIC)

7.3 Content of Message The content of the messages to each respective stakeholder group is evaluated and fine-tuned based on changing circumstances and need.
The message to all stakeholders includes:

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
- Hazards or risks associated with pipeline operations
- Measures that the company takes to prevent negative impacts to public safety, property and the environment
- Use of a One-Call notification system prior to excavation and other damage prevention activities
- Steps that should be taken for public safety in the event of a pipeline release or incident at a facility
- Physical indications that a release or incident may have occurred
- Procedures to report a release or incident

7.3.1 Content of Message to the Affected Public The message to the Affected Public includes:

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
- Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken
- Leak recognition and response
- Damage prevention awareness
- One-call requirements
- Pipeline location information
- How to get additional information

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 10 of 28
--	--	----------------------

- Availability of list of pipeline operators through NPMS
-

**7.3.2
Content of
Message to
Emergency
Response
Official**

The message to Emergency Response Officials includes:

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
 - Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken
 - Leak recognition and response
 - Emergency preparedness communications
 - Potential hazards
 - Pipeline location information
 - Availability of NPMS
-

**7.3.3
Content of
Message to
Local Public
Officials**

The message to Local Public Officials includes:

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
 - Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken
 - Leak recognition and response
 - Emergency preparedness communications
 - One-call requirements
 - Pipeline location information
 - How to get additional information
 - Availability of NPMS
-

**7.3.4
Content of
Message to
Excavators**

The message to excavators includes:

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
 - Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken
 - Leak recognition and response
 - Damage prevention awareness
 - One-call requirements
 - Leak recognition and response
 - How to get additional information
-

**7.4
Communication
Actions**

The Public Awareness Plan utilizes communication materials produced both by the company and by other parties. All the materials are evaluated for clarity, thoroughness, and applicability by the Public Awareness Manager.

The primary language used in communications materials for the Public Awareness Plan is English. Materials in other languages are made available based on community need.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 11 of 28

**7.4.1
Communication
Actions for the
Affected Public**

- Communication actions for the affected public are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*
- Vehicles/materials for communications with the Affected Public may include:
 - Personal contact
 - Targeted distribution of print materials:
 - Brochures
 - Pamphlets
 - Letters
 - Pipeline markers
- Community meetings, open houses, etc. (supplemental as needed)

**7.4.2
Communication
Actions for
Emergency
Officials**

- Communication actions for emergency officials are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*
- Vehicles/materials for communications with Emergency Officials may include:
- Scheduled meetings with county or multiple county officials
 - Personal contact
 - Group meetings
 - Targeted distribution of print materials
 - Telephone calls
 - E-mail
 - Pipeline Markers
 - Emergency exercises (supplemental as needed)
 - Facility tours or open houses (supplemental as needed)
 - National Association of State Fire Marshals/OPS emergency response training program

**7.4.3
Communication
Actions for
Public Officials**

- Communication actions for public officials are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*
- Vehicles/materials for communications with Public Officials may include:
 - Targeted distribution of print materials:
 - Brochures
 - Pamphlets
 - Letters
 - Telephone calls (supplemental as needed)
 - Group meetings (supplemental as needed)
 - Personal contact (supplemental as needed)
 - E-mail (supplemental as needed)

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 12 of 28

**7.4.4
Communication
Actions for
Excavators**

- Communication actions for excavators are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*
- Vehicles/materials for communications with excavators may include:
- Targeted distribution of print materials:
 - Brochures
 - Pamphlets
 - Letters
- One-Call Center outreach
- Pipeline markers
- Group meetings (supplemental as needed)
- Personal contact (supplemental as needed)
- E-mail (supplemental as needed)

**7.4.5
Public
Awareness
Communications
Summaries**

Public awareness communications procedures with the affected public, emergency officials, public officials and excavators are detailed in *SOP HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with the API RP1162-defined Stakeholders.*

The following tables summarize Public Awareness Communications.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Effective Date: 04/01/18	Page 13 of 28

Table 1 Public Awareness Communications for the Affected Public

Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Residents located along pipeline ROW and places of congregation	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Damage Prevention Awareness • One-Call Requirements • Leak Recognition and Response • Pipeline Location Information • How to get additional information • Availability of list of pipeline operators through NPMS 	Baseline Frequency: 2 years	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted distribution of print materials and Pipeline Markers
	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Plan • ROW encroachment prevention • Any planned major maintenance/construction activity 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print Materials • Personal Contact • Telephone Calls • Group Meetings • Open Houses
Residents near storage or other major operational facilities	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Program • Special incident response notification and/or evacuation measures if appropriate to product or facility • Facility purpose 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print materials • Personal contact • Telephone calls • Group meetings • Open houses

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Effective Date: 04/01/18	Page 14 of 28

Table 2 Public Awareness Communications for the Affected Public

Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Residents located along pipeline ROW and places of congregation	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Damage Prevention Awareness • One-Call Requirements • Leak Recognition and Response • Pipeline Location Information • How to get additional information • Availability of list of pipeline operators through NPMS 	Baseline Frequency: 2 years	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted distribution of print materials and Pipeline Markers
	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Plan • ROW encroachment prevention • Any planned major maintenance/construction activity 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print Materials • Personal Contact • Telephone Calls • Group Meetings • Open Houses
Residents near storage or other major operational facilities	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Program • Special incident response notification and/or evacuation measures if appropriate to product or facility • Facility purpose 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print materials • Personal contact • Telephone calls • Group meetings • Open houses

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 15 of 28

Table 3 Public Awareness Communications for the Affected Public

Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Residents located along pipeline ROW and places of congregation	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Damage Prevention Awareness • One-Call Requirements • Leak Recognition and Response • Pipeline Location Information • How to get additional information • Availability of list of pipeline operators through NPMS 	Baseline Frequency: 2 years	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted distribution of print materials and Pipeline Markers
	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Plan • ROW encroachment prevention • Any planned major maintenance/construction activity 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print Materials • Personal Contact • Telephone Calls • Group Meetings • Open Houses
Residents near storage or other major operational facilities	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and/or overview of operator’s Integrity Management Program • Special incident response notification and/or evacuation measures if appropriate to product or facility • Facility purpose 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print materials • Personal contact • Telephone calls • Group meetings • Open houses

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 16 of 28

Table 1 Public Awareness Communications for the Affected Public □

Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Emergency Officials	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Emergency Preparedness Communications • Potential hazards • Pipeline Location Information and availability of NPMS • How to get additional information 	Baseline Frequency: Annual	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Contact (generally preferred) OR • Targeted Distribution of Print Materials OR • Group Meetings OR • Telephone Calls with Targeted Distribution of Print Materials
	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and/or overview of Integrity measures undertaken • Maintenance construction activity 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Tabletop, Deployment Exercises • Facility Tour • Open House
Local Public Officials	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Emergency Preparedness Communications • One Call Requirements • Pipeline Location Info and availability of NPMS • How to get additional information 	Baseline Frequency: 3 years	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted Distribution of Print Materials

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 17 of 28

Public Awareness Communications for Emergency Officials			
Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Local Public Officials	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Emergency Preparedness Communications • One Call Requirements • Pipeline Location Info and availability of NPMS • How to get additional information 	Baseline Frequency: 3 years	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted Distribution of Print Materials
	Supplemental Message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, provide information about designation of HCA (or other factors unique to segment) and summary of integrity measures undertaken • ROW encroachment prevention • Maintenance Construction activity 	Supplemental Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If in HCA, then annual contact to appropriate public safety officials • Otherwise, as appropriate to level of activity or upon request 	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Contact • Telephone Calls • Videos and CDs

Public Awareness Communications for Excavators

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 18 of 28

Stakeholder Audience	Message Type	Delivery Frequency	Delivery Method and/or Media
Excavators	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Damage Prevention Awareness • One-Call Requirements • Leak Recognition and Response • How to get additional information • 	Baseline Frequency: Annual	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted Distribution of Print Materials • One-Call Center Outreach AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Markers •
	Supplemental Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose, prevention measures and reliability 	Supplemental Frequency: Additional frequency and supplemental efforts as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Contact • Group Meetings

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 19 of 28

Land Developers	Supplemental Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline purpose and reliability • Awareness of hazards and prevention measures undertaken • Damage Prevention Awareness • One-call Requirements • Leak Recognition and Response • ROW Encroachment Prevention • Availability of list of pipeline operators through NPMS 	Supplemental Frequency: Frequency as determined by specifics of the pipeline segment or environment	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted distribution of print materials • Pipeline markers • Personal contact • Group meetings • Telephone calls
One-Call Centers	Baseline Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline location information • Other requirements of the applicable One-Call Center 	Baseline Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements of the applicable One-Call Center 	Baseline Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership in appropriate One-Call Center • Requirements of the applicable One-Call Center • Maps (as required)
	Supplemental Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-Call System performance • Accurate line location information • One-Call System improvements 	Supplemental Frequency: As changes in pipeline routes or contact information occur or as required by state requirements	Supplemental Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted distribution of print materials • Personal contact • Telephone calls

7.5 Supplemental Plan Enhancement and Materials

Special conditions, changing circumstances and other factors may necessitate additional communications or increased frequency of communications to stakeholders. Responsibility for determining whether such measures are necessary lies with the Public Awareness Manager. Required changes to the Public Awareness Plan are implemented according to the processes described in the *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.

The need for supplemental plan enhancement or the development of new or additional communications materials will be evaluated on an on-going basis and annually during the self-assessment of implementation, following factors are considered:

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 20 of 28

- Results from previous Public Awareness Plan evaluations
- Potential hazards
- High Consequence Areas
- Population density
- Increased land development activity
- Increased land farming activity
- Elevated incidents of damage from outside forces
- Known environmental considerations
- Pipeline history in the area
- Specific local considerations or heightened public sensitivity
- Regulatory requirements
- Issues not mentioned above that reveal the need for supplemental messages

If supplemental plan enhancement is warranted, then the following primary forms of enhancement are considered:

- Increased frequency of communications or communications at a shorter interval than the baseline requirement
- Additional message content or delivery/media efforts beyond those identified in the baseline plan
- Extending or broadening the coverage area beyond the parameters of the baseline plan

All supplemental enhancements to the Plan are identified and documented in Public Awareness Database.

**7.6
Plan
Assessment and
Evaluation**

Guidelines established for evaluating the effectiveness of the Public Awareness Plan are described below.

The company is guided by the following:

- Is the information reaching the intended stakeholder audience?
- Do these audiences understand the messages?
- Are the messages provided frequently enough to achieve the desired result?
- Do the materials motivate recipients to respond appropriately in alignment with the information provided?
- Is the company’s public awareness initiative resulting in improved understanding of safe pipeline practices?

**7.6.1
Assessment and
Evaluation
Techniques**

The company conducts the effectiveness of the Public Awareness Plan, using a variety of techniques including internal audits, surveys, focus groups, feedback from stakeholders and statistical data tracking. They should be conducted as described in the table below.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 21 of 28

Approach	Technique	Frequency
Self-assessment of implementation	Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal review • Regulatory Inspection 	Initial review within 18 months of implementation. Annually thereafter, not to exceed 18 months. Regulatory inspection as scheduled.
Pre-test effectiveness of materials	Focus groups with internal (company) participants	Upon initial implementation or major re-design of materials, or development of new messages
Effectiveness of implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach • Level of knowledge • Changes in behaviors • Bottom-line results 	1. Surveys that assess outreach efforts, audience knowledge & changes in behaviors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operator designed • Third-party designed • Industry Association designed 2. Assess notifications & incidents to determine anecdotal changes in behavior 3. Documented records and industry comparison of incidents to evaluate bottom-line results	No more than four years apart, or upon a major re-design of the plan
Implement changes to the Public Awareness Plan as assessment methods suggest	<i>SOP HLA.03 Management of Change</i>	As required by findings of evaluations

**7.6.2
Self-Assessment
of
Implementation**

Using the questions listed in *A.17A Annual Self-Assessment Public Awareness Program*, the Public Awareness Manager completes the following steps annually to perform the assessment of implementation..

Step	Task
1	REVIEW the questions listed in <i>A.17A Annual Self-Assessment Public</i>

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 22 of 28

	<i>Awareness Program.</i>
2	PERFORM audit.
3	DOCUMENT audit findings.
4	REPORT audit findings.
5	EVALUATE audit report and PROPOSE changes as needed.

**7.6.3
Pre-test
Effectiveness of
Materials**

Communication materials are pre-tested with an internal focus group. Focus group participants are selected to reasonably represent the stakeholder groups identified in *SOP HLA.17 Public Awareness Plan*, and are capable of articulating their reactions to the materials. Focus groups are typically comprised of 2-10 participants. The Public Awareness Manager is responsible for the following steps for the focus group process:

Step	Task
1	ESTABLISH focus group.
2	DESCRIBE the focus group objectives.
3	REVIEW materials with focus group.
4	DOCUMENT focus group feedback.
5	REPORT focus group findings
6	EVALUATE focus group findings and PROPOSE changes to the communications materials.

**7.6.4
Evaluate
effectiveness of
implementation**

The company evaluates the effectiveness of the implementation of the Public Awareness Plan using the following measures:

- Outreach: Are the messages reaching the intended stakeholders?
- Level of knowledge: Are the messages being understood by the stakeholders?
- Changes in behavior: Have the stakeholders learned the appropriate damage prevention behaviors?
- Bottom-line results: Are the messages having an impact on the number of damages and the consequences of the damages?

The evaluation of each of these measures is accomplished according to the following table:

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17
	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18
	Page 23 of 28

Table 1: Evaluation of Implementation Measure

Measure	Primary Survey Material	Primary Survey Method	Supplemental Methods
Outreach	Written	Mail	Telephone Internet Email In-person Meeting Feedback
Level of Knowledge	Written	Mail	Telephone Internet Email In-person Meeting Feedback
Changes in Behavior	Written	Mail	Telephone Internet Email In-person Meeting Feedback
Bottom-line Results	Statistical Data Tracking	Spreadsheet Tracking Model	Review of outside One-Call or other damage prevention group similar analysis



NOTE: The primary method of survey is mailing to a random sample of each stakeholder group. If the minimum number of completed surveys is not received, additional surveys are obtained by mail, telephone, internet, email, or in person using the current survey forms. The method and implementation are determined by the Public Awareness Manager.

Stakeholder Group	Minimum Number of Completed Surveys
Affected Public	150
Emergency Officials	50
Public Officials	50
Excavators	150



NOTE: The Public Awareness Manager can perform additional surveys or other evaluation methods as necessary to obtain supplemental data or more targeted results to best meet the overall plan objectives.

Code Reference :	Procedure No.: HLA.17	
49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 24 of 28

**7.6.5
Evaluation and
Survey Results**

The results of the surveys are used to evaluate Outreach, Level of Knowledge, and Changes in Behavior following the completion of the data gathering.

The Public Awareness Manager reviews the results and determines if any further action is required. If further action is required, please refer to the appropriate stakeholder SOP in the sections titled Determine the Message for the (Stakeholder Group), or Determine Supplemental Messages, Frequencies and Activities.

Further evaluation of Outreach, Level of Knowledge, and Changes in Behavior can be done by evaluating meeting feedback forms from meetings performed by company employees or outside vendors such as One-Call systems or damage prevention companies. This additional evaluation is conducted when necessary, as determined by the Public Awareness Manager.

The evaluation of the survey results follows the procedure listed below.

Step	Activity
1	ESTABLISH evaluation criteria (for the initial evaluation, the threshold of acceptable responses should be 60%, by each of the main measures)
2	STORE data by stakeholder group in central storage location.
3	CREATE and UPDATE an electronic spreadsheet (tabulated by knowledge, outreach, and behavior for each of the four stakeholder groups) that is populated with survey answers and PROVIDES statistics of answer percentages (such as yes, no, other) for each question.
4	CHECK the spreadsheet results for deficiencies against the established criteria. If less than the established percentage of answers is “correct”, that area of communication should be evaluated for improvement.
5	DETERMINE further action, based on the evaluation, if any.

**7.6.6
Evaluation of
Bottom-Line
Results**

The company uses statistical data tracking to evaluate changes in bottom-line results, as well as other supplemental data that may be useful in evaluating the effectiveness of the Public Awareness Plan. The initial data tracking consists of:

- The number of calls received in response to materials.
- The incidence of damage from excavation to our facilities. This includes not just “reportable incidents” but all damage events.
- The number of “near hit” instances.
- Requests for line locations.
- Periodically reviewing similar analysis and effectiveness evaluations performed by applicable One-Call systems, industry groups, or other outside damage prevention groups.
- Analyzing and reviewing feedback following meetings with various identified stakeholders (public officials, emergency officials, etc).

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17
	<i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18
	Page 25 of 28

The evaluation of bottom-line results follows the process listed below.

Step	Activity
1	DEVELOP and MAINTAIN a spreadsheet tracking model.
2	COMPILE monthly data from the various sources for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls received in response to materials • Excavation damages • Near hits • Line locate requests
3	COMPARE the data to the trends for each data set.
4	EVALUATE the impact of clear changes in the trends for further action.



NOTE: The Public Awareness Manager and Manager of One Call/Damage Prevention should review the similar analysis of at least one outside group or One-Call system each year and determine what can be used to supplement the Public Awareness Plan.

**7.6.7
Implement
Public
Awareness Plan
Changes**

The implementation of any changes in the Public Awareness Plan or related SOPs is made under *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.

The implementation of any other minor changes is made by the Public Awareness Manager, as necessary.

**8.0
Documentation
Requirements**

Record data in electronic database, utilize the following form(s) as applicable:

- I.40.A Public Awareness Contact Data Form
- A.17.A Annual Self-Assessment Public Awareness Program

The Public Awareness Plan is administered and maintained through proper record maintenance and the periodic review and update of the communication materials for the targeted stakeholder audiences.

The Public Awareness Plan is overseen by the Senior Manager, Operations Services. Day-to-day responsibility for implementing and administering the Public Awareness Plan resides with the Public Awareness Manager. The company is guided by the following objectives to ensure that:

- Stakeholder audiences are properly identified
- Messages appropriate to each stakeholder are identified
- Appropriate media and communication vehicles are selected to reach each stakeholder audience
- Messages are delivered as specified in the Plan

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 26 of 28
--	--	----------------------

- The effectiveness of the Plan is periodically evaluated
- The Plan is modified to reflect changing situations or in response to stakeholder feedback or recommendations resulting from periodic effectiveness evaluations



NOTE: While RP1162 is not intended to focus on communications that occur immediately after a pipeline-related emergency, in some situations, it may be necessary to conduct lesson learned activities following a pipeline release or emergency. Those activities could include researching the effectiveness of previous communication messages, methods, frequency and reach.

8.1 Recordkeeping Requirements

The responsibility for maintaining appropriate records and materials resides with the Public Awareness Manager.

Records and other documentation that reflect communications to stakeholder audiences are retained for a minimum of five years within the Public Awareness database and central storage location in electronic format. Records that cannot be readily converted to electronic format are kept by the Public Awareness Manager with copies existing in the source location as necessary.

Documented activities that are retained include:

- Samples of the materials used to communicate messages
- Copies of any survey results, focus groups or interviews conducted
- Routine assessments of plan implementation
- Copies of evaluations of effectiveness efforts
- Copies of any independent evaluations made
- Determinations made concerning any supplemental enhancements
- Recommendations for improvements to the Plan

8.2 Plan Updating Procedures

Based on changing circumstances and/or the results of Plan evaluations, the Plan, and associated Public Awareness SOPs are updated according to *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.

The following standards are applied to the administration and maintenance of this Plan in order to implement continuous improvement:

- The Public Awareness Plan shall be reviewed annually at intervals not to exceed fifteen months, but at least once every calendar year and updated as required to reflect stakeholder feedback, effectiveness evaluations, regulatory requirements, or changes in operating status.
- Responsibility for coordinating the periodic review of the Plan lies with the Public Awareness Manager.

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 27 of 28
--	--	----------------------

- The annual review is documented on the applicable form(s) for *Public Awareness Plan Annual Review* and stored in the central storage location for all public awareness information.
- Recommendations for altering, editing or revising the Plan and the associated public awareness procedures can be made by any Operations employee, as detailed in the *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.
- The Vice President of Technical Services approves necessary changes and any expenditure for development of new initiatives or materials, as detailed in *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.
- Revised sections, pages, or procedures are re-issued in accordance with *SOP HLA.03 Management of Change*.

**9.0
References**

HLA.01 Glossary and Terms
HLA.03 Management of Change
HLI.30 Third Party Damage
HLI.40 Public Awareness Plan—Communication with API RP1162-defined Stakeholders
Public Awareness White Paper

**Appendix A:
OQ Task
Requirements**

There are no Operator Qualification (OQ) task requirements for this SOP.

Code Reference : 49 CFR 195.440; RRC 8.235, 8.310, 8.315	Procedure No.: HLA.17 <i>Effective Date:</i> 04/01/18	Page 28 of 28
--	--	----------------------

**Appendix B:
Management
Commitment to
Public Awareness**

Management Commitment to Public Awareness

ETC and its management are committed to operating a safe and reliable pipeline system. ETC is also committed to providing educational material to key stakeholders in order to develop stronger relationships with the communities in which it operates. Providing materials with messages about the role of pipelines, safety and damage prevention and emergency response will improve the safety and security of the pipelines ETC operates and the communities in which they operate.

The ETC Public Awareness Program is consistent with, and reinforces the practices and policies of the Company, ETC Management, employees and contractors are committed to supporting public awareness efforts. Further, ETC management will provide adequate financial and employee resources in order to promote pipeline public awareness that will result in positive outcomes, while also achieving regulatory compliance and industry standards.



Ryan Coffey
Executive Vice President, Operations

Important Safety Message

for your neighborhood



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Operator of the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271

Website: www.sunocologistics.com

You are receiving this brochure because Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a pipeline in your community. Our underground pipelines provide a safe and efficient method of transporting a variety of products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, jet fuel, butane, ethane, propane, and natural gas.

Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. **According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the most reliable and safest way to transport the large volume of natural gas and petroleum used in the United States.** Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

Keeping you safe

Maintaining safe pipeline operations is critical in all areas where we operate. In high population and environmentally sensitive areas known as High Consequence Areas, we perform additional inspections and analyses as part of our Integrity Management Program (IMP). Additional information on our IMP efforts is available on our website: www.sunocologistics.com.



Always call 811 before you dig

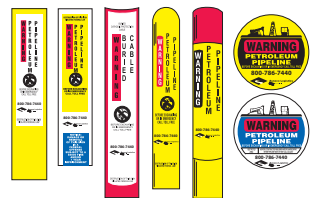
One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to have your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One Call Center, who will contact underground facility owners in the area. So you can dig safely, Sunoco Pipeline personnel will contact you if one of our pipelines are in the area of the planned excavation. More information about 811 is at www.call811.com.

How to know where pipelines are located

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency.

Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary. Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Markers



Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains Sunoco Pipeline information, type of product, and our emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

While pipelines are the safest method of transporting the fuel and products we use every day, knowing how to recognize a pipeline leak is important. The following may indicate a pipeline leak:

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vapor fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

What to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- Public safety and protecting the environment are the top priorities.
- **Turn off** any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- **Leave the area** by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- From a safe location, **call 911** or your local emergency response number and call the 24-hour emergency number for the pipeline operator. Provide your name, phone number, a brief description and location of the incident so a proper response can be initiated.

What not to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

What to do in case of damaging/disturbing a pipeline

If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, please immediately notify the pipeline company. Even a small disturbance to a pipeline may cause a future leak. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease is cause enough for the company to inspect the damage and make repairs.

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities are required by law to be reported to the operator. Excavators must notify the pipeline company immediately upon damaging a pipeline.

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Sunoco Pipeline works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way (ROW) are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A ROW may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farmland or crops exist. County Clerk or Recorder of Deeds offices may also have records of the pipeline easements.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, pipeline maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

Before any excavation project on or near Sunoco Pipeline's right-of-way, contact Sunoco Pipeline at 877-795-7271.

How can you help?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help to minimize the impact of a pipeline release. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is unauthorized excavation near pipelines. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operators and CALL 911.**

Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) to provide information about gas transmission and liquid transmission operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by zip code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.



Usted está recibiendo este folleto porque Sunoco Pipeline L.P. opera una línea de tuberías en su comunidad. Nuestras líneas de tuberías subterráneas proveen un método seguro y eficiente para el transporte de varios productos, incluyendo el petróleo crudo, la gasolina, el combustible diesel, querosén, aceite para calefacción, combustible para jets, butano, etano, propano y el gas natural.

Oleoductos en su comunidad

Existen más de 200,000 millas de líneas de petróleo en los Estados Unidos. **De acuerdo al Departamento de Transporte de EE.UU., las líneas de tuberías son el método más fiable y seguro de transportar el gran volumen de gas natural y petróleo utilizado en los Estados Unidos.** Los oleoductos transportan dos tercios de todo el petróleo crudo y productos refinados en los Estados Unidos. Están fabricados de acero, cubiertos con un revestimiento protector y enterados. Se someten a pruebas y se mantienen mediante el uso de aparatos de limpieza, herramientas de diagnóstico y protección catódica. Debido a que los estadounidenses consumen más de 700 millones de galones de productos de petróleo por día, los oleoductos son un componente esencial de la infraestructura de nuestra nación.

Manteniendo su seguridad

Mantener operaciones seguras de nuestros ductos es primordial en todas las áreas donde operamos. Nosotros ejecutamos inspecciones y análisis adicionales como parte de nuestro Programa de "Manejo de Integridad (IMP)" en áreas de alta población y en áreas ambientalmente sensibles establecidas como "Áreas de Altas Consecuencia." La información adicional sobre nuestros esfuerzos de IMP está disponible en nuestro sitio web: www.sunocologistics.com.



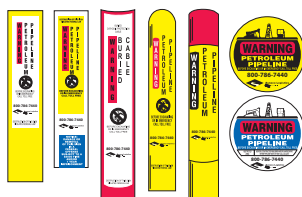
Siempre llame al 811 antes de excavar

Una fácil llamada al número 811 da comienzo al proceso para que marquen sus líneas de tuberías subterráneas y de servicios de utilidades. Cuando usted llama al 811 desde cualquier lugar del país, su llamada será transferida al Centro de One-Call (Una-Llamada) de su estado, quienes contactarán a los dueños de esas facilidades en su área. Para que usted pueda excavar con seguridad, un representante de Sunoco Pipeline se contactará con usted si una de nuestras líneas de tuberías se encuentra en el área donde se propone excavar. Usted puede encontrar más información acerca del 811 en el sitio web www.call811.com.

Como puede usted saber donde se encuentran localizadas las líneas de tuberías

La mayoría de las líneas de tuberías se encuentran debajo de la tierra, donde están mejor protegidas de los elementos y donde minimizan la interferencia con usos en la superficie. Aun así, los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería están claramente identificados con marcadores de líneas de tuberías a lo largo de la ruta de la línea de tubería, los cuales identifican la ubicación aproximada—NO EXACTA—de la línea de tubería. Cada marcador de la línea de tubería contiene información que identifica la compañía que opera la línea de tubería, el producto transportado y un número de teléfono al cual se debe llamar en caso de una emergencia. **Los marcadores no indican la profundidad a la cual una línea de tubería se encuentra enterrada, la cual puede variar.** Los marcadores se pueden ver típicamente donde una línea de tubería atraviesa una calle, autopista o ferrocarril. Es un delito federal que una persona voluntariamente estropee, dañe, quite o destruya un marcador de una línea de tubería.

Marcador de Línea de Tubería



Marcador de Líneas de Tuberías — Este tipo de marcador es el más común. Contiene la información de Sunoco Pipeline, tipo de producto y nuestro número de contacto en caso de una emergencia. El tamaño, forma y color pueden variar.

Marcador Aéreo — Estos marcadores colocados mirando hacia el cielo son usados por los aviones de patrullas que monitorean las rutas de las líneas de tuberías.

Marcador de Tubos de Ventilación — Este marcador indica que una línea de tubería (protegida por un revestimiento de acero) pasa por debajo de una carretera, ferrocarril u otro cruce.

¿Cómo puede usted reconocer una fuga en una línea de tuberías?

Aun cuando los oleoductos son el método más seguro de transportar el combustible y los productos que usamos todos los días, saber reconocer una fuga en la tubería es importante. Lo siguiente puede indicar una fuga en la tubería:

- **Vista:** Charcos de líquido, terreno/vegetación descolorida o anormalmente seca, burbujeo continuo en áreas mojadas o inundadas, un brillo aceitoso en la superficie del agua, niebla de vapor o tierra volando en el aire pueden ser muestras de que ocurre una fuga en la línea de tubería. Otras posibles indicaciones son la presencia de plantas descoloridas o muertas, o terreno congelado durante temporadas calientes.
- **Sonido:** El volumen del ruido puede ser desde un silbido silencioso hasta un rugido fuerte, dependiendo del tamaño de la fuga y del sistema de líneas de tuberías.
- **Olor:** Un olor inusual, olor a petróleo o un olor gaseoso puede a veces salir de una fuga en una línea de tuberías.

Lo que si debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- Las prioridades principales son la seguridad del público y la protección del medio ambiente.
- **Apague** cualquier equipo y elimine cualquier fuente de encendido sin ponerse en riesgo a sí mismo.
- Inmediatamente **salga del área** caminando. Trate de avisar a otras personas que se encuentren cerca para que se alejen del área. Intente mantenerse en contra del viento.
- Desde un lugar seguro, **llame al 911** o a su número local de respuesta a emergencias y llame al número de emergencias de 24-horas del operador de la línea de tuberías. Provee su nombre, número de teléfono, una breve descripción del incidente y la ubicación para así poder iniciar una respuesta apropiada.

Lo que no debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- **NO** cause ninguna llama ni use otras fuentes potenciales de encendido tales como los interruptores de electricidad, vehículos de ignición, fósforos, etc. No encienda ningún vehículo de motor ni equipo eléctrico. No toque ningún timbre de casa para notificar a las personas acerca de la fuga. Golpee la puerta con su mano para evitar crear chispas con la aldaba.
- **NO** se ponga en contacto directo al gas o líquido que se esté escapando.
- **NO** maneje hacia ninguna fuga o nube de vapor cuando esté saliendo del área.
- **NO** intente operar usted mismo ninguna válvula. Sin quererlo, usted podría dirigir más producto hacia la fuga o causar otro incidente.
- **NO** intente extinguir un fuego de productos de petróleo. Espere a que los bomberos locales y otros profesionales entrenados manejen la emergencia.

Lo que usted debe hacer en el caso que dañe/disturbe una línea de tubería

Si usted ocasiona o tiene conocimiento de algún daño, por más mínimo que sea, a una línea de tubería o a el revestimiento protector de la tubería, por favor notifique inmediatamente a la compañía de la línea de tubería. Cualquier daño pequeño a una línea de tubería, puede causar una fuga en el futuro. Un agujero, arañazo, dobladura o una arruga pueden ser una causa suficiente para que la compañía tenga que inspeccionar el daño y hacer reparaciones.

Esta requerido por la ley que todos los daños causados a tuberías subterráneas de gas o facilidades líquidas peligrosas sean reportado a la compañía que opera esas tuberías. Los excavadores deben comunicarse con la compañía de esas tuberías inmediatamente al causar daños.

¿Qué es un derecho de paso y puedo yo construir o excavar en ellos?

Sunoco Pipeline trabaja diligentemente para establecer acuerdos escritos, o servidumbres con los dueños de terreno para así permitir y facilitar el acceso de construcción y mantenimiento cuando atravesamos esas propiedades privadas. Los derechos de paso usualmente se reconocen al ver caminos de terreno que están libres de árboles, edificios y de otras estructuras, con excepción de los marcadores de líneas de tuberías. Un derecho de paso puede que no tenga marcadores claramente visibles y puede que solo sean evidentes al ver solo los caminos de terreno libres, con excepción de granjas o tierras de cultivo.

Las oficinas del Secretario del Condado mantienen los registros de las servidumbres, los cuales son información pública. Ocupando espacio en los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería impiden la habilidad del operador de la línea de tubería de poder reducir los daños por terceras personas, de proveer vigilancia en el derecho de paso y de hacer mantenimiento rutinario e inspecciones requeridas federalmente y estatalmente. Para poder ejecutar estas actividades críticas, el personal de mantenimiento de la línea de tubería necesita poder tener acceso de una manera fácil y segura al derecho de paso de la línea de tubería, y a las áreas a cada lado de la línea de tubería. Para poder conservar la integridad y seguridad en las líneas de tubería, se debe mantener distancia entre los árboles, arbustos, edificios, cercas, estructuras y otros impedimentos y las líneas de tubería.

Antes de cualquier proyecto de excavación cerca de los derechos de paso de Sunoco Pipeline al 877-795-7271.

¿Cómo usted puede ayudar?

Aunque incidentes que implican facilidades de oleoductos son muy raros, el conocimiento de la ubicación de la tubería, el potencial de los peligros, y qué hacer si una fuga ocurre puede ayudar a minimizar el impacto de una emisión de la tubería. La causa principal de incidentes en las tuberías subterráneas es excavaciones sin autorización. Los operadores de las líneas de tuberías son responsables por la seguridad de sus respectivas líneas de tuberías. Para poder conservar la integridad de las líneas de tuberías y de los derechos de paso, es esencial que los vecinos cerca de las facilidades y de las líneas de tuberías protejan contra excavaciones sin autorización y contra actividades destructivas. A continuación listamos lo que usted puede hacer para ayudar:

- **Familiarícese con las líneas de tuberías y las facilidades de líneas de tuberías en el área (señales de marcadores, señales en las cercas de los lugares cercados, etc.).**
- **Escriba el nombre del operador o compañía, información de contacto y cualquier otra información de la línea de tubería que se encuentran en las señales o marcadores cerca de usted y mantenga esa información cerca de su teléfono.**
- **Esté al tanto de cualquier actividad inusual o sospechosa o de excavaciones no autorizada tomando lugar dentro o cerca del derecho-de-paso de la línea de tuberías o instalación de línea de tuberías; informe cualquiera de estas actividades a los operadores de la línea de tuberías y LLAME AL 911.**

Mapas de Líneas de Tubería de Transmisión

La Oficina Estadounidense del Departamento de Transporte de Seguridad de Líneas de Tubería ha desarrollado el Sistema Nacional de Mapas de Líneas de Tubería ("NPMS" por sus iniciales en inglés) para proporcionar información acerca de los operadores de líneas de tubería y de sus mismas líneas de tuberías. El Sitio web de "NPMS" puede ser buscado en el internet usando el CÓDIGO POSTAL o el nombre del condado y estado, y en el mismo sitio usted puede adquirir un mapa del condado, el cual puede ser imprimido desde cualquier impresora personal. Para obtener una lista de los operadores con líneas de tuberías en su área y su información de cómo contactarlos, visite la página www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.



For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - phmsa.dot.gov
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P., or to take our survey, visit our website at: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems.

PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX]. ONLY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: NATURAL GAS	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	May be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and may form combustible mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

LOS PRODUCTOS QUE TRANSPORTAMOS EN SU ÁREA

PRODUCTO	TIPO DE FUGA	VAPORES
LÍQUIDOS ALTAMENTE VOLÁTILES [TALES COMO: BUTANO, PROPANO, ETANO, E/T MIX]. SOLO EN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: GAS NATURAL	Gas	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire, se propaga en el suelo y puede viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. El producto no tiene color, sabor ni olor.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	Puede incendiarse con calor, chispas o con llamas y puede formar una mezcla inflamable con el aire. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o asfixia si estos son inhalados en concentraciones altas. El contacto con el gas o con el gas licuado puede causar quemaduras, lesiones graves y/o congelación.	
LÍQUIDOS PELIGROSOS [TALES COMO: PETROLEO CRUDO, COMBUSTIBLE DIESEL, COMBUSTIBLE PARA JETS, GASOLINA Y OTROS PRODUCTOS REFINADOS]	Líquido	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire y se propaga en el suelo y se acumula en áreas bajas o confinadas. Los vapores pueden viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. Los peligros de explosión ocurren adentro, afuera o en los alcantarillados.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	La inhalación o el contacto con el material pueden irritar o quemar la piel y los ojos. El fuego puede producir gases irritantes, corrosivos y/ tóxicos. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o sofocación. La escorrentía que proviene del control del fuego o de las aguas de dilución puede causar contaminación.	

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440



Sunoco Logistics
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271
Website: www.sunocologistics.com

Important Safety Message

*for the farming &
ranching community**

**It took years to make it a farm or ranch...
It takes one call to keep it safe..*



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Operator of the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271

Website: www.sunocologistics.com

You are receiving this brochure because Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a pipeline in your community. Our underground pipelines provide a safe and efficient method of transporting a variety of products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, jet fuel, butane, ethane, propane, and natural gas.

Farm & Ranch Safety is our concern

No one digs more dirt than America's farmers and ranchers, which is why many agricultural operations such as chisel plowing, deep ripping or soil sampling, drain tile installation and other deep excavation activities can benefit from calling 811.

Accidentally striking a pipeline can lead to serious injury or death, making it critical for farmers and ranchers to follow appropriate safety procedures. If your farming or ranching activities consist of **DEEP PLOWING, POST HOLE DIGGING, LEVELING, TRENCHING, OR** any other below surface use of equipment, it is critical for you to make a One-Call.

Call before you dig

Most states require 3 business day notice to the One-Call Center to allow the companies to mark their pipelines and utilities. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented. A representative from our company must authorize and be present for excavation within our pipeline right-of-way.

One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to have your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One Call Center, who will contact underground facility owners in the area. So you can dig safely, Sunoco Pipeline personnel will contact you if one of our pipelines are in the area of the planned excavation. More information about 811 is www.call811.com.



How to know where pipelines are located

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.



Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains Sunoco Pipeline information, type of product, and our emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

While pipelines are the safest method of transporting the fuel and products we use every day, knowing how to recognize a pipeline leak is important. The following may indicate a pipeline leak:

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

What to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- Public safety and protecting the environment are the top priorities.
- **Turn off** any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- **Leave the area** by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- From a safe location, **call 911** or your local emergency response number and call the 24-hour emergency number for the pipeline operator. Provide your name, phone number, a brief description and location of the incident so a proper response can be initiated.

What not to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

What to do in case of damaging/disturbing a pipeline

If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, please immediately notify the pipeline company. Even a small disturbance to a pipeline may cause a future leak. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease is cause enough for the company to inspect the damage and make repairs.

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities are required by law to be reported to the operator. Excavators must notify the pipeline company immediately upon damaging a pipeline.

Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the most reliable and safest way to transport the large volume of natural gas and petroleum used in the United States. Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

Keeping you safe

Maintaining safe pipeline operations is critical in all areas where we operate. In high population and environmentally sensitive areas known as High Consequence Areas, we perform additional inspections and analyses as part of our Integrity Management Program (IMP). Additional information on our IMP efforts is available on our website: www.sunocologistics.com.

What does the pipeline company do if a leak occurs?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders. Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency. Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Pipeline operators invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves are sometimes utilized to isolate a leak.

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Sunoco Pipeline works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way (ROW) are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A ROW may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farmland or crops exist. County Clerk or Recorder of Deeds offices may also have records of the pipeline easements.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, pipeline maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

Before any excavation project on or near Sunoco Pipeline's right-of-way, contact Sunoco Pipeline at 877-795-7271.

How can you help?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help to minimize the impact of a pipeline release. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is unauthorized excavation near pipelines. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Do not excavate near a pipeline operated by Sunoco Logistics or affiliated company without a company representative present.**
- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operators and CALL 911.**



Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) to provide information about gas transmission and liquid transmission operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by zip code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

Usted está recibiendo este folleto porque Sunoco Pipeline L.P. opera una línea de tuberías en su comunidad. Nuestras líneas de tuberías subterráneas proveen un método seguro y eficiente para el transporte de varios productos, incluyendo el petróleo crudo, la gasolina, el combustible diesel, querosén, aceite para calefacción, combustible para jets, butano, etano, propano y el gas natural.

La seguridad en las granjas y ranchos es nuestra preocupación

Nadie excava más tierra que los granjeros y los rancheros en América, y por esta razón muchos de los trabajos en la agricultura como el arado de cincel, el subsolado profundo, los muestreos de suelo, o la instalación de tejas para drenaje y otras actividades de excavación profunda se pueden beneficiar al llamar al 811.

El golpear accidentalmente una línea de tubería puede causar heridas serias o la muerte, y por esta razón es crítico que los granjeros y rancheros sigan los procedimientos de seguridad apropiados. Es crítico que usted llame al número de Una-Llamada si sus actividades de granja o la ganadería consisten en hacer **ARADO PROFUNDO, EXCAVACIÓN DE HOYOS PARA POSTES, NIVELACIÓN CONSTRUCCIÓN DE TRINCHERAS, O** cualquier otro uso de equipo por debajo de la superficie, es muy importante para que usted pueda hacer una sola llamada.

Llame antes de excavar

La mayoría de los estados requieren que se notifique al Centro de Una-Llamada con 3 días laborables de anticipación para permitir que las compañías puedan marcar sus líneas de tuberías y de utilidades. De hecho, la mayor parte de los daños graves causados a las líneas de tuberías son ocasionados cuando terceras personas excavan, detonan o perforan inadvertidamente dentro de un derecho-de-paso. Este tipo de daños puede ser prevenido al contactar primero al Centro de Una-Llamada. Un representante de nuestra compañía debe estar presente y autorizar la excavación dentro del derecho-de-paso de nuestra línea de tuberías.

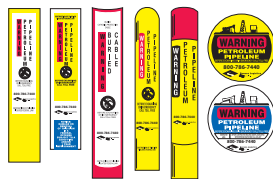
Una fácil llamada telefónica al 811 da comienzo al proceso para que marquen sus líneas de tuberías subterráneas y de servicios de utilidades. Cuando usted llama al 811 desde cualquier lugar del país, su llamada será transferida al Centro de One-Call (Una-Llamada) de su estado, quienes contactarán a los dueños de esas facilidades en su área. Para que usted pueda excavar con seguridad, un representante de Sunoco Pipeline se contactará con usted si una de nuestras líneas de tuberías se encuentra en el área donde se propone excavar. Usted puede encontrar más información acerca del 811 en el sitio web www.call811.com.



Como puede usted saber donde se encuentran localizadas las líneas de tuberías

La mayoría de las líneas de tuberías se encuentran debajo de la tierra, donde están mejor protegidas de los elementos y donde minimizan la interferencia con usos en la superficie. Aun así, los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería están claramente identificados con marcadores de líneas de tuberías a lo largo de la ruta de la línea de tubería, los cuales identifican la ubicación aproximada—NO EXACTA—de la línea de tubería. Cada marcador de la línea de tubería contiene información que identifica la compañía que opera la línea de tubería, el producto transportado y un número de teléfono al cual se debe llamar en caso de una emergencia. **Los marcadores no indican la profundidad a la cual una línea de tubería se encuentra enterrada, la cual puede variar.** Los marcadores se pueden ver típicamente donde una línea de tubería atraviesa una calle, autopista o ferrocarril. Es un delito federal que una persona voluntariamente estropee, dañe, quite o destruya un marcador de una línea de tubería

Marcador de Línea de Tubería



Marcador de Líneas de Tuberías — Este tipo de marcador es el más común. Contiene la información de Sunoco Pipeline, tipo de producto y nuestro número de contacto en caso de una emergencia. El tamaño, forma y color pueden variar.

Marcador Aéreo — Estos marcadores colocados mirando hacia el cielo son usados por los aviones de patrullas que monitorean las rutas de las líneas de tuberías.

Marcador de Tubos de Ventilación — Este marcador indica que una línea de tubería (protegida por un revestimiento de acero) pasa por debajo de una carretera, ferrocarril u otro cruce.

¿Cómo puede usted reconocer una fuga en una línea de tuberías?

Aun cuando los oleoductos son el método más seguro de transportar el combustible y los productos que usamos todos los días, saber reconocer una fuga en la tubería es importante. Lo siguiente puede indicar una fuga en la tubería:

- **Vista:** Charcos de líquido, terreno/vegetación descolorida o anormalmente seca, burbujeo continuo en áreas mojadas o inundadas, un brillo aceitoso en la superficie del agua, niebla de vapor o tierra volando en el aire pueden ser muestras de que ocurre una fuga en la línea de tubería. Otras posibles indicaciones son la presencia de plantas descoloridas o muertas, o terreno congelado durante temporadas caliente.
- **Sonido:** El volumen del ruido puede ser desde un silbido silencioso hasta un rugido fuerte, dependiendo del tamaño de la fuga y del sistema de líneas de tuberías.
- **Olor:** Un olor inusual, olor a petróleo o un olor gaseoso puede a veces salir de una fuga en una línea de tuberías.

Lo que si debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- Las prioridades principales son la seguridad del público y la protección del medio ambiente.
- **Apague** cualquier equipo y elimine cualquier fuente de encendido sin ponerse en riesgo a sí mismo.
- Inmediatamente **salga del área** caminando. Trate de avisar a otras personas que se encuentren cerca para que se alejen del área. Intente mantenerse en contra del viento.
- Desde un lugar seguro, **llame al 911** o a su número local de respuesta a emergencias y llame al número de emergencias de 24-horas del operador de la línea de tuberías. Provee su nombre, número de teléfono, una breve descripción del incidente y la ubicación para así poder iniciar una respuesta apropiada.

Lo que no debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- **NO** cause ninguna llama ni use otras fuentes potenciales de encendido tales como los interruptores de electricidad, vehículos de ignición, fósforos, etc. No encienda ningún vehículo de motor ni equipo eléctrico. No toque ningún timbre de casa para notificar a las personas acerca de la fuga. Golpee la puerta con su mano para evitar crear chispas con la aldaba.
- **NO** se ponga en contacto directo al gas o líquido que se esté escapando.
- **NO** maneje hacia ninguna fuga o nube de vapor cuando esté saliendo del área.
- **NO** intente operar usted mismo ninguna válvula. Sin quererlo, usted podría dirigir más producto hacia la fuga o causar otro incidente.
- **NO** intente extinguir un fuego de productos de petróleo. Espere a que los bomberos locales y otros profesionales entrenados manejen la emergencia.

Lo que usted debe hacer en el caso de que dañe/disturbe una línea de tubería

Si usted ocasiona o tiene conocimiento de algún daño, por más mínimo que sea, a una línea de tubería o a el revestimiento protector de la tubería, por favor notifique inmediatamente a la compañía de la línea de tubería. Cualquier daño pequeño a una línea de tubería, puede causar una fuga en el futuro. Un agujero, arañazo, dobladura o una arruga pueden ser una causa suficiente para que la compañía tenga que inspeccionar el daño y hacer reparaciones.

Esta requerido por la ley que todos los daños causados a tuberías subterráneas de gas o facilidades líquidas peligrosas sean reportado a la compañía que opera esas tuberías. Los excavadores deben comunicarse con la compañía de esas tuberías inmediatamente al causar daños.

Oleoductos en su comunidad

Existen más de 200,000 millas de líneas de petróleo en los Estados Unidos. **De acuerdo al Departamento de Transporte de EE.UU., las líneas de tuberías son el método más fiable y seguro de transportar el gran volumen de gas natural y petróleo utilizado en los Estados Unidos.** Los oleoductos transportan dos tercios de todo el petróleo crudo y productos refinados en los Estados Unidos. Están fabricados de acero, cubiertos con un revestimiento protector y enterados. Se someten a pruebas y se mantienen mediante el uso de aparatos de limpieza, herramientas de diagnóstico y protección catódica. Debido a que los estadounidenses consumen más de 700 millones de galones de productos de petróleo por día, los oleoductos son un componente esencial de la infraestructura de nuestra nación.

Manteniendo su seguridad

Mantener operaciones seguras de nuestros ductos es primordial en todas las áreas donde operamos. Nosotros ejecutamos inspecciones y análisis adicionales como parte de nuestro Programa de "Manejo de Integridad (IMP)" en áreas de alta población y en áreas ambientalmente sensibles establecidas como "Áreas de Altas Consecuencia." La información adicional sobre nuestros esfuerzos de IMP está disponible en nuestro sitio web:

www.sunocologistics.com

¿Qué hace la compañía de la línea de tuberías si ocurre una fuga?

Para estar preparados en caso de una fuga, las compañías de líneas de tuberías se comunican, planean y entrenan regularmente con los respondedores locales de emergencias. Al recibir una notificación de un incidente o fuga, la compañía de líneas de tuberías enviará inmediatamente a un personal entrenado para asistir a los respondedores de emergencias. Los operadores de líneas de tuberías y los respondedores de emergencias están entrenados para proteger vidas, propiedades e instalaciones en caso de una emergencia. Los operadores de líneas de tuberías también tomarán pasos para minimizar la cantidad de producto que se esté escapando y aislar la emergencia en la línea de tuberías.

Manteniendo la seguridad y la integridad de las líneas de tuberías

Los operadores de líneas de tuberías invierten una cantidad considerable de tiempo y capital para mantener la calidad e integridad de sus sistemas de líneas de tuberías. La mayoría de las líneas de tuberías activas son monitoreadas las 24 horas del día a través de centros de controles con personal. Las compañías de líneas de tuberías también utilizan vigilancia aérea y/o observadores en la tierra para identificar daños potenciales. El personal del centro de control monitorea continuamente el sistema de líneas de tubería y evalúa cambios en presión y flujo. Ellos le notifican al personal de campo si hay una posibilidad de una fuga. Las válvulas automáticas de corte en ocasiones son utilizadas para aislar la fuga.

¿Qué es un derecho de paso y puedo yo construir o excavar en ellos?

Sunoco Pipeline trabaja diligentemente para establecer acuerdos escritos, o servidumbres con los dueños de terreno para así permitir y facilitar el acceso de construcción y mantenimiento cuando atravesamos esas propiedades privadas. Los derechos de paso usualmente se reconocen al ver caminos de terreno que están libres de árboles, edificios y de otras estructuras, con excepción de los marcadores de líneas de tuberías. Un derecho de paso puede que no tenga marcadores claramente visibles y puede que solo sean evidentes al ver solo los caminos de terreno libres, con excepción de granjas o tierras de cultivo.

Las oficinas del Secretario del Condado mantienen los registros de las servidumbres, los cuales son información pública.

Ocupando espacio en los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería impiden la habilidad del operador de la línea de tubería de poder reducir los daños por terceras personas, de proveer vigilancia en el derecho de paso y de hacer mantenimiento rutinario e inspecciones requeridas federalmente y estatalmente. Para poder ejecutar estas actividades críticas, el personal de mantenimiento de la línea de tubería necesita poder tener acceso de una manera fácil y segura al derecho de paso de la línea de tubería, y a las áreas a cada lado de la línea de tubería. Para poder conservar la integridad y seguridad en las líneas de tubería, se debe mantener distancia entre los árboles, arbustos, edificios, cercas, estructuras y otros impedimentos y las líneas de tubería.

Antes de cualquier proyecto de excavación cerca de los derechos de paso de Sunoco Pipeline al 877-795-7271.

¿Cómo usted puede ayudar?

Aunque incidentes que implican facilidades de oleoductos son muy raros, el conocimiento de la ubicación de la tubería, el potencial de los peligros, y qué hacer si una fuga ocurre puede ayudar a minimizar el impacto de una emisión de la tubería. La causa principal de incidentes en las tuberías subterráneas es excavaciones sin autorización. Los operadores de las líneas de tuberías son responsables por la seguridad de sus respectivas líneas de tuberías. Para poder conservar la integridad de las líneas de tuberías y de los derechos de paso, es esencial que los vecinos cerca de las facilidades y de las líneas de tuberías protejan contra excavaciones sin autorización y contra actividades destructivas. A continuación listamos lo que usted puede hacer para ayudar:

- **No excave cerca de una línea de tuberías de Sunoco Logistics o de una compañía afiliada sin que un representante de la compañía esté presente.**
- **Familiarícese con las líneas de tuberías y las facilidades de líneas de tuberías en el área (señales de marcadores, señales en las cercas de los lugares cercados, etc.).**
- **Escriba el nombre del operador o compañía, información de contacto y cualquier otra información de la línea de tubería que se encuentran en las señales o marcadores cerca de usted y mantenga esa información cerca de su teléfono.**
- **Esté al tanto de cualquier actividad inusual o sospechosa o de excavaciones no autorizada tomando lugar dentro o cerca del derecho-de-paso de la línea de tuberías o instalación de línea de tuberías; informe cualquiera de estas actividades a los operadores de la línea de tuberías y LLAME AL 911.**

Mapas de Líneas de Tubería de Transmisión



La Oficina Estadounidense del Departamento de Transporte de Seguridad de Líneas de Tubería ha desarrollado el Sistema Nacional de Mapas de Líneas de Tubería ("NPMS" por sus iniciales en inglés) para proporcionar información acerca de los operadores de líneas de tubería y de sus mismas líneas de tuberías. El Sitio web de "NPMS" puede ser buscado en el internet usando el CÓDIGO POSTAL o el nombre del condado y estado, y en el mismo sitio usted puede adquirir un mapa del condado, el cual puede ser impreso desde cualquier impresora personal. Para obtener una lista de los operadores con líneas de tuberías en su área y su información de cómo contactarlos, visite la página www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - phmsa.dot.gov
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P., or to take our survey, visit our website at: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems.

PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX]. ONLY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: NATURAL GAS	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	May be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and may form combustible mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

LOS PRODUCTOS QUE TRANSPORTAMOS EN SU ÁREA

PRODUCTO	TIPO DE FUGA	VAPORES
LÍQUIDOS ALTAMENTE VOLÁTILES [TALES COMO: BUTANO, PROPANO, ETANO, E/T MIX]. SOLO EN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: GAS NATURAL	Gas	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire, se propaga en el suelo y puede viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. El producto no tiene color, sabor ni olor.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	Puede incendiarse con calor, chispas o con llamas y puede formar una mezcla inflamable con el aire. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o asfixia si estos son inhalados en concentraciones altas. El contacto con el gas o con el gas licuado puede causar quemaduras, lesiones graves y/o congelación.	
LÍQUIDOS PELIGROSOS [TALES COMO: PETRÓLEO CRUDO, COMBUSTIBLE DIESEL, COMBUSTIBLE PARA JETS, GASOLINA Y OTROS PRODUCTOS REFINADOS]	Líquido	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire y se propaga en el suelo y se acumula en áreas bajas o confinadas. Los vapores pueden viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. Los peligros de explosión ocurren adentro, afuera o en los alcantarillados.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	La inhalación o el contacto con el material pueden irritar o quemar la piel y los ojos. El fuego puede producir gases irritantes, corrosivos y/ tóxicos. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o sofocación. La escorrentía que proviene del control del fuego o de las aguas de dilución puede causar contaminación.	

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440



Sunoco Logistics
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271
Website: www.sunocologistics.com

Important Safety Message

*about safe excavation
and digging**

**Please share this with others in your organization.*



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Operator of the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271

Website: www.sunocologistics.com

You are receiving this brochure because Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a pipeline in your community. Our underground pipelines provide a safe and efficient method of transporting a variety of products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, jet fuel, butane, ethane, propane, and natural gas.

ALWAYS call 811 before you dig

Because even relatively minor excavation activities like landscaping or fencing can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any excavation, construction, farming or digging. Most states require 3 business day notice to the One-Call Center to allow the utility operators to mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed digging site. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented. A representative from our company must authorize and be present for excavation within our pipeline right-of-way.

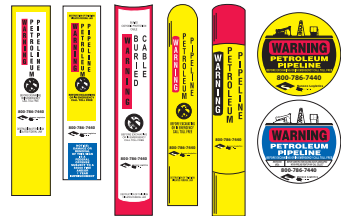
One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to have your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One Call Center, who will contact underground facility owners in the area. So you can dig safely, Sunoco Pipeline personnel will contact you if one of our pipelines are in the area of the planned excavation. More information about 811 is at www.call811.com.



How to know where pipelines are located

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Markers



Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains Sunoco Pipeline information, type of product, and our emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

While pipelines are the safest method of transporting the fuel and products we use every day, knowing how to recognize a pipeline leak is important. The following may indicate a pipeline leak:

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

What to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- Public safety and protecting the environment are the top priorities.
- **Turn off** any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- **Leave the area** by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- From a safe location, **call 911** or your local emergency response number and call the 24-hour emergency number for the pipeline operator. Provide your name, phone number, a brief description and location of the incident so a proper response can be initiated.

What not to do in the event a leak were to occur:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

What to do in case of damaging/disturbing a pipeline

If you cause or witness even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, please immediately notify the pipeline company. Even a small disturbance to a pipeline may cause a future leak. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease is cause enough for the company to inspect the damage and make repairs.

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities are required by law to be reported to the operator. Excavators must notify the pipeline company immediately upon damaging a pipeline.

Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the most reliable and safest way to transport the large volume of natural gas and petroleum used in the United States. Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

Keeping you safe

Maintaining safe pipeline operations is critical in all areas where we operate. In high population and environmentally sensitive areas known as High Consequence Areas, we perform additional inspections and analyses as part of our Integrity Management Program (IMP). Additional information on our IMP efforts is available on our website: www.sunocologistics.com.

What does the pipeline company do if a leak occurs?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders. Upon the notification of an incident or leak the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders. Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency. Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Pipeline operators invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves are sometimes utilized to isolate a leak.

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Sunoco Pipeline works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way (ROW) are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A ROW may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farmland or crops exist. County Clerk or Recorder of Deeds offices may also have records of the pipeline easements.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, pipeline maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

Before any excavation project on or near Sunoco Pipeline's right-of-way, submit plans to: sxldesignreviews@sunocologistics.com and contact our One Call Center at 1-888-786-3260.

How can you help?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help to minimize the impact of a pipeline release. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is unauthorized excavation near pipelines. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Do not excavate near a pipeline operated by Sunoco Logistics or affiliated company without a company representative present.**
- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operator and the local law enforcement.**

Transmission Pipeline Mapping



The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) to provide information about gas transmission and liquid transmission operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by zip code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable. For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

Usted está recibiendo este folleto porque Sunoco Pipeline L.P. opera una línea de tuberías en su comunidad. Nuestras líneas de tuberías subterráneas proveen un método seguro y eficiente para el transporte de varios productos, incluyendo el petróleo crudo, la gasolina, el combustible diesel, querosén, aceite para calefacción, combustible para jets, butano, etano, propano y el gas natural.

SIEMPRE llame al 811 antes de excavar

Debido a que aún lo que se puede considerar como actividades de excavación menores como el ajardinamiento o instalación de cercas puede causar daños a una línea de tuberías, a su capa protectora y/o a las líneas subterráneas de servicios de utilidades, usted siempre debe ponerse en contacto con su Centro de Una-Llamada antes de comenzar cualquier trabajo de excavación, construcción, agricultura o de cavar. La mayoría de los estados requieren que se notifique al Centro de Una-Llamada con 3 días laborables de anticipación para permitir que los operadores de servicios de utilidades puedan marcar sus líneas de tuberías y de utilidades en el lugar donde usted se propone excavar. De hecho, la mayor parte de los daños graves causados a las líneas de tuberías son ocasionados cuando terceras personas excavan, detonan o perforan inadvertidamente dentro de un derecho-de-paso. Este tipo de daños puede ser prevenido al contactar primero al Centro de Una-Llamada. Un representante de nuestra compañía debe estar presente y autorizar la excavación dentro del derecho-de-paso de nuestra línea de tuberías.

Una fácil llamada telefónica al 811 da comienzo al proceso para que marquen sus líneas de tuberías subterráneas y de servicios de utilidades. Cuando usted llama al 811 desde cualquier lugar del país, su llamada será transferida al Centro de One-Call (Una-Llamada) de su estado, quienes contactarán a los dueños de esas facilidades en su área. Para que usted pueda excavar con seguridad, un representante de Sunoco Pipeline se contactará con usted si una de nuestras líneas de tuberías se encuentra en el área donde se propone excavar. Usted puede encontrar más información acerca del 811 en el sitio web www.call811.com.



Como puede usted saber donde se encuentran localizadas las líneas de tuberías

La mayoría de las líneas de tuberías se encuentran debajo de la tierra, donde están mejor protegidas de los elementos y donde minimizan la interferencia con usos en la superficie. Aun así, los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería están claramente identificados con marcadores de líneas de tuberías a lo largo de la ruta de la línea de tubería, los cuales identifican la ubicación aproximada—NO EXACTA—de la línea de tubería.

Cada marcador de la línea de tubería contiene información que identifica la compañía que opera la línea de tubería, el producto transportado y un número de teléfono al cual se debe llamar en caso de una emergencia.

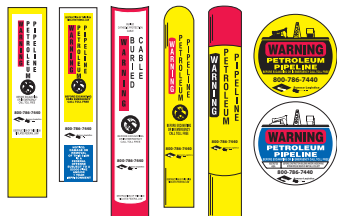
Los marcadores no indican la profundidad a la cual una línea de tubería se encuentra enterrada, la cual puede variar. Los marcadores se pueden ver típicamente donde una línea de tubería atraviesa una calle, autopista o ferrocarril. Es un delito federal que una persona voluntariamente estropee, dañe, quite o destruya un marcador de una línea de tubería.

Marcador de Líneas de Tuberías — Este tipo de marcador es el más común. Contiene la información de Sunoco Pipeline, tipo de producto y nuestro número de contacto en caso de una emergencia. El tamaño, forma y color pueden variar.

Marcador Aéreo — Estos marcadores colocados mirando hacia el cielo son usados por los aviones de patrullas que monitorean las rutas de las líneas de tuberías.

Marcador de Tubos de Ventilación — Este marcador indica que una línea de tubería (protegida por un revestimiento de acero) pasa por debajo de una carretera, ferrocarril u otro cruce.

Marcador de Línea de Tubería



¿Cómo puede usted reconocer una fuga en una línea de tuberías?

Aun cuando los oleoductos son el método más seguro de transportar el combustible y los productos que usamos todos los días, saber reconocer una fuga en la tubería es importante. Lo siguiente puede indicar una fuga en la tubería:

- **Vista:** Charcos de líquido, terreno/vegetación descolorida o anormalmente seca, burbujeo continuo en áreas mojadas o inundadas, un brillo aceitoso en la superficie del agua, niebla de vapor o tierra volando en el aire pueden ser muestras de que ocurre una fuga en la línea de tubería. Otras posibles indicaciones son la presencia de plantas descoloridas o muertas, o terreno congelado durante temporadas caliente.
- **Sonido:** El volumen del ruido puede ser desde un silbido silencioso hasta un rugido fuerte, dependiendo del tamaño de la fuga y del sistema de líneas de tuberías.
- **Olor:** Un olor inusual, olor a petróleo o un olor gaseoso puede a veces salir de una fuga en una línea de tuberías.

Lo que si debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- Las prioridades principales son la seguridad del público y la protección del medio ambiente.
- **Apague** cualquier equipo y elimine cualquier fuente de encendido sin ponerse en riesgo a sí mismo.
- Inmediatamente **salga del área** caminando. Trate de avisar a otras personas que se encuentren cerca para que se alejen del área. Intente mantenerse en contra del viento.
- Desde un lugar seguro, **llame al 911** o a su número local de respuesta a emergencias y llame al número de emergencias de 24-horas del operador de la línea de tuberías. Provee su nombre, número de teléfono, una breve descripción del incidente y la ubicación para así poder iniciar una respuesta apropiada.

Lo que no debe hacer en el caso de que ocurriese una fuga:

- **NO** cause ninguna llama ni use otras fuentes potenciales de encendido tales como los interruptores de electricidad, vehículos de ignición, fósforos, etc. No encienda ningún vehículo de motor ni equipo eléctrico. No toque ningún timbre de casa para notificar a las personas acerca de la fuga. Golpee la puerta con su mano para evitar crear chispas con la aldaba.
- **NO** se ponga en contacto directo al gas o líquido que se esté escapando.
- **NO** maneje hacia ninguna fuga o nube de vapor cuando esté saliendo del área.
- **NO** intente operar usted mismo ninguna válvula. Sin quererlo, usted podría dirigir más producto hacia la fuga o causar otro incidente.
- **NO** intente extinguir un fuego de productos de petróleo. Espere a que los bomberos locales y otros profesionales entrenados manejen la emergencia.

Lo que usted debe hacer en el caso de que dañe/disturbe una línea de tubería

Si usted ocasiona o tiene conocimiento de algún daño, por más mínimo que sea, a una línea de tubería o a el revestimiento protector de la tubería, por favor notifique inmediatamente a la compañía de la línea de tubería. Cualquier daño pequeño a una línea de tubería, puede causar una fuga en el futuro. Un agujero, arañazo, dobladura o una arruga pueden ser una causa suficiente para que la compañía tenga que inspeccionar el daño y hacer reparaciones.

Esta requerido por la ley que todos los daños causados a tuberías subterráneas de gas o facilidades líquidas peligrosas sean reportado a la compañía que opera esas tuberías. Los excavadores deben comunicarse con la compañía de esas tuberías inmediatamente al causar daños.

Oleoductos en su comunidad

Existen más de 200,000 millas de líneas de petróleo en los Estados Unidos. De acuerdo al Departamento de Transporte de EE.UU., las líneas de tuberías son el método más fiable y seguro de transportar el gran volumen de gas natural y petróleo utilizado en los Estados Unidos. Los oleoductos transportan dos tercios de todo el petróleo crudo y productos refinados en los Estados Unidos. Están fabricados de acero, cubiertos con un revestimiento protector y enterados. Se someten a pruebas y se mantienen mediante el uso de aparatos de limpieza, herramientas de diagnóstico y protección catódica. Debido a que los estadounidenses consumen más de 700 millones de galones de productos de petróleo por día, los oleoductos son un componente esencial de la infraestructura de nuestra nación.

Manteniendo su seguridad

Mantener operaciones seguras de nuestros ductos es primordial en todas las áreas donde operamos. Nosotros ejecutamos inspecciones y análisis adicionales como parte de nuestro Programa de "Manejo de Integridad (IMP)" en áreas de alta población y en áreas ambientalmente sensibles establecidas como "Áreas de Altas Consecuencia." La información adicional sobre nuestros esfuerzos de IMP está disponible en nuestro sitio web:

www.sunocologistics.com.

¿Qué hace la compañía de la línea de tuberías si ocurre una fuga?

Para estar preparados en caso de una fuga, las compañías de líneas de tuberías se comunican, planean y entrenan regularmente con los respondedores locales de emergencias. Al recibir una notificación de un incidente o fuga, la compañía de líneas de tuberías enviará inmediatamente a un personal entrenado para asistir a los respondedores de emergencias. Los operadores de líneas de tuberías y los respondedores de emergencias están entrenados para proteger vidas, propiedades e instalaciones en caso de una emergencia. Los operadores de líneas de tuberías también tomarán pasos para minimizar la cantidad de producto que se esté escapando y aislar la emergencia en la línea de tuberías.

Manteniendo la seguridad y la integridad de las líneas de tuberías

Los operadores de líneas de tuberías invierten una cantidad considerable de tiempo y capital para mantener la calidad e integridad de sus sistemas de líneas de tuberías. La mayoría de las líneas de tuberías activas son monitoreadas las 24 horas del día a través de centros de controles con personal. Las compañías de líneas de tuberías también utilizan vigilancia aérea y/o observadores en la tierra para identificar daños potenciales. El personal del centro de control monitorea continuamente el sistema de líneas de tubería y evalúa cambios en presión y flujo. Ellos le notifican al personal de campo si hay una posibilidad de una fuga. Las válvulas automáticas de corte en ocasiones son utilizadas para aislar la fuga.

¿Qué es un derecho de paso y puedo yo construir o excavar en ellos?

Sunoco Pipeline trabaja diligentemente para establecer acuerdos escritos, o servidumbres con los dueños de terreno para así permitir y facilitar el acceso de construcción y mantenimiento cuando atravesamos esas propiedades privadas. Los derechos de paso usualmente se reconocen al ver caminos de terreno que están libres de árboles, edificios y de otras estructuras, con excepción de los marcadores de líneas de tuberías. Un derecho de paso puede que no tenga marcadores claramente visibles y puede que solo sean evidentes al ver solo los caminos de terreno libres, con excepción de granjas o tierras de cultivo.

Las oficinas del Secretario del Condado mantienen los registros de las servidumbres, los cuales son información pública.

Ocupando espacio en los derechos de paso de las líneas de tubería impiden la habilidad del operador de la línea de tubería de poder reducir los daños por terceras personas, de proveer vigilancia en el derecho de paso y de hacer mantenimiento rutinario e inspecciones requeridas federalmente y estatalmente. Para poder ejecutar estas actividades críticas, el personal de mantenimiento de la línea de tubería necesita poder tener acceso de una manera fácil y segura al derecho de paso de la línea de tubería, y a las áreas a cada lado de la línea de tubería. Para poder conservar la integridad y seguridad en las líneas de tubería, se debe mantener distancia entre los árboles, arbustos, edificios, cercas, estructuras y otros impedimentos y las líneas de tubería.

Antes de comenzar cualquier proyecto de excavación en o cerca del derecho-de-paso de Sunoco Pipeline, usted debe someter sus planes a: sxldesignreviews@sunocologistics.com y también debe ponerse en contacto con nuestro Centro de Una Llamada llamando al **1-888-786-3260**.

¿Cómo usted puede ayudar?

Aunque incidentes que implican facilidades de oleoductos son muy raros, el conocimiento de la ubicación de la tubería, el potencial de los peligros, y qué hacer si una fuga ocurre puede ayudar a minimizar el impacto de una emisión de la tubería. La causa principal de incidentes en las tuberías subterráneas es excavaciones sin autorización. Los operadores de las líneas de tuberías son responsables por la seguridad de sus respectivas líneas de tuberías. Para poder conservar la integridad de las líneas de tuberías y de los derechos de paso, es esencial que los vecinos cerca de las facilidades y de las líneas de tuberías protejan contra excavaciones sin autorización y contra actividades destructivas. A continuación listamos lo que usted puede hacer para ayudar:

- **No excave cerca de una línea de tuberías de Sunoco Logistics o de una compañía afiliada sin que un representante de la compañía esté presente.**
- **Familiarícese con las líneas de tuberías y las facilidades de líneas de tuberías en el área (señales de marcadores, señales en las cercas de los lugares cercados, etc.).**
- **Escriba el nombre del operador o compañía, información de contacto y cualquier otra información de la línea de tubería que se encuentran en las señales o marcadores cerca de usted y mantenga esa información cerca de su teléfono.**
- **Esté al tanto de cualquier actividad inusual o sospechosa o de excavaciones no autorizadas tomando lugar dentro o cerca del derecho-de-paso de la línea de tuberías o instalación de línea de tuberías; informe cualquiera de estas actividades a los operadores de la línea de tuberías y a la policía local.**

Mapas de Líneas de Tubería de Transmisión

La Oficina Estadounidense del Departamento de Transporte de Seguridad de Líneas de Tubería ha desarrollado el Sistema Nacional de Mapas de Líneas de Tubería ("NPMS" por sus iniciales en inglés) para proporcionar información acerca de los operadores de líneas de tubería y de sus mismas líneas de tuberías. El Sitio web de "NPMS" puede ser buscado en el internet usando el CÓDIGO POSTAL o el nombre del condado y estado, y en el mismo sitio usted puede adquirir un mapa del condado, el cual puede ser impreso desde cualquier impresora personal. Para obtener una lista de los operadores con líneas de tuberías en su área y su información de cómo contactarlos, visite la página www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.



For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - phmsa.dot.gov
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P., or to take our survey, visit our website at: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems.

PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX]. ONLY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: NATURAL GAS	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	May be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and may form combustible mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

LOS PRODUCTOS QUE TRANSPORTAMOS EN SU ÁREA

PRODUCTO	TIPO DE FUGA	VAPORES
LÍQUIDOS ALTAMENTE VOLÁTILES [TALES COMO: BUTANO, PROPANO, ETANO, E/T MIX]. SOLO EN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: GAS NATURAL	Gas	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire, se propaga en el suelo y puede viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. El producto no tiene color, sabor ni olor.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	Puede incendiarse con calor, chispas o con llamas y puede formar una mezcla inflamable con el aire. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o asfixia si estos son inhalados en concentraciones altas. El contacto con el gas o con el gas licuado puede causar quemaduras, lesiones graves y/o congelación.	
LÍQUIDOS PELIGROSOS [TALES COMO: PETROLEO CRUDO, COMBUSTIBLE DIESEL, COMBUSTIBLE PARA JETS, GASOLINA Y OTROS PRODUCTOS REFINADOS]	Líquido	Inicialmente más pesado que el aire y se propaga en el suelo y se acumula en áreas bajas o confinadas. Los vapores pueden viajar hasta fuentes de encendido y ocasionar retrocesos de llamas. Los peligros de explosión ocurren adentro, afuera o en los alcantarillados.
RIESGOS A LA SALUD	La inhalación o el contacto con el material pueden irritar o quemar la piel y los ojos. El fuego puede producir gases irritantes, corrosivos y/ tóxicos. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o sofocación. La escorrentía que proviene del control del fuego o de las aguas de dilución puede causar contaminación.	

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440



Sunoco Logistics
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271
Website: www.sunocologistics.com



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
525 Fritztown Road
Sinking Spring, PA 19608
www.sunocologistics.com

October 21, 2016

Dear Public Official:

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates one or more high-pressure petroleum pipelines in your area. Our pipelines are part of the more than two million miles of pipelines across the United States – critical transportation infrastructure that is the safest method of transporting the fuel and products we use every day. Pipelines are mostly underground and while incidents are rare, we have professional pipeline controllers who continuously monitor our system to ensure safe operations.

It is important that everyone in a community where a pipeline is located have familiarity with pipeline awareness. Please review the enclosed safety brochure and share it with your public safety team and others in your community. In addition to annually offering pipeline safety information and training to emergency responders and excavators, we also regularly share our safety messages with our neighbors that live, work, and do business near our pipelines. We do this to ensure they are aware of our pipelines, know the activities that are permitted within pipeline easements, how to avoid and recognize a pipeline incident, and how to respond in the unlikely event there is a pipeline emergency in the area. Additional brochures are available by contacting me.

An important resource for all public officials and emergency responders is the *National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)*, which identifies the approximate locations of transmission pipelines in the United States. Public officials and responders can register at the site, <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>, to receive access to detailed maps of the transmission pipelines in their community.

You can assist us with pipeline safety in your community by ensuring that all projects involving your organization that include excavation proceed only after a call has been made to 811 - the local One Call Center. A call to 811 will result in notification to Sunoco Pipeline and other underground facility owners who will respond to ensure all digging can proceed safely. "Know what's below. Call before you dig." A representative from Sunoco Pipeline must be present for all excavation that occurs near the pipelines we operate.

Please contact me to obtain additional pipeline safety information or if you have any questions: kedocherty@sunocologistics.com or toll-free: 877-795-7271. Our 24-hour emergency number is listed on the enclosed brochure and also on pipeline markers and signs along our pipelines and facilities in the community.

Sincerely,

Kevin Docherty
Manager – Public Awareness



Important Safety Message

*for your community**

**Please share this with others in your organization.*



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Operator of the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271

Website: www.sunocologistics.com

You are receiving this brochure because Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a pipeline in your community. Our underground pipelines provide a safe and efficient method of transporting a variety of products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, jet fuel, butane, ethane, propane, and natural gas.

Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the most reliable and safest way to transport the large volume of natural gas and petroleum used in the United States. Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

Keeping you safe

Maintaining safe pipeline operations is critical in all areas where we operate. In high population and environmentally sensitive areas known as High Consequence Areas, we perform additional inspections and analyses as part of our Integrity Management Program (IMP). Additional information on our IMP efforts is available on our website: www.sunocologistics.com.

What do pipelines transport, and what are the potential hazards?

Many pipelines transport petroleum products and natural gas. Some pipelines transport other hazardous products such as chemicals, highly volatile liquids, anhydrous ammonia, or carbon dioxide. Exposure to these products can be harmful if inhaled, and can cause eye and skin irritation, and difficulty in breathing.

Fortunately, pipeline accidents are extremely rare, but they can occur. Natural gas and petroleum products are flammable and potentially hazardous under certain conditions. Pipeline companies undertake many prevention and safety measures to ensure the integrity of their pipeline systems.

Additional information on the pipelines in your community is available by contacting Sunoco Logistics at 877-795-7271 or from www.sunocologistics.com.

Planning, Zoning and Property Development

It is crucial to coordinate with pipeline operators to take the location of pipelines into consideration in land use plans, zoning, and property development activities. Developments can make use of pipeline easements as open spaces and greenway connectors. Pipeline depth is a crucial consideration during development planning to ensure costs for lowering or relocation are identified. Changes to the topography on either side of the pipeline may impose unacceptable stresses on the pipeline. Pipeline operators would like to coordinate the development of site plans where large numbers of people congregate, including schools, churches, etc.

The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) is a stakeholder initiative led and supported by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. PIPA's goal is to reduce risks and improve the safety of affected communities and transmission pipelines through implementation of recommended practices related to risk-informed land use and development near transmission pipelines. More information is available at www.pipa-info.com.

Call before you dig

One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to have your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One Call Center, who will contact underground facility owners in the area. So you can dig safely, Sunoco Pipeline personnel will contact you if one of our pipelines are in the area of the planned excavation. More information about 811 is at www.call811.com.



How emergency responders are trained in case of a pipeline incident

- **Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance.** Because vapors from the products carried in pipelines can migrate great distances, it is important to remove all ignition sources from the area. Keep in mind, Highly Volatile Liquid (HVL) vapors are heavier than air and can collect in low areas such as ditches, sewers, etc. If safe, evacuating people from homes, businesses, schools and other places of congregation, as well as controlling access to the site may be required in some incident scenarios. Sheltering in place may be the safest action if the circumstances make going outdoors dangerous.
- If the pipeline leak is not burning **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. **DO NOT** start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. **DO NOT** ring doorbells. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from door knockers. **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud at any time.
- If the pipeline leak is burning attempt to control the spread of the fire, but **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product or natural gas fire. When extinguished, petroleum products, gas and vapor could collect and explode if reignited by secondary fire.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **Establish a incident command post.** Work with pipeline representatives as you develop a plan to address the emergency. The pipeline operator will need to know:
 - Your contact information and the location of the emergency
 - Size, characteristics and behavior of the incident, and if there are any primary or secondary fires
 - The time of the incident
 - Any injuries or deaths
 - The proximity of the incident to any structures, buildings, etc.
 - Any environmental concerns such as bodies of water, grasslands, endangered wildlife and fish, etc.
- **Evacuate or shelter in place.** Depending on the level of chemical, natural gas, or product, and whether or not the product was released, or other variables, it may be necessary to evacuate the public or have the public shelter in place. Evacuation route and the location of the incident will determine which procedure is required, but both may be necessary. Evacuate people upwind of the incident. Involving the pipeline company may be important in making this decision.

What does the pipeline company do if a leak occurs?

In order to prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency personnel such as fire and police departments. Upon the notification of an incident or leak, either by the pipeline company's internal control center or by phone, the pipeline operator will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist public safety officials in their response to the emergency. Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline.

The pipeline company's control center may:

- *Stop or reduce the flow of product*
- *Dispatch pipeline emergency response personnel and equipment to the emergency site*
- *Inform you of any special precautionary recommendations*
- *Act as a liaison between emergency response agencies and pipeline company personnel*
- *Help bring the emergency to conclusion as quickly and safely as possible*

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

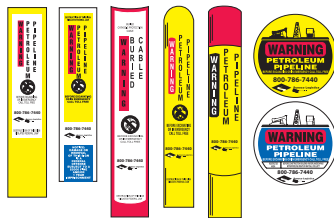


**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

How to know where pipelines are located

Pipeline markers are important for the safety of the general public and provide emergency responders with critical information. Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Markers



Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most commonly seen. It contains Sunoco Pipeline information, type of product, and our emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Pipeline operators invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via staffed control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves may be utilized to isolate a leak.

Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline operators have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as “high consequence areas” in accordance with federal regulations. Additional information about our IMP is on our website at www.sunocologistics.com.

How can you help?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help to minimize the impact of a pipeline release. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is unauthorized excavation near pipelines. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operator and the local law enforcement.**

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities are required by law to be reported to the operator. Excavators must notify the pipeline company through the One-Call Center immediately but not later than two hours following the damage incident.

Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators

Federal regulations require transmission pipeline operators to have written procedures for responding to emergencies involving their pipelines. Regulations further require that operators include procedures for planning with emergency and other public officials to ensure a coordinated response to pipeline incidents. Please call 877-795-7271 to contact Sunoco Logistics for information on the pipeline in your community or more information on our Oil Spill Response Plan.

Sunoco Pipeline has written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a petroleum pipeline emergency. Our procedures include the following:

- *Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.*
- *Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials.*
- *Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:*
 - *Gas detected inside or near a building.*
 - *Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.*
 - *Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.*
 - *Natural disaster.*
- *The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.*
- *Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.*
- *Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.*
- *Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.*
- *Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.*
- *Safely restoring any service outage.*
- *Determining which facilities are located in high consequence areas*
- *Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:*
 - *Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;*
 - *Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;*
 - *Identify the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and*
 - *Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.*

Reference 49 CFR 192.605, 192.615 and 195.402

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Sunoco Pipeline works diligently to establish written agreements, or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. A right-of-way may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farmland or crops exist. County Clerk or Recorder of Deeds offices may also have records of the pipeline easements.

Encroachments upon the pipeline right-of-way inhibit the pipeline operator's ability to reduce the chance of third-party damage, provide right-of-way surveillance and perform routine maintenance and required federal/state inspections. In order to perform these critical activities, pipeline maintenance personnel must be able to easily and safely access the pipeline right-of-way, as well as areas on either side of the pipeline. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, structures and any other encroachments well away from the pipeline ensures that the pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

For questions concerning the pipeline or right-of-way or about future property improvements or excavations, please contact us at 877-795-7271.

Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about pipeline operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by ZIP code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable.



Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline operators and Federal, state, and local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browser. Access to PIMMA is limited to Federal, State, and Local Government officials as well as pipeline operators. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information or to apply for PIMMA access, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

***In the interest of public safety,
all projects involving excavation
should not proceed unless a
One Call has been placed
– even if not required by law.***

For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com
- For more information on the NASFM *Pipeline Emergencies* program - www.pipelineemergencies.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - phmsa.dot.gov
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov
- Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) - www.pipa-info.com

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P., or to take our survey, visit our website at: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems.

PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX], ONLY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: NATURAL GAS	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	May be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and may form combustible mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440



Sunoco Logistics
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271
Website: www.sunocologistics.com

November 10, 2017

Dear Emergency Official:

Sunoco Pipeline L.P., an Energy Transfer Partnership, operates one or more high-pressure petroleum pipelines in your area. While pipeline incidents are very rare, Sunoco Pipeline is committed to providing you the knowledge you need to respond to an incident involving our pipelines and facilities in your area.

Please review the enclosed safety brochure with members of your public safety team and visit www.energytransfer.com for more information regarding our pipelines. Additional copies of the brochure are available by contacting me.

Several free resources exist to help emergency responders in regards to pipelines:

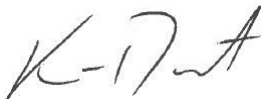
- “Shoulder to Shoulder: Roles in Pipeline Emergency Response” is a video series featuring interviews with pipeline and emergency response experts. Videos are available at: www.shoulder2shoulder.tv
- The *Pipeline Emergencies* curriculum developed by the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) is available for ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS from www.pipelineemergencies.com. The petroleum industry also sponsors an online initiative by the NASFM that has specialized training for responders to the Awareness, Operations, and Technician levels: <http://pipelines.training>.
- Annual pipeline awareness and emergency response sessions provide additional pipeline information.
- Additional training from Sunoco Pipeline, including facility tours, is available upon request.

If you have not done so already, please consult the [National Pipeline Mapping System](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) as it provides the approximate locations of transmission pipelines in the United States. Responders can register at the site, <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov> to receive access to detailed maps of the transmission pipelines in their community.

Additional information about the pipelines my company operates in your area is available by contacting me at: publicawareness@energytransfer.com or by calling our toll-free number: 877-795-7271. Your feedback is important, so please complete the enclosed postcard and return it.

BE SAFE!

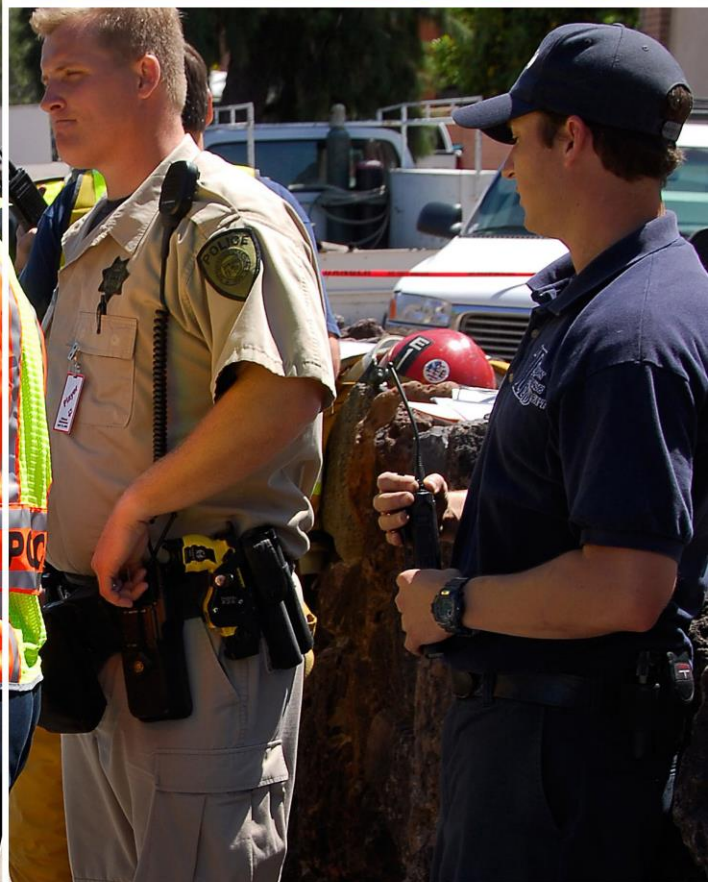
Sincerely,



Kevin Docherty
Manager – Public Awareness



ONLINE TRAINING



for more information and access to free emergency responder training:

<http://pipelineemergencies.com>

Important Safety Message

*for Emergency
Response Personnel**

**Please share this with others in your organization.*



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Operator of the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271

Website: www.sunocologistics.com

You are receiving this brochure because Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates a pipeline in your community. Our underground pipelines provide a safe and efficient method of transporting a variety of products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, jet fuel, butane, ethane, propane, and natural gas.

Responding to a pipeline emergency

Public safety and environmental protection are the top priorities during any response to a pipeline release. The following guidelines are designed to ensure the safety of those in the area if a petroleum pipeline leak is suspected or detected:

- **Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance.**

Because vapors from the products carried in pipelines can migrate great distances, it is important to remove all ignition sources from the area. Keep in mind, Highly Volatile Liquid (HVL) vapors are heavier than air and can collect in low areas such as ditches, sewers, etc. If safe, evacuating people from homes, businesses, schools and other places of congregation, as well as controlling access to the site may be required in some incident scenarios. Sheltering in place may be the safest action if the circumstances make going outdoors dangerous.

- If the pipeline leak is not burning, **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. **DO NOT** start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. **DO NOT** ring doorbells. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers. **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud at any time.
- If the pipeline leak is burning, attempt to control the spread of the fire, but **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. When extinguished, petroleum products, and vapors could collect and explode if reignited by secondary fire.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **Establish a incident command post.** Work with pipeline representatives as you develop a plan to address the emergency. The pipeline operator will need to know:
 - Your contact information and the location of the emergency
 - Size, characteristics and behavior of the incident, and if there are any primary or secondary fires
 - Any injuries or deaths
 - The proximity of the incident to any structures, buildings, etc.
 - Any environmental concerns such as bodies of water, grasslands, endangered wildlife and fish, etc.
- **Evacuate or shelter in place.** Depending on the level of chemical, natural gas, or product, and whether or not the product was released, or other variables, it may be necessary to evacuate the public or have the public shelter in place. Evacuation route and the location of the incident will determine which procedure is required, but both may be necessary. Evacuate people upwind of the incident if necessary. Involving the pipeline company may be important in making this decision.

911 Dispatch

911 Dispatch personnel play a critical role in effective response to pipeline incidents. Knowing the pipeline operators, their contact information, and the products transported in your respective jurisdiction is important for prompt and correct responses in the case of a pipeline incident. Dispatchers actions can save lives, direct the appropriate emergency responders to the scene, and protect our nations' infrastructure from additional issues that can be caused by improper response. Follow these simple guidelines in the case of a pipeline incident:

- Gather the proper information (*if possible*): company, product, and release characteristics
- Know the appropriate response to each product
- Know the wind direction at the time
- Warn of ignition sources if possible
- Dispatch appropriate emergency responders
- Contact the pipeline company

How to know where pipelines are located

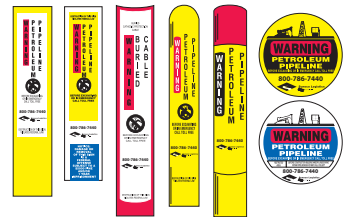
Pipeline markers are important for the safety of the general public and provide emergency responders with critical information. Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most commonly seen. It contains Sunoco Pipeline information, type of product, and our emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.

Pipeline Markers



What does the pipeline company do if a leak occurs?

In order to prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency personnel such as fire and police departments. Upon the notification of an incident or leak, either by the pipeline company's internal control center or by phone, the pipeline operator will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist public safety officials in their response to the emergency. Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline.

The pipeline company's control center may:

- *Stop or reduce the flow of product*
- *Dispatch pipeline emergency response personnel and equipment to the emergency site*
- *Inform you of any special precautionary recommendations*
- *Act as a liaison between emergency response agencies and pipeline company personnel*
- *Help bring the emergency to conclusion as quickly and safely as possible*

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.

What do pipelines transport, and what are the potential hazards?

Many pipelines transport petroleum products and natural gas. Some pipelines transport other hazardous products such as chemicals, highly volatile liquids, anhydrous ammonia, or carbon dioxide. Exposure to these products can be harmful if inhaled, and can cause eye and skin irritation, and difficulty in breathing.

Fortunately, pipeline accidents are extremely rare, but they can occur. Natural gas and petroleum products are flammable and potentially hazardous under certain conditions. Pipeline companies undertake many prevention and safety measures to ensure the integrity of their pipeline systems.

Additional information on the pipelines in your community is available by contacting Sunoco Logistics at 877-795-7271 or from www.sunocologistics.com.

Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the most reliable and safest way to transport the large volume of natural gas and petroleum used in the United States. Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

Keeping you safe

Maintaining safe pipeline operations is critical in all areas where we operate. In high population and environmentally sensitive areas known as High Consequence Areas, we perform additional inspections and analyses as part of our Integrity Management Program (IMP). Additional information on our IMP efforts is available on our website: www.sunocologistics.com.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Pipeline operators invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via staffed control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves may be utilized to isolate a leak.

Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline operators have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as "high consequence areas" in accordance with federal regulations. Additional information about our IMP is on our website at www.sunocologistics.com.

How can you help?

While incidents involving pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help to minimize the impact of a pipeline release. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is unauthorized excavation near pipelines. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their rights-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here's what you can do to help:

- **Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area (marker signs, fence signs at gated entrances, etc).**
- **Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.**
- **Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report any such activities to the pipeline operator and the local law enforcement.**

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities are required by law to be reported to the operator. Excavators must notify the pipeline company through the One-Call Center immediately but not later than two hours following the damage incident.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators

Federal regulations require transmission pipeline operators to have written procedures for responding to emergencies involving their pipelines. Regulations further require that operators include procedures for planning with emergency and other public officials to ensure a coordinated response to pipeline incidents. Please call 877-795-7271 to contact Sunoco Logistics for information on the pipeline in your community or more information on our Oil Spill Response Plan.

Sunoco Pipeline has written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a petroleum pipeline emergency. Our procedures include the following:

- *Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.*
- *Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials.*
- *Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:*
 - *Gas detected inside or near a building.*
 - *Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.*
 - *Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.*
 - *Natural disaster.*
- *The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.*
- *Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.*
- *Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.*
- *Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.*
- *Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.*
- *Safely restoring any service outage.*
- *Determining which facilities are located in high consequence areas*
- *Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:*
 - *Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;*
 - *Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;*
 - *Identify the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and*
 - *Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.*

Reference 49 CFR 192.605, 192.615 and 195.402

Transmission Pipeline Mapping



The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about pipeline operators and their pipelines. The NPMS website is searchable by ZIP code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline operators and Federal, state, and local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browser. Access to PIMMA is limited to Federal, State, and Local Government officials as well as pipeline operators. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information or to apply for PIMMA access, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com
- Emergency responder training is available online from the National Association of State Fire Marshals:
 - o Pipeline Emergencies – www.pipelineemergencies.com
 - o Courses for responders at the Awareness, Operations, Technician levels are available from – nasfm-training.org/pipeline
- Shoulder to Shoulder: Roles in Pipeline Emergency Response video series - www.shoulder2shoulder.tv

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - phmsa.dot.gov
- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov
- * Oklahoma Corporation Commission Pipeline Safety: www.occeweb.com/tr/PLSHome.htm
- * Texas Railroad Commission Pipeline Safety: www.rrc.state.tx.us/pipeline-safety

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P., or to take our survey, visit our website at: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates the Inland and Harbor pipeline systems.

PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX], ONLY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ: NATURAL GAS	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
HEALTH HAZARDS	May be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and may form combustible mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	

5 PRIORITIES

FOR MANAGING A PIPELINE INCIDENT

- 1 SAFETY FIRST**
- 2 ISOLATE THE AREA & SIZE UP THE INCIDENT**
- 3 IDENTIFY THE OPERATOR & PRODUCT**
- 4 CONTACT THE OPERATOR**
- 5 PREPARE AND WORK THE PLAN**

More at

www.aopl.org/emergencyresponse/incident-priorities

24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440



Sunoco Logistics
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271
Website: www.sunocologistics.com

Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
2016 - Public Awareness Program

Totals by County and Stakeholder Audience

Excavators	6,346
Excavators - Internal Database	390
Farmers	67
Farmers - Remote	4
One-Call Centers	1
Public Officials	176
School Districts	13
Schools	66
ARMSTRONG - PA (10 Mi ES)	41
Emergency Officials	3
Excavators	23
Excavators - Internal Database	12
Public Officials	3
BEAVER - PA (Asset)	3,757
Affected Public - General Business	376
Affected Public - Residential LOT	2,127
Emergency Officials	138
Excavators	887
Excavators - Internal Database	82
Farmers	57
Public Officials	59
School Districts	10
Schools	21
BEDFORD - PA (Asset)	38
Affected Public - General Business	3
Affected Public - Residential LOT	14
Emergency Officials	6
Excavators	2
Excavators - Internal Database	6
Public Officials	7
BERKS - PA (Asset)	7,244
Affected Public - General Business	702
Affected Public - Residential LOT	3,604
Affected Public - Residential PO BOX	192
Emergency Officials	223
Excavators	1,904
Excavators - Internal Database	201
Farmers	278
Farmers - Remote	15
Public Officials	97
School Districts	9
Schools	19
BLAIR - PA (Asset)	2,667
Affected Public - General Business	434
Affected Public - Residential LOT	1,406
Emergency Officials	80
Excavators	605
Excavators - Internal Database	45
Farmers	55
Farmers - Remote	4
Public Officials	28
School Districts	3
Schools	7
BRADFORD - PA (Asset)	627
Affected Public - General Business	83
Affected Public - Residential LOT	180
Affected Public - Residential PO BOX	40
Emergency Officials	102
Excavators	72
Excavators - Internal Database	11
Farmers	80
Farmers - Remote	2
Public Officials	53

School Districts	2
Schools	2
BUCKS - PA (Asset)	7,727
Affected Public - General Business	519
Affected Public - Residential LOT	3,208
Emergency Officials	206
Excavators	3,482
Excavators - Internal Database	155
Farmers	33
Farmers - Remote	3
Public Officials	90
School Districts	4
Schools	27
BUTLER - PA (660 Ft ES)	651
Affected Public - General Business	66
Affected Public - Residential LOT	5
Emergency Officials	29
Excavators	495
Excavators - Internal Database	50
Farmers	2
Public Officials	1
School Districts	2
Schools	1
CAMBRIA - PA (Asset)	1,682
Affected Public - General Business	139
Affected Public - Residential LOT	683
Emergency Officials	157
Excavators	574
Excavators - Internal Database	37
Farmers	33
Farmers - Remote	3
Public Officials	45
School Districts	3
Schools	8
CARBON - PA (10 Mi ES)	131
Affected Public - General Business	3
Affected Public - Residential LOT	6
Emergency Officials	27
Excavators	87
Excavators - Internal Database	6
Farmers - Remote	1
Public Officials	1
CENTRE - PA	10
Emergency Officials	1
CHESTER - PA (Asset)	21,513
Affected Public - General Business	3,771
Affected Public - Residential LOT	13,021
Affected Public - Residential PO BOX	985
Emergency Officials	186
Excavators	2,745
Excavators - Internal Database	422
Farmers	135
Farmers - Remote	5
Public Officials	147
School Districts	7
Schools	89
CLEARFIELD - PA	6
Emergency Officials	1
Excavators - Internal Database	5



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
400 NORTH STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17120

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO OUR FILE

February 16, 2018

REFERENCE:
L-01-18

Mr. Albert Kravatz, DOT
NEB Compliance Specialist
Energy Transfer
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
4041 Market Street
Aston, PA 19014

Dear Mr. Kravatz:

The PUC's Investigation and Enforcement Bureau's Safety Division is reviewing Sunoco Pipelines' Emergency Response Plans.

Due to the potential safety risks associated with the Sunoco Mariner East 1, 2 and 2X pipeline projects and to evaluate your company's contingency plans, the PUC's Safety Division requests Sunoco to submit on or before, March 12, 2018 the following:

- 1.) Provide a list of all valves for ME1, ME2, ME2X along with a map showing the locations of the valves.
- 2.) Provide HCA maps for ME1, ME2, ME2X.
- 3.) Identify which valves can be operated using SCADA (EFRD).
- 4.) Identify the distance between each valve.
- 5.) Identify the maximum amount of product, by volume and product type, that can be transported in each pipeline between the valves.
- 6.) Provide the response time to close each valve.
- 7.) For each type of product in the pipelines (including mixed products), provide a real time modeling result for the following:
 - a. Calculate the Immediate Ignition Impact Zone (IIIZ) for a pipeline failure in cold and warm weather. Model the IIIZ between each valve segment. Identify the population included within the zone. Include in the modeling the width and length of the evacuation zone and the estimated evacuation time frame. Also provide the Emergency Response Plans for this type of accident. List the parameters utilized to model the release. Finally, identify all schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. located within the IIIZ.

- b. Calculate the Buffer Zone for a pipeline failure that produces a flammable vapor cloud in cold and warm weather. Model this scenario between each valve segment. Identify the population included within the Buffer Zone. Describe the width/length of the vapor cloud modeled. Estimate the evacuation time frame. Also provide the Emergency Response Plans for this type of accident. Finally, identify all schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. located within the Buffer Zone.
- 8.) Documentation for Emergency Responder training for each section of pipe and vales on ME1, ME2 and ME2X.

This office is committed to ensuring that all natural gas companies comply with the provisions of the Public Utility Code. Therefore, you are advised that, if you fail to comply with the above requests this office will initiate all appropriate enforcement actions pursuant to the Public Utility Code against the utility and its officers, agents and employees.

Yours truly,



Paul J. Metro, Manager

Safety Division

Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement

PM:bb

PC: Richard A. Kanaskie, Director, I&E

You are invited to a Coordinated Response Exercise

Work through a simulated product release with pipeline and gas distribution companies from your community

«Opt_Endorsement_Line»

«Z4_ZIP4DP»

«LINE1»

«LINE2»

«LINE3»

«Address»

«City», «State», «ZIP»

«Sack_and_Pa»«Vis»

«Sequence_Number»

«Ident Code»

Join us to see the **NEW CoRE program!** Meet with your local operators, enjoy a complimentary meal and participate in a discussion based Coordinated Response Exercise.

It is **very important that you RSVP** so we have an accurate attendance count for meals and seating. **Please RSVP online** with your WebCode at: pa.pipeline-awareness.com.

PROGRAM & VENUE INFORMATION (Run Time: Meal 30 min. Program 90 min.)

«Meeting_Day» / «Meeting_Time»

«Venue_Name»

«Venue_Address»

«Venue_City», «Venue_State», «Venue_ZIP»

«Meeting_Day» / «Meeting_Time»

«Venue_Name»

«Venue_Address»

«Venue_City», «Venue_State», «Venue_ZIP»

Have a Meeting Invite?

WebCode «Ident_Code»

Get Started

CoRE OBJECTIVES

Pipeline Operator

- **Learn** the responsibility and resources of government organizations that may respond to a pipeline emergency
- **Acquaint** the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a pipeline emergency
- **Identify** the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials
- **Plan** how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property

First Responder

- Do we have a pipeline emergency?
- Where is the leak or response?
- Whom do we notify?
- Is there an immediate threat to life or property?
- Should emergency responders shut down the pipeline?
- Do we need to start an evacuation or other public protective action?
- Will other resources (local, state, federal, private industry) be required?

To learn more about your local pipeline meeting sponsors, please visit pa.pipeline-awareness.com.



CEU's Available

You will receive a **Certificate of Completion** following the meeting. This certificate may qualify for Continuing Education Units.



2017 Meeting Schedule

City	Date	Time	Day	Venue	Address
Media	08/21/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Kings Mills	6000 Pennell Rd.
Wyomissing	08/22/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Crowne Plaza Reading	1741 Paper Mill Rd.
Kulpsville	08/23/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Holiday Inn Lansdale	1750 Sumneytown Pike
Allentown	08/24/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Iron Lakes Country Club	3625 Shankweiler Rd.
Hazleton	08/28/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Genetti Ballrooms	1345 N. Church St.
Dickson City	08/29/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Genetti Manor	1505 Main Ave.
Montrose	08/30/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Montrose Bible Conference	675 Lake Ave.
Wysox	08/31/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Wysox Volunteer Fire Company	111 Lake Rd.
Wellsboro	09/11/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Wellsboro Fire Department Annex	21 East Ave.
Williamsport	09/12/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Holiday Inn	100 Pine St.
Lancaster	09/13/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Farm & Home Center	1383 Arcadia Rd.
Harrisburg	09/14/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Red Lion Hotel Harrisburg Hershey	4751 Lindle Rd.
Chambersburg	09/19/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Orchards Restaurant	1580 Orchard Dr.
Lewistown	09/20/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Lewistown Country Club	306 Country Club Rd.
State College	09/21/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Celebration Hall	2280 Commercial Blvd.
Coudersport	09/25/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Fire Department Meeting Hall	171 Port Allegany Rd.
DuBois	09/26/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	DuBois Country Club	10 Lakeside Ave.
Altoona	09/27/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Jaffa Shrine Center	2200 Broad Ave.
Bedford	09/28/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Bedford Elks Country Club	937 S. Richard St.
Greensburg	10/02/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Ramada Greensburg Hotel & Conference Center	100 Ramada Inn Dr.
Indiana	10/03/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Rustic Lodge	2199 Oakland Ave.
Clarion	10/04/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Park Inn by Radisson	45 Holiday Inn Rd.
Edinboro	10/05/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Northwest Tri County Intermediate Unit 5	252 Waterford St.
New Castle	10/10/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	First Alliance Church	111 Mission Meade Dr.
Coraopolis	10/11/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Embassy Suites by Hilton	550 Cherrington Pkwy.
Washington	10/12/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	DoubleTree by Hilton	340 Racetrack Rd.

PROGRAM SPONSORS:

Bluestone Gas Corporation
 Buckeye Partners, LP
 Cardinal Midstream
 Chesapeake Energy Corporation
 Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania
 Consol Energy
 Delaware Pipeline Company
 Dominion Transmission, Inc.
 DTE Appalachia Gathering LLC
 DTE Energy
 Eastern Shore Natural Gas Co
 EMS USA
 Enbridge Energy Partners LP
 Energy Corporation of America
 Energy Transfer
 Enterprise Products Company
 EQT Midstream
 EQT Production Co.
 Granger Energy, LLC
 IMG Midstream
 Interstate Energy Company

Kiantone Pipeline Corp
 Marathon Pipe Line LLC
 MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources LLC
 MIPC, LLC
 Mountain Gathering, LLC
 National Fuel Gas Midstream
 National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation
 Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co, LLC
 Peoples Natural Gas Company
 Rice Poseidon Midstream LLC
 Rover Pipeline - Energy Transfer
 Stagecoach Gas Services LLC
 Stonehenge Appalachia LLC
 Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
 Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC
 Texas Eastern Transmission, LP - Big Sandy Pipeline LLC
 TransCanada / Columbia Midstream Group
 UGI Energy Services
 UGI Utilities, Inc.
 Williams
 WPX Energy - RW Gathering



You are invited to a Coordinated Response Exercise

Work through a simulated product release with pipeline and gas distribution companies from your community

«Opt_Endorsement_Line»

«Z4_ZIP4DP»

«LINE1»

«LINE2»

«LINE3»

«Address»

«City», «State», «ZIP»

«Sack_and_Pa»«Vis»

«Sequence_Number»

«Ident Code»

Join us to see the **NEW CoRE program!** Meet with your local operators, enjoy a complimentary meal and participate in a discussion based Coordinated Response Exercise.

It is **very important that you RSVP** so we have an accurate attendance count for meals and seating. **Please RSVP online** with your WebCode at: pa.pipeline-awareness.com.

PROGRAM & VENUE INFORMATION (Run Time: Meal 30 min. Program 90 min.)

«Meeting_Day» / «Meeting_Time»

«Venue_Name»

«Venue_Address»

«Venue_City», «Venue_State», «Venue_ZIP»

«Meeting_Day» / «Meeting_Time»

«Venue_Name»

«Venue_Address»

«Venue_City», «Venue_State», «Venue_ZIP»

Have a Meeting Invite?

WebCode «Ident_Code»

Get Started

CoRE OBJECTIVES

Pipeline Operator

- **Learn** the responsibility and resources of government organizations that may respond to a pipeline emergency
- **Acquaint** the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a pipeline emergency
- **Identify** the types of pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials
- **Plan** how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property

First Responder and Public Official

- Do we have a pipeline emergency?
- Where is the leak or response?
- Whom do we notify?
- Is there an immediate threat to life or property?
- Should emergency responders shut down the pipeline?
- Do we need to start an evacuation or other public protective action?
- Will other resources (local, state, federal, private industry) be required?

To learn more about your local pipeline meeting sponsors, please visit pa.pipeline-awareness.com.



CEU's Available

You will receive a **Certificate of Completion** following the meeting. This certificate may qualify for Continuing Education Units.



2017 Meeting Schedule

City	Date	Time	Day	Venue	Address
Media	08/21/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Kings Mills	6000 Pennell Rd.
Wyomissing	08/22/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Crowne Plaza Reading	1741 Paper Mill Rd.
Kulpsville	08/23/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Holiday Inn Lansdale	1750 Sumneytown Pike
Allentown	08/24/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Iron Lakes Country Club	3625 Shankweiler Rd.
Hazleton	08/28/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Genetti Ballrooms	1345 N. Church St.
Dickson City	08/29/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Genetti Manor	1505 Main Ave.
Montrose	08/30/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Montrose Bible Conference	675 Lake Ave.
Wysox	08/31/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Wysox Volunteer Fire Company	111 Lake Rd.
Wellsboro	09/11/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Wellsboro Fire Department Annex	21 East Ave.
Williamsport	09/12/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Holiday Inn	100 Pine St.
Lancaster	09/13/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Farm & Home Center	1383 Arcadia Rd.
Harrisburg	09/14/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Red Lion Hotel Harrisburg Hershey	4751 Lindle Rd.
Chambersburg	09/19/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Orchards Restaurant	1580 Orchard Dr.
Lewistown	09/20/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Lewistown Country Club	306 Country Club Rd.
State College	09/21/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Celebration Hall	2280 Commercial Blvd.
Coudersport	09/25/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Fire Department Meeting Hall	171 Port Allegany Rd.
DuBois	09/26/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	DuBois Country Club	10 Lakeside Ave.
Altoona	09/27/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Jaffa Shrine Center	2200 Broad Ave.
Bedford	09/28/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Bedford Elks Country Club	937 S. Richard St.
Greensburg	10/02/17	5:30 PM	Monday	Ramada Greensburg Hotel & Conference Center	100 Ramada Inn Dr.
Indiana	10/03/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	Rustic Lodge	2199 Oakland Ave.
Clarion	10/04/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Park Inn by Radisson	45 Holiday Inn Rd.
Edinboro	10/05/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	Northwest Tri County Intermediate Unit 5	252 Waterford St.
New Castle	10/10/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday	First Alliance Church	111 Mission Meade Dr.
Coraopolis	10/11/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday	Embassy Suites by Hilton	550 Cherrington Pkwy.
Washington	10/12/17	5:30 PM	Thursday	DoubleTree by Hilton	340 Racetrack Rd.

PROGRAM SPONSORS:

Bluestone Gas Corporation
 Buckeye Partners, LP
 Cardinal Midstream
 Chesapeake Energy Corporation
 Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania
 Consol Energy
 Delaware Pipeline Company
 Dominion Transmission, Inc.
 DTE Appalachia Gathering LLC
 DTE Energy
 Eastern Shore Natural Gas Co
 EMS USA
 Enbridge Energy Partners LP
 Energy Corporation of America
 Energy Transfer
 Enterprise Products Company
 EQT Midstream
 EQT Production Co.
 Granger Energy, LLC
 IMG Midstream
 Interstate Energy Company

Kiantone Pipeline Corp
 Marathon Pipe Line LLC
 MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources LLC
 MIPC, LLC
 Mountain Gathering, LLC
 National Fuel Gas Midstream
 National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation
 Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co, LLC
 Peoples Natural Gas Company
 Rice Poseidon Midstream LLC
 Rover Pipeline - Energy Transfer
 Stagecoach Gas Services LLC
 Stonehenge Appalachia LLC
 Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
 Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC
 Texas Eastern Transmission, LP - Big Sandy Pipeline LLC
 TransCanada / Columbia Midstream Group
 UGI Energy Services
 UGI Utilities, Inc.
 Williams
 WPX Energy - RW Gathering

2017 PENNSYLVANIA Coordinated Response Exercise

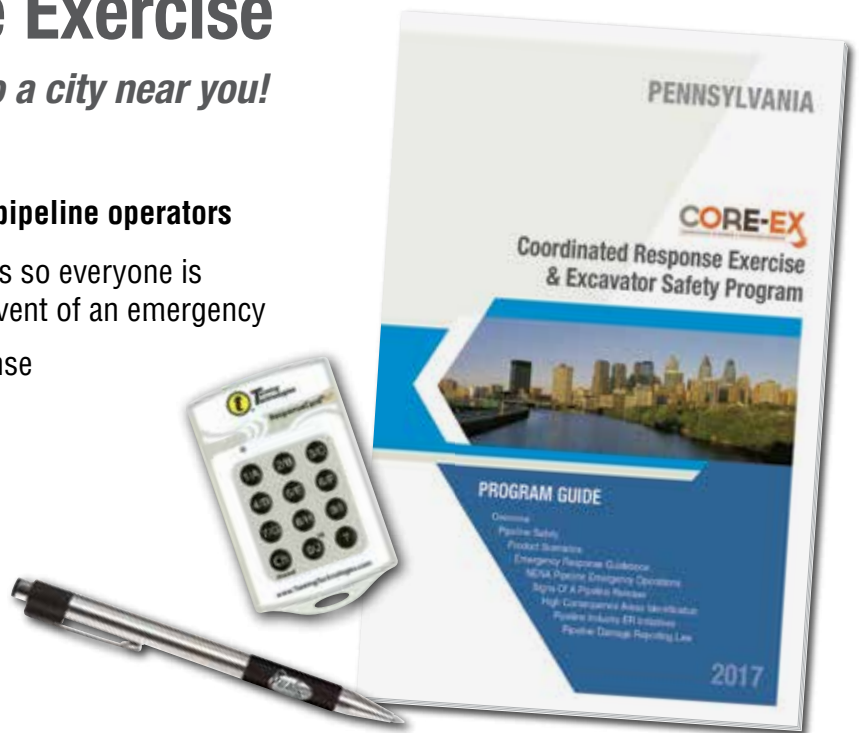
Complimentary program coming soon to a city near you!



NEW INTERACTIVE PROGRAM

Work a simulated product release with your local pipeline operators

- Learn and understand each other's responsibilities so everyone is prepared to work a coordinated response in the event of an emergency
- Identify the product release and necessary response
- Whom do we notify in the event of a release
- The location of valves, and what to do with them
- Obtain operator contact information for the area
- Discuss local pipeline sizes, locations, products, and operating pressures in the area
- Availability of Emergency Response Plans



2017 PENNSYLVANIA SPONSORS

Bluestone Gas Corporation	Kiantone Pipeline Corp
Buckeye Partners, LP	Marathon Pipe Line LLC
Cardinal Midstream	MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources LLC
Chesapeake Energy Corporation	MIPC, LLC
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania	Mountain Gathering, LLC
Consol Energy	National Fuel Gas Midstream
Delaware Pipeline Company	National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation
Dominion Transmission, Inc.	Paulsboro Natural Gas Pipeline Co, LLC
DTE Appalachia Gathering LLC	Peoples Natural Gas Company
DTE Energy	Rice Poseidon Midstream LLC
Eastern Shore Natural Gas Co	Rover Pipeline - Energy Transfer
EMS USA	Stagecoach Gas Services LLC
Enbridge Energy Partners LP	Stonehenge Appalachia LLC
Energy Corporation of America	Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
Energy Transfer	Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC
Enterprise Products Company	Texas Eastern Transmission, LP - Big Sandy Pipeline LLC
EQT Midstream	TransCanada / Columbia Midstream Group
EQT Production Co.	UGI Energy Services
Granger Energy, LLC	UGI Utilities, Inc.
IMG Midstream	Williams
Interstate Energy Company	WPX Energy - RW Gathering

AGENDA

Dinner Meetings

5:30 pm - 6:00 pm	Registration and Dinner
6:00 pm - 7:30 pm	Program
7:30 pm - 7:45 pm	Questions and Answers

For questions or additional information, contact us at (877) 477-1162 or visit our website at pa.pipeline-awareness.com

PROGRAM

- Know the Operators.....Know their Products
- In-Person Operator Information
- Virtual Incident Scenario
- On-Scene Chemistry/Hazmat Basics
- Valuable Networking and Interaction
- Safe Digging Practices (811)

“ **VERY GOOD PROGRAM! I think this is the first step in planning potential responses in the future.** ”

Fire Division Chief



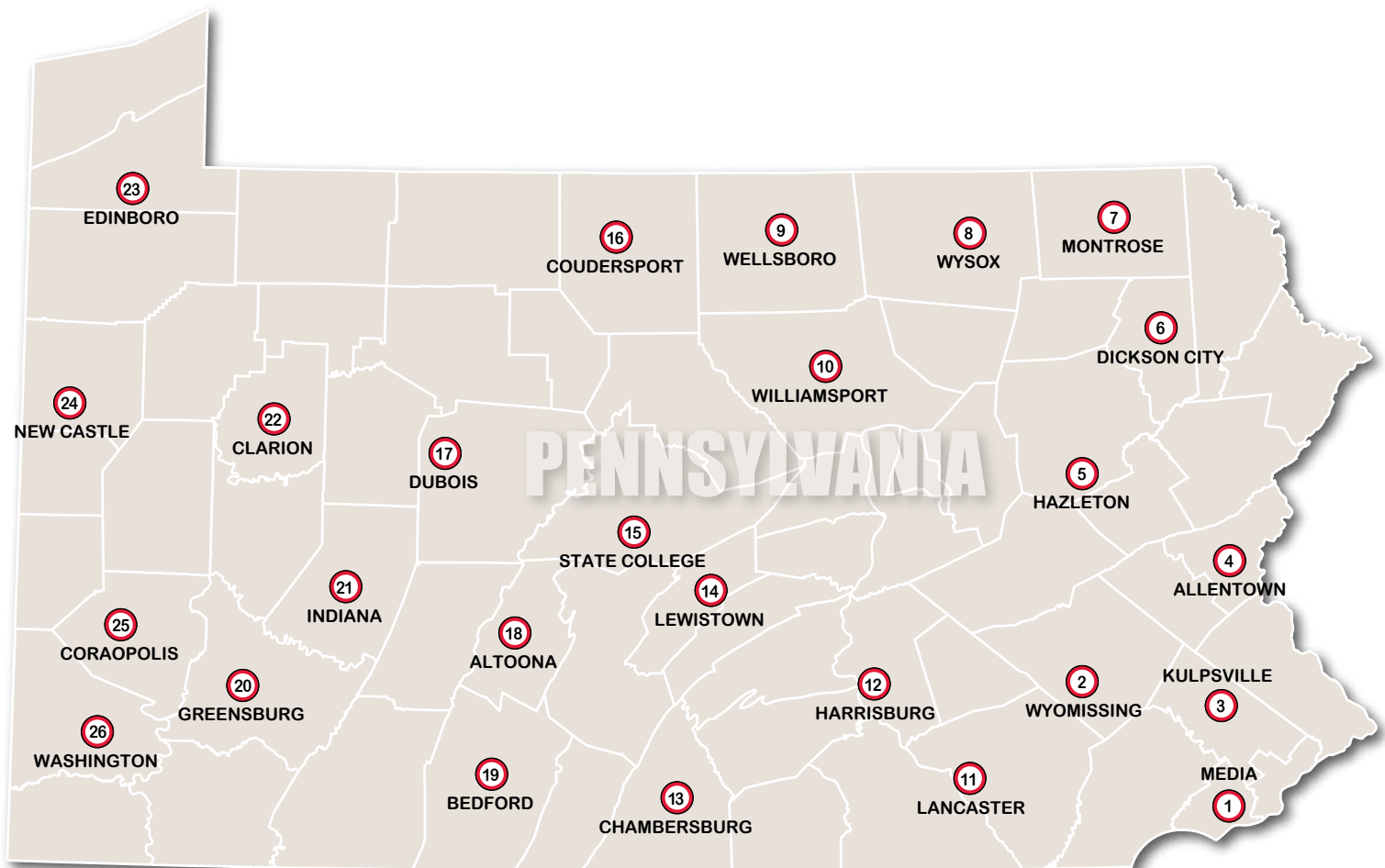
PENNSYLVANIA

Up to 2 In-Service Credit Hours!

2017 COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE

#	City	Date	Time	Day
1	Media	08/21/17	5:30 PM	Monday
2	Wyomissing	08/22/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
3	Kulpsville	08/23/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
4	Allentown	08/24/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
5	Hazleton	08/28/17	5:30 PM	Monday
6	Dickson City	08/29/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
7	Montrose	08/30/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
8	Wysox	08/31/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
9	Wellsboro	09/11/17	5:30 PM	Monday
10	Williamsport	09/12/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
11	Lancaster	09/13/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
12	Harrisburg	09/14/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
13	Chambersburg	09/19/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday

#	City	Date	Time	Day
14	Lewistown	09/20/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
15	State College	09/21/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
16	Coudersport	09/25/17	5:30 PM	Monday
17	DuBois	09/26/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
18	Altoona	09/27/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
19	Bedford	09/28/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
20	Greensburg	10/02/17	5:30 PM	Monday
21	Indiana	10/03/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
22	Clarion	10/04/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
23	Edinboro	10/05/17	5:30 PM	Thursday
24	New Castle	10/10/17	5:30 PM	Tuesday
25	Coraopolis	10/11/17	5:30 PM	Wednesday
26	Washington	10/12/17	5:30 PM	Thursday



Up to 2 In-Service Credit Hours!

PENNSYLVANIA



WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- **Turn off** any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- **Leave the area** by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- If known, from a safe location, notify the pipeline operator immediately and call **911** or your local emergency response number. The operator will need your name, your phone number, a brief description of the incident, and the location so the proper response can be initiated.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- **Do Not** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
- **Do Not** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
- **Do Not** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **Do Not** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **Do Not** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product or natural gas fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

- Become familiar with the pipelines and pipeline facilities in the area.
- Record the operator name, contact information and any pipeline information from nearby marker/facility signs and keep in a permanent location near the telephone.
- Be aware of unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility; report such activities to the pipeline operator and local law enforcement.

HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREA IDENTIFICATION*

Pipeline safety regulations use the concept of “High Consequence Areas” (HCAs), to identify specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse consequences. Once identified, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure the integrity of pipelines.

Releases from pipelines can adversely affect human health and safety, cause environmental degradation, and damage personal or commercial property. Consequences of inadvertent releases from pipelines can vary greatly, depending on where the release occurs, and the commodity involved in the release.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Pipeline companies invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers.

Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline companies have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as “high consequence areas” (HCAs) in accordance with federal regulations. Specific information about companies’ programs may be found on their company web sites or by contacting them directly.

* <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/FactSheets/FSHCA.htm>

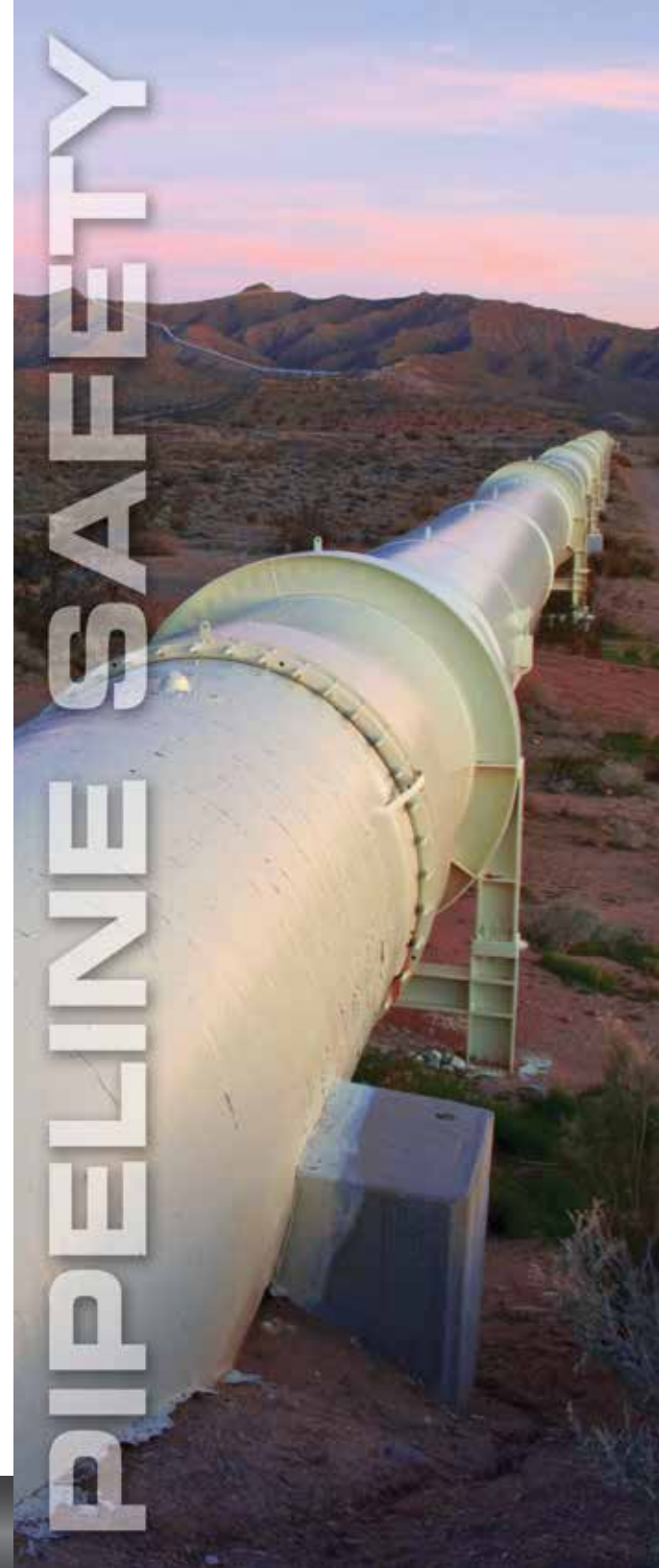
FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING PIPELINE SAFETY AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE PIPELINE INDUSTRY PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEB SITES:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- 811 - www.call811.com
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) www.ingaa.org
- American Gas Association (AGA) - www.aga.org
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) www.commongroundalliance.com
- Infrastructure Protection – NIPC - www.infragard.net
- Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC - www.pdigm.com/liaison.html
- FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM PIPELINE EMERGENCIES PROGRAM www.pipelineemergencies.com

Government/Regulatory Agencies

- Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International (APCO) - www.apcointl.org/
- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) phmsa.dot.gov
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - www.dot.gov
- National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) - www.nts.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - www.ferc.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC - Oil Pipelines) www.ferc.gov/industries/oil.asp
- Federal Emergency Management Agency - www.fema.gov
- Government Emergency Telecommunications <http://www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets>
- Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) www.osha.gov
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - www.nfpa.org
- National Emergency Number Association <http://www.nena.org/?page=PipelineEmergStnd>
- National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov
- National Response Center - www.nrc.uscg.mil or 800-424-8802
- FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION, REFER TO DOT GUIDEBOOK. FOR COPIES: (202) 366-4900 <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>



PIPELINE SAFETY

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG. IT'S THE LAW!









State and federally regulated pipeline companies maintain Damage Prevention Programs. The purpose of this program is to prevent damage to our pipelines and facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, backfilling, or by any other digging activity.

Because even relatively minor excavation activities like landscaping or fencing can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any excavation, construction, farming or digging. Most states require 2 working days notice to the One-Call Center, (excluding weekends & holidays) to allow the utility operators to mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed digging site. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented. Sometimes pipeline companies will require a representative present to monitor the safe excavation.

One easy **FREE** phone call to 811 starts the process to get your underground pipelines and utility lines marked. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One-Call Center. Once your underground lines have been marked for your project, you will know the approximate location of your pipelines and utility lines, and can dig safely. More information regarding 811 can be found at www.call811.com.



American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code

	WHITE - Proposed Excavation		ORANGE - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
	PINK - Temporary Survey Markings		BLUE - Potable Water
	RED - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cable		PURPLE - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
	YELLOW - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials		GREEN - Sewers and Drain Lines

*The Uniform Color Code above has been gathered using the most up to date information available and provided for informational purposes only. Please visit <http://www.apwa.net/> for changes to the information provided.



PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, according to National Transportation Safety Board statistics. These pipelines transport the natural gas, which provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States, and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day.

In the United States alone, there are over 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines in use every day. Transmission pipelines are typically larger than gathering and distribution lines. They transport energy products across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push energy products through the line.

Local Distribution Companies deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. These lines cover over 800,000 miles of underground pipeline in the United States.

Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

HOW WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE A PIPELINE IS?

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Marker — This marker is the most common. It contains operator information, type of product, and an emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker — These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker — This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.



RECOGNIZING A PIPELINE LEAK

- **Sight:** Liquid pools, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area, dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are all signs of a pipeline leak. Natural gas is colorless, but vapor and “ground frosting” may be visible at high pressures. A natural gas leak may also be indicated by dust blowing from a hole in the ground or flames if the leak is ignited.
- **Sound:** Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.
- **Smell:** An unusual smell, petroleum or gaseous odor will sometime accompany pipeline leaks. Natural Gas and Highly Volatile Liquids (HVL) are colorless, tasteless and odorless unless odorants, such as Mercaptan, is added. Most HVLs contain a slight hydro-carbon or pungent odor. Most are non-toxic; however, products such as ammonia are considered a toxic chemical and can burn the senses when it seeks out moisture (eyes, nose or lungs). If inhaled HVLs may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.



Liquid on the ground



Mud or water bubbling up



Fire or explosion



Rainbow sheen on water



White vapor cloud



Dead vegetation in a green area