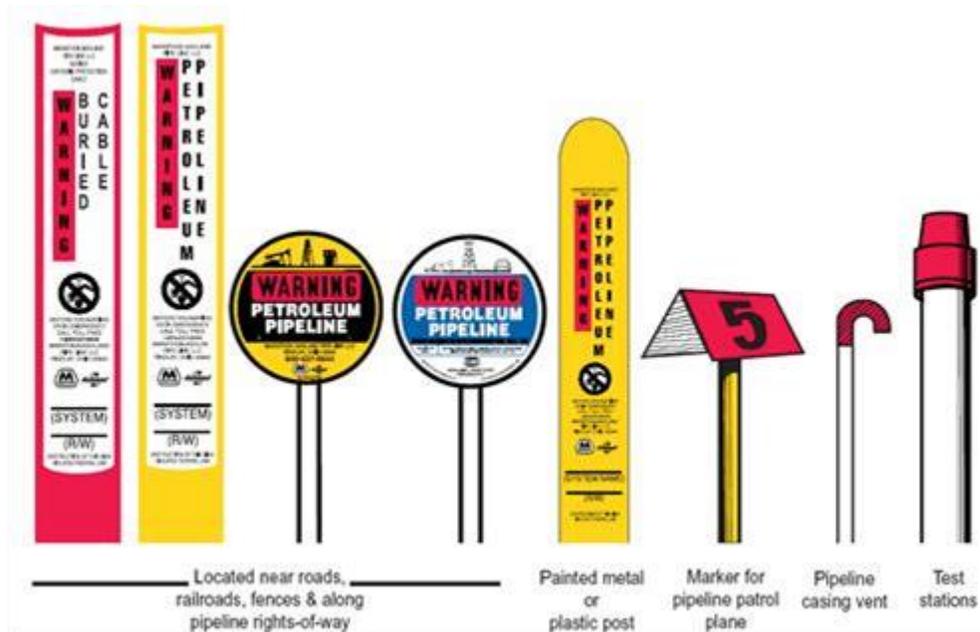


EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #10-1
PETROLEUM PIPELINE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Phillips 66 Pipeline Company (PPL) operates, manages, and inspects a petroleum pipeline which traverses the City of Pacific. The pipeline can carry a large volume of petroleum product at any given time, ranging from liquid petroleum (LP gas) to aviation fuel. The pipeline can be generally located by finding the marker signs where the pipeline crosses each road, railroad, and navigable water crossing.

It is important for the first responder to note that warning signs are placed near, but not necessarily on top of the pipeline. In addition, the pipeline may not run in a straight line between the warning signs. Warning signs will inform the responder of the approximate location of the pipeline, the material transported, the emergency phone number, and the pipeline operator. See examples below:



A pipeline incident exists when there is a pipeline leak, fire, explosion, natural disaster, accidental release, or operational failure. Pipeline operators constantly monitor the daily operation of the pipeline, and as a result, are often able to minimize the impact of leaks by remotely initiating emergency shutdowns, starting and stopping pumps, or opening and closing valves. Despite these safeguards, pipeline incidents can still occur. Accidental scrapes and dents from construction or excavation can weaken the pipeline, causing leaks or breaks.

First responders and citizens can often recognize a pipeline incident by simply using their senses. If a responder observes the following, these could indicate a leak: Dying vegetation on a green corridor; a mist or vapor cloud; a sheen or film on water; petroleum on the ground; water bubbling or standing in unusual areas; or a fire or explosion near the pipeline. If a responder hears a hissing, whistling, or roaring noise near the pipeline, or smells strange and unusual gaseous or chemical odors, there could be an incident with the pipeline.

		
Dying vegetation on a green corridor	Mist or cloud of vapor	Water bubbling or standing in unusual areas

		
Petroleum on the ground	Sheen or film on water	Fire or explosion

Timely discovery and proper action upon suspecting a pipeline incident is critical to mitigating harm to people, property, and the environment. If a leak is suspected on the PPL, contact the company emergency number immediately at 1-877-267-2290, and take the appropriate emergency actions defined in this plan.

II. **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- A. Designation: This annex is designated as the City of Pacific Emergency Operations Petroleum Pipeline Annex.
- B. Purpose: To maximize human survival, preservation of property within the City of Pacific and minimize the environmental impact in the event of a pipeline emergency by effective utilization of manpower and resources available.
- C. Organization: See Disaster Command Structure
- D. To facilitate the most efficient and effective use of resources and to standardize response and management of incidents in the City of Pacific. All departments within the City shall use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS will provide a

consistent approach for governmental agencies to work together, move effectively to respond and recover from an incident regardless of cause size or complexity.

- E. Implementation: This plan becomes operational by Executive Order by the Mayor of Pacific, or the official acting for him in his absence or inability to function.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. That a pipeline disaster can and will strike Pacific, and may cause the City, or parts thereof, to be evacuated for an unknown period of time.
2. During a pipeline disaster, two possible evacuation Centers (Pacific High School and the Pacific Eagles Club) may be impacted, and therefore unavailable, depending on the location of the breach and the evacuation requirements for the material released.
3. Large-scale evacuations could be necessary (See ESF#13-2 – Evacuation and Re-Entry), depending on the material being transported and the extent of the breach. (Refer to the North America Emergency Response Guidebook).

IV. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. Petroleum Pipeline Hot Line 8-1-1 IMMEDIATELY! Provide a “call back” number, a detailed location of the incident, the type of emergency (fire, leak, vapor, etc.), any known injuries, other officials on-site, surrounding exposures/sensitive areas near the incident, and any special conditions that may exist, such as nearby schools, hospitals, prisons, railroads, and local conditions such as weather and terrain.
2. Notify 1st Responder agencies via calling 9-1-1.
3. Treat as a HAZMAT incident and locate responders uphill and downwind. Avoid vapors, fumes, smoke and spills. Do not walk or dive into a vapor cloud or puddle of liquids. Do not park over a manhole or storm drain. Stay out of low-lying areas. If possible, position your vehicle headed away from the incident site and use binoculars to look for placards, labels or a UN number. Do not approach the scene with a vehicle, as engines are potential ignition source. Do not attempt to make any rescues, protect property or the environment. Do not eat, drink, or smoke near the scene. Don’t open any containers or attempt to clean up any spillage, and don’t assume gasses or vapors are harmless because of a lack of smell – odorless gasses or vapors may be harmful.

4. Secure the scene without entering the immediate hazard area, isolate the leak or spill area immediately for at least 150 feet in all directions, (expand this if you judge it necessary), keep unnecessary people away, and prevent unprotected first responders from entering the hazard area. Establish isolation zones (based on information from the pipeline operator and the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook). Use visible landmarks, barricade tape and traffic cones to identify the isolation zones. Define entry and exit routes, along with an escape route should conditions deteriorate.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGIGISTICAL SUPPORT

A. Supply

1. Each department head shall be responsible for procurement of its own essential supplies needed for emergency operations, through normal procurement channels.
2. All city-owned transportation is to be utilized, as required. Other available transportation services (e.g. school buses from MVR-III School District or Bi-State Development Agency) should also be engaged in the event of a major evacuation. The direct cost to be billed to the City. Downstream subrogation shall occur when applicable.

B. Manpower

1. The City of Pacific work force, may be assisted by work forces from adjacent jurisdictions.
2. City of Pacific work forces may be directed to assist adjacent jurisdictions, under existing mutual aid agreements.
3. Police Code 1000 plans and fire mutual aid, could conceivably require response of greater than 30 miles.

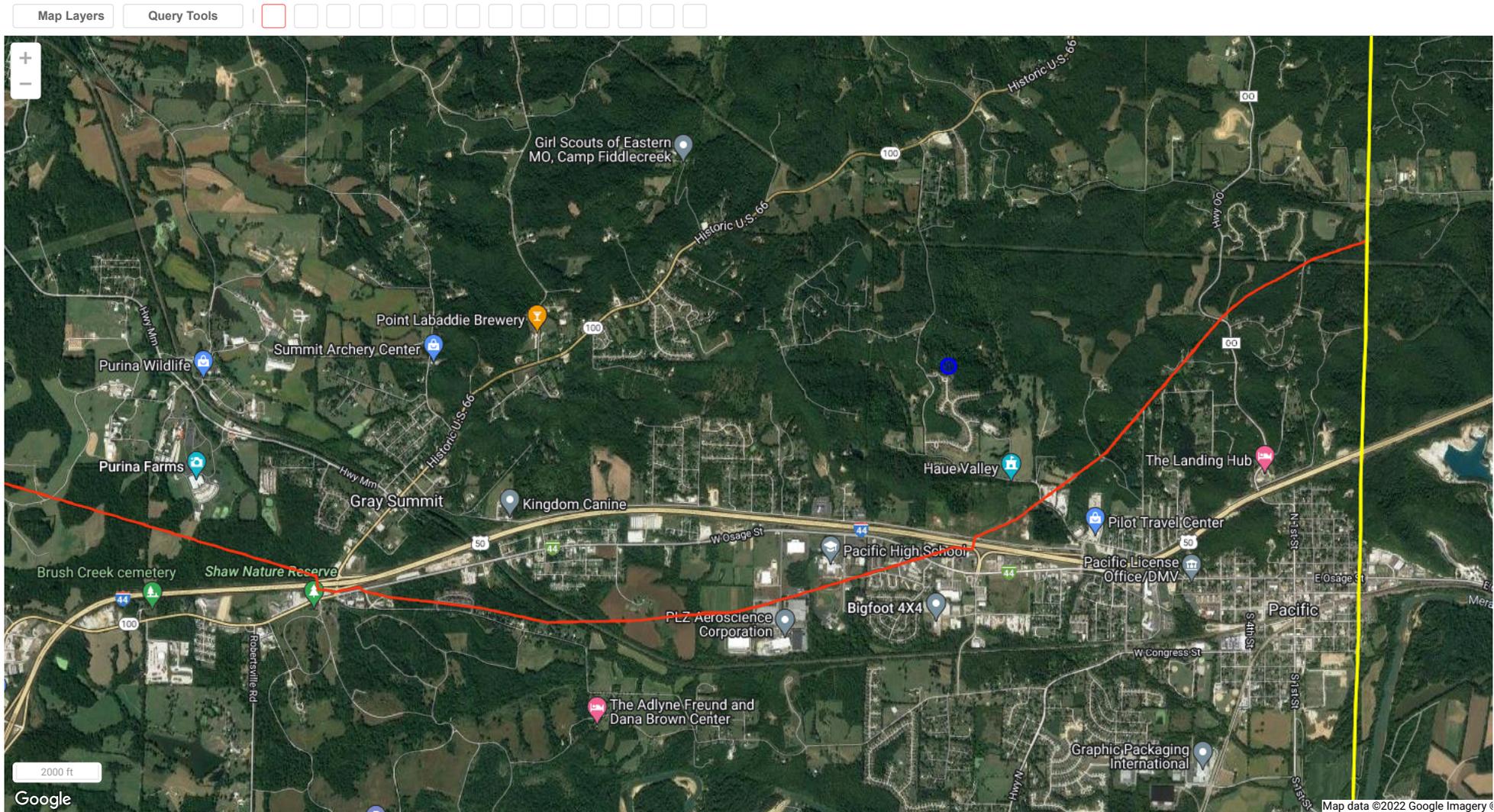
VI. DIRECTION, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS & WARNING

- A. Upon becoming aware of an emergency situation, the Mayor shall issue an emergency declaration and the EOC shall be activated.

VII. APPENDICES

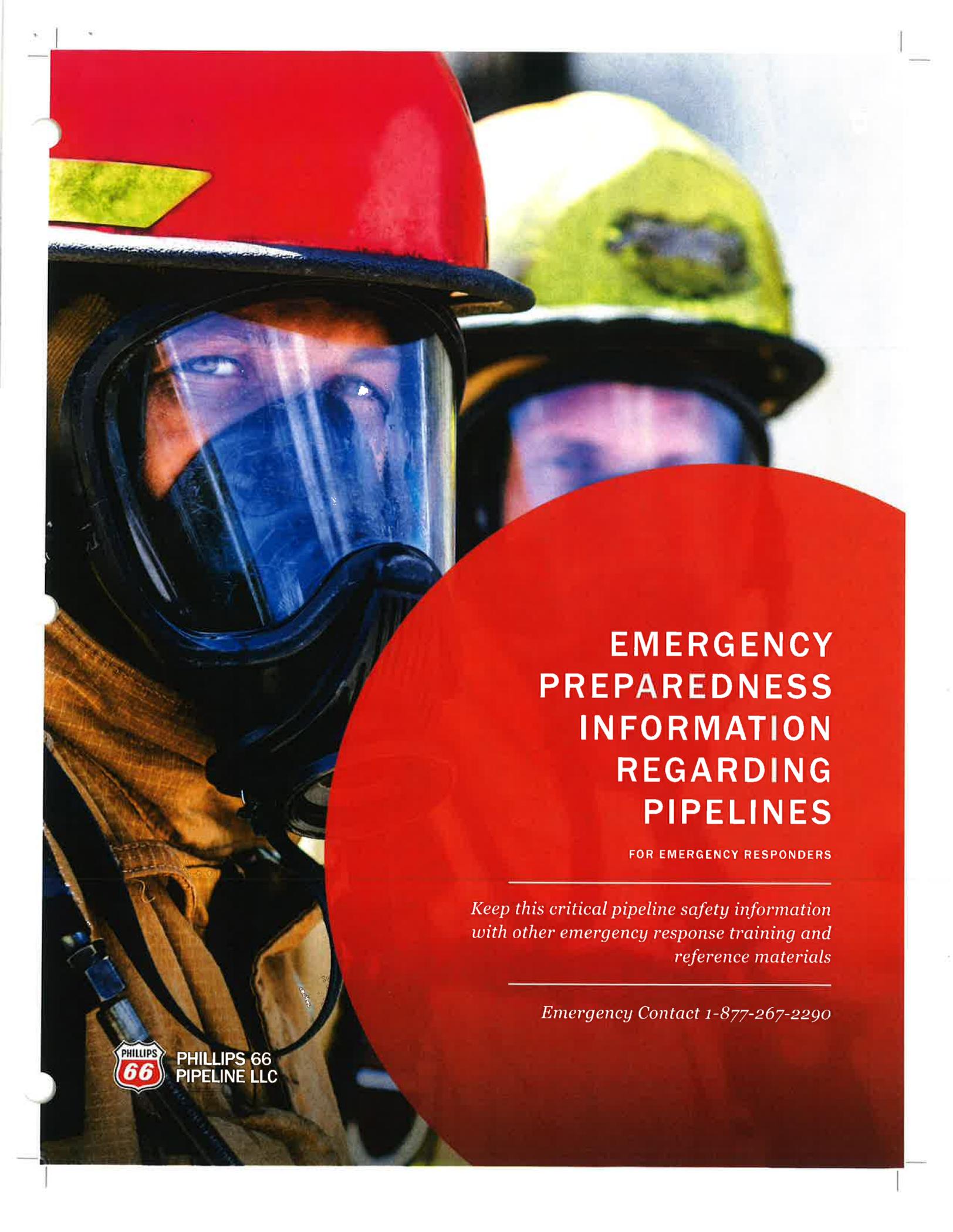
1. Phillips 66 Pipelines Pacific Missouri City Limits Maps
2. Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Critical Pipeline Safety Information for Emergency Responders, Publication 1162-EO-2014-01

Attachment 2 to ESF10-1



Ready | Zoom Level: 14 of 19 (1:24,000) | (lat, long): 38.519977, -90.729421 | Closest Zoom for Pipelines

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION REGARDING PIPELINES

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

*Keep this critical pipeline safety information
with other emergency response training and
reference materials*

Emergency Contact 1-877-267-2290



PHILLIPS 66
PIPELINE LLC



CONTENT GUIDE

- 01 *How to Recognize a Pipeline Leak & Your Role in an Emergency*
- 03 *Emergency Planning & Resources*
- 04 *Product Hazard Chart*
- 07 *How to Obtain Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC's Emergency Response Action Plans*
- 10 *How to Find Location of Pipelines & Mapping Applications*
- 11 *Pipeline Marker Information*
- 16 *Emergency Responder Training Resources*

Contact Us
PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC
2331 CITYWEST BLVD
HOUSTON, TX 77042

Non-Emergency Phone Number
1-800-231-2566

Emergency Phone Number
1-877-267-2290

Online
PHILLIPS66PIPELINE.COM

Call Before You Dig
WWW.CALL811.COM

WARNING SIGNS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A barrel of crude oil or other energy products transported by pipeline reaches its destination safely and uneventfully more than 99.999% of the time.

SIGNS OF A POTENTIAL PIPELINE LEAK:

Many petroleum products have a distinct smell, like a sulfur (rotten egg) or strong petroleum odor. That said, you can not depend on odor alone to determine a leak. In fact, most large diameter pipelines are not odorized, and the intensity of odor is no indication of the severity of a leak.

Use visual cues and listen for unusual sounds whenever working in the area of a pipeline.

SIGNS OF POTENTIAL LEAK:

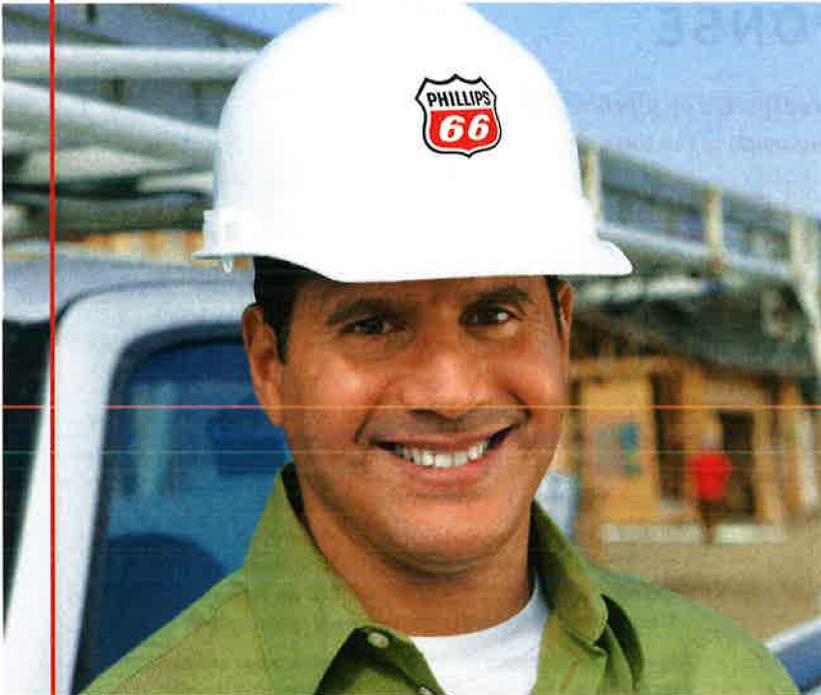
- Strong petroleum-like or sulfur-like (rotten egg) odor
- Dead grass or other vegetation
- Liquid or fire on the ground near a pipeline
- Dirt blowing into the air
- Dense white cloud or fog
- Hissing, gurgling or roaring sounds

YOUR ROLE IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY

Should an incident occur, emergency responders must know how to recognize an issue exists and secure the site while awaiting assistance from Phillips 66.

- Obtain detailed information to help manage hazmat emergencies during the initial phase. Use the U.S. DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) found at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg>
- Call the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC emergency number at 1-877-267-2290. Be prepared to provide any and all information that you have gathered to that point. Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC emergency personnel will immediately be deployed to the location of the emergency.
- Approach the emergency site from an upwind direction and park your vehicle at a safe distance from the site. Remember, a vapor cloud may not be visible, but there may be dangerous vapors on or near the ground.
- Evacuate people from the danger area to an upwind location. Immediately obtain medical help if needed.
- Keep the danger area secure. Block off roads and railroads. Eliminate any potential ignition sources such as car engines, pilot lights, smoking materials, radios and cell phones.
- Do not attempt to close any valves without direction from Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC. A systematic shutdown process will occur to avoid increasing the emergency situation.
- Do not attempt to extinguish a highly volatile liquid (HVL) fire on the pipeline, such as ethane, butane, propane or mixtures, unless instructed by a Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC representative. Accumulation of HVL vapors can pose a greater hazard of explosion if re-ignition occurs.
- Perimeter fires can be extinguished. Be careful when containing liquid spills and using techniques such as building earthen dams to prevent oil from flowing further, setting up booms or setting up flumes on waterways.

BE PREPARED IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY



**ACCORDING TO THE
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION
SAFETY BOARD, PIPELINES
ARE THE SAFEST MODE
OF TRANSPORTATION OF
ENERGY PRODUCTS.**

HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREAS

High-Consequence Areas (HCAs) are locations where a pipeline leak could have a particularly high impact on health, safety or the environment. Examples of HCAs include dense population centers, drinking water zones, ecological areas and navigable waterways. Preventative and mitigative measures are given the highest priority in HCAs in order to protect these sensitive and vital areas. Contact our non-emergency number at 1-800-231-2566 to learn more about identified HCAs in your jurisdiction or to share information about a new HCA in your community.

SAFE
EFFECTIVE
TACTICS

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Our nation's pipeline industry has maintained a consistent and successful safety and reliability record. According to The National Transportation Safety Board, pipelines are the safest mode of transportation of energy products. Despite this exemplary safety record, safety risks exist and emergencies can occur.

It is important that agencies develop safe and effective emergency response plans for any pipeline emergency. These plans must be centered around:

1. Rapidly identifying the material(s) involved
2. Understanding the behavior of the material(s) being transported in the pipeline

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plans provide a wide range of information. To obtain a copy of the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plan for your area, visit phillips66pipeline.com/resources.

It's not unusual for the initial response to a pipeline emergency to be dispatched as a call about either a strange odor in the area or an unknown type of hazardous materials leak or spill. Due to the lack of critical information, responders must be extremely cautious in approaching these incident scenes and look for visual cues that a pipeline is involved.

Products transported and stored in Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC pipeline and terminal systems include refined products, crude oils, highly volatile liquids (HVLs), natural gas and hydrogen.

For specific information about energy product hazards, please *refer to the charts on the next page*. These charts also include information on general product characteristics. Be aware that both flammable and combustible liquids may have more than one hazardous property.

You can review response tactics for incidents involving these materials by reviewing the U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook.



UNDERSTANDING ENERGY PRODUCT HAZARDS & CHARACTERISTICS

Product	Color & Description	Location	Flammability	Health Hazard	Notes
<p>Information obtained from 2016 DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG). Refer to ERG for more details. The ERG can be downloaded to computer or as a mobile app at https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg</p>					
REFINED PRODUCTS (Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, Distillates, Jet Fuel and Heating Fuels)	Refined products vary widely in color. Many products have a dye added to indicate the grade, quality or brand.	Vapors are heavier than air and tend to settle near the ground and collect in low or confined areas.	Highly flammable, will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Kerosene and heating oils are somewhat less likely to ignite, but should still be considered dangerous.	Inhalation or contact may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Vapors may cause dizziness and can displace oxygen in breathing air. High concentrations of refined products may lead to asphyxiation.	Refined products include several grades of finished gasoline, gasoline blending components, aviation fuels, diesel fuel and heating fuels. Some refined products remain in a liquid state at normal temperature and pressure. Others remain as liquids to begin with, but will gradually evaporate. Gasolines evaporate rather quickly, other fuels more slowly.
CRUDE OILS (Sweet Crude, Sour Crude, Diluted Bitumen and other grades of Crude Oil)	Color can vary from yellow to nearly black. Sour crude contains hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S), and under certain conditions can be recognized by its rotten egg odor.	Vapors are heavier than air and tend to settle near the ground and collect in low or confined areas.	Highly flammable, will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.	Inhalation or contact may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Vapors may cause dizziness and can displace oxygen in breathing air.	Crude oils are liquid at normal temperature and pressure. However, the more volatile components may vaporize or boil off.
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS (Butane, Propane, Propylene, Natural Gasoline, Butadiene, Ethane and other Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Natural Gas Liquids)	Colorless Transported as a liquid when under pressure in the pipeline, but becomes a gas and forms a vapor cloud when released into the atmosphere. Vapors can vary in size depending on wind and humidity conditions. Can drift from immediate vicinity of a leak, becoming much less visible and detected only by a monitor.	Vapors are heavier than air and tend to settle to the ground, especially in low-lying areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition.	Extremely flammable, will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Fire hazard is higher on a calm day, since vapors remain more concentrated instead of being dispersed in the air.	Vapor displacement of oxygen can result in asphyxiation. Contact with product may cause severe burns and/or frostbite when in contact with skin. Some HVLs contain hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S). Light concentrations of H ₂ S will cause throat and eye irritation as well as breathing difficulty. Heavier concentrations of H ₂ S will cause dizziness similar to intoxication and may lead to serious breathing difficulty, even death.	HVLs are comprised of products such as ethane, butane, propane or mixtures of the individual components after processing.
NATURAL GAS	Colorless gas	Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air, spread along the ground and can migrate into enclosed spaces. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.	Natural gas alone does not burn. Combustion only occurs when there is a mixture of gas and air containing between 5 and 15 percent of natural gas.	May cause dizziness or fatigue. High exposure can cause loss of consciousness.	A gaseous fossil fuel consisting of mostly methane, but may include ethane, butane, propane, CO ₂ , nitrogen, helium and H ₂ S.
HYDROGEN	Colorless gas with no odor	Lighter than air and can migrate into enclosed spaces. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back or explode.	Highly flammable, will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Product burns with a clear or invisible flame that can be difficult to see.	Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.	

FLAMMABILITY CHART

Product	Flash Point (°F)	Flammable Range		Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Hazard Identification		
		LEL	UEL		Health	Flammability	Instability
BUTADIENE	Gas	2.0	12.0	1.9	2	4	2
BUTANE	Gas [-76]	1.9	8.5	2.0	1	4	0
BUTENE	Gas	1.6	10.0	1.9	1	4	0
ETHANE	Gas	3.0	12.5	1.0	1	4	0
ETHANOL	55	3.3	19	1.6	2	3	0
GASOLINES	-50 to 0	1.2 to 1.4	7.1 to 7.6	3.0 to 4.0	1	3	0
HYDROGEN	Gas	4.0	75	0.1	0	4	0
ISOBUTANE	Gas	1.8	8.4	2.0	0	4	0
ISOPENTENE	<-60	1.4	7.6	2.5	1	4	0
JET FUELS	-10 to +150	0.6 to 1.3	3.7 to 8.0	<1	0 to 3	2 to 3	0
KEROSENE	100 to 162	0.7	5	—	2	2	0
METHANE	Gas	5.0	15.0	0.6	2	4	0
NATURAL GAS	—	3.8 to 6.5	13 to 17	—	1	4	0
PROPANE	Gas	2.1	9.5	1.6	2	4	0
PROPYLENE	Gas	2.0	11.1	1.5	1	4	1
SOUR CRUDE OIL	20 to 90	—	—	—	2	3	0
SWEET CRUDE OIL	20 to 90	—	—	—	1	3	0

UEL stands for Upper Explosive Limit.

LEL stands for Lower Explosive Limit.

Note: Many of these products are transported through pipelines as liquids, but turn to gas if released and may have a vapor cloud.

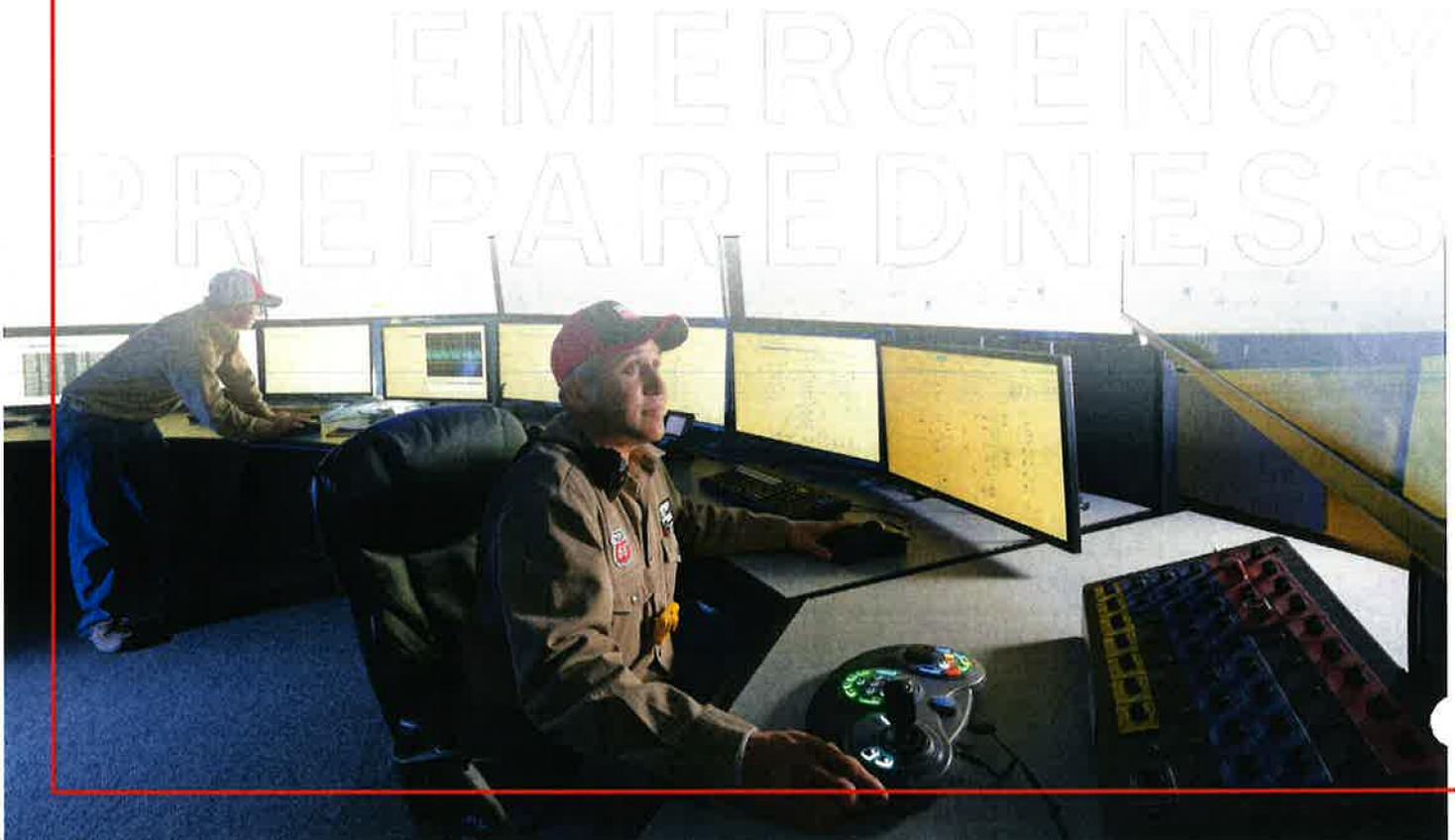
This table was compiled using information from the National Fire Protection Association's Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials (2004) and includes some, but not all, products transported by Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC or present at Phillips 66 facilities. This table is intended to provide a general overview of these products and their flammability characteristics. For general information about fire hazards, please reference the Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials. For additional product information, including specific product transported and their flammability, health and instability details, safety data sheets may be requested from Phillips 66 by calling the non-emergency phone number: 1-800-231-2756.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAMS

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC participates in emergency response programs as outlined in the emergency response plans for each operational area. To obtain a copy of the Emergency Response Plan for your area, visit the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC website at phillips66pipeline.com/resources.

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has implemented a robust Emergency Preparedness Program not because we anticipate emergency situations arising, but because we recognize that even the safest environments can have emergencies thrust upon them. We care for our employees, community and the environment around us and want to do everything in our power to minimize the effects of an emergency should one arise. The Emergency Preparedness Program provides the framework for equipping our employees and local responders to take appropriate and effective action in an emergency situation.

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC is actively involved in Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and other emergency responder liaison activities in counties where we have active pipelines and terminal assets. Through our relationships with LEPCs, we keep agencies informed of our operations.



OIL POLLUTION ACT (OPA) COMPLIANCE

In response to the federally-mandated requirements of OPA 90, specifically the rule which asserts that an owner or operator of a “substantial harm” facility must develop and implement a Facility Response Plan, Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has developed emergency response manuals for maintenance groups and terminals.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN (ERAP)

To obtain a copy of the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plan for your area, visit phillips66pipeline.com/resources and apply for access. These emergency response plans provide a wide range of information, including:

- **QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE**
Provides a quick reference guide of emergency responder phone numbers, contractor capabilities, response times and an immediate needs checklist.
- **FACILITY INFORMATION**
Includes detailed information about the facility, the legal description, types of products handled, qualified individuals and more.
- **HAZARD EVALUATION**
Details spill history, spill planning, distance calculations and a vulnerability analysis for downstream receptors.
- **OIL SPILL RESPONSE SCENARIOS**
Includes response scenarios of all sizes and may be used during drills or simply to review procedures.
- **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**
Defines each individual role within the plan including the role that Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC will play within the Unified Command.
- **SELF INSPECTIONS, DRILLS AND TRAINING**
Outlines steps that will be taken to ensure that each facility is prepared in the event of an emergency.
- **APPENDICES**
Includes important attachments like detailed pipeline maps, report requirements, a site-specific health and safety plan and much more.

WORKING WITHIN THE ICS FRAMEWORK

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command Structure (ICS) as well as the Unified Command Structure for response during emergency situations so that all parties involved in response efforts stay informed and involved in decision making.

Public agencies have valuable expertise in emergency response situations, and Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC personnel have critical knowledge of the products and facilities that we work with on a day-to-day basis. Utilizing NIMS ICS enables all parties to work together efficiently and effectively to address emergency situations that may arise.



PLANNING FOR SAFETY

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has implemented a robust Emergency Preparedness Program to minimize the impact of a pipeline incident.



YOUR ROLE IN INCIDENT MITIGATION

Local emergency responders are usually the first boots on the ground in the case of an incident and, as such, play a crucial role in pipeline safety. You can help ensure the safety of our community as well as Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC pipeline and terminal operations by using these important, preventative tactics:

- Know the location of pipelines and storage terminals in your community. Look for pipeline markers and use the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) found at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/> to find pipeline locations in your jurisdiction.
- Review the Emergency Response Action Plan provided by Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC and participate in training exercises with local Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC personnel. A copy of the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plan has been provided to your local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and is updated annually.
- Excavation activity is the number one cause of serious pipeline damage. Encourage farmers, ranchers, developers, contractors, landscapers and anyone else who might need to dig in your community to comply with federal guidelines by **always** calling 811 before beginning any excavation projects. 811 is a FREE service that will mark buried pipelines and utilities on a proposed dig site at no cost.
- Watch for unusual, suspicious or unauthorized activity in the area of a pipeline or near a storage terminal. **Call the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC emergency number at 1-877-267-2290 in the event of an emergency or if you observe unusual or suspicious activity.**

According to the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), certain facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit response plans for a worst-case discharge of oil and any substantial threat posed by such a discharge.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established additional regulations that define who must prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) and what must be included in the plan. An FRP is a plan for responding - to the maximum extent practicable - to a worst-case discharge of oil and to any substantial threat posed by such a discharge. An FRP also includes responses to small and medium discharges, as appropriate.

MAINTENANCE & CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has procedures in place for conducting excavations and repairs on pipelines in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. These procedures include risk assessment as well as planning and safety requirements. A written plan is prepared for each project. Where applicable, all affected parties - including employees, pipeline controllers, contractors, other utilities, neighbors and local emergency responders - are made aware of the plan.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE PROGRAM (PREP)

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has participated in PREP since its inception and helped develop the voluntary PREP guidelines. We follow PREP to ensure that our personnel are prepared in the event of an emergency and to maintain compliance with OPA 90 regulations.

Emergency preparedness drills are conducted to test the response component of the emergency response plan by testing it under simulated conditions to ensure that it is thorough and effective. The primary elements of our drill programs include notification drills, tabletop exercises, facility-owned equipment deployment drills, contractor capability and response drills, unannounced drills by government agencies and area-wide drills conducted by local agencies.

LOCATING PIPELINES IN YOUR JURISDICTION

OBTAINING MAPS

You can obtain maps of transmission pipelines and other pipeline facilities, including those operated by Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, for free by visiting the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

NPMS

NPMS is a mapping system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in cooperation with other governmental agencies and the pipeline industry. It contains attribute data, public contact information and metadata pertaining to interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid trunk lines, hazardous liquid low-stress lines, gas transmission pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants and hazardous liquid breakout tanks jurisdictional to PHMSA. Operator contact information can be sorted by state, county or zip code and typically includes the operator's name, product transported, contact name and phone number.

Pipeline operators are required to update their NPMS data every 12 months and data has a margin of error of plus or minus 500 feet. While this is not comparable to survey-quality data, GIS departments should consider including the NPMS-provided pipeline infrastructure layers into their internal GIS programs. To request a data download, fill out the Pipeline Data Request form at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PipelineDataRequest/DataRequestForm.aspx>. PHMSA will verify the contact information and eligibility and reply directly to you.

PIMMA ACCESS

Also through NPMS, The Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) provides an additional level of GIS information only for use by pipeline operators, federal, state and local government and emergency officials. The application contains sensitive pipeline structure information which is not made available to the general public. Apply for PIMMA access by visiting <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/ApplyForPIMMAAccess.aspx>.

THE ONE-CALL SYSTEM

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC is a member of the state One-Call center network. The One-Call system should always be used before any excavation project. Calls placed to 811 (the National Call Before You Dig Number) are routed to your local One-Call center, which in turn contacts the appropriate company to locate pipelines or other buried utilities. The utility owner will then perform a free survey and mark the planned dig site with flags or paint.

The One-Call system may also be useful to identify area pipeline and utility companies during an emergency response.

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC MAPPING SYSTEM

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC provides a user friendly tool for determining the approximate location of Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC operated pipelines and terminals. These maps are live-updated, contain the most recent information on our active pipelines and assets, and can be easily searched by typing in any address in the United States. To access our map viewer, visit www.phillips66pipeline.com/maps/.



Pipeline Markers identify the product carried in the line, the operating company and the operator's emergency phone number.

PIPELINE MARKERS

Be aware of pipeline markers in your community. Pipeline markers are signs that signal the presence and identify the general location of a pipeline. Markers are placed along a pipeline right-of-way, which is a dedicated clearing of land that provides a safety buffer above and around a pipeline. Pipeline markers are commonly found at road and railway crossings, fence lines and street intersections.

While pipeline markers, *similar to the image to the left*, are good indicators that there is a pipeline nearby, they only indicate the general location of a line and never its depth. They only show the approximate location of the line and will not indicate the curvature or angle of the pipes underground.

Removing or tampering with markers is unsafe and violates federal law. If signs are missing or damaged, contact Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC at www.phillips66pipeline.com.

MARKERS VS. ONE-CALL

It is a common misconception that the precise location of a pipeline can be determined by drawing a straight line between markers. This is not true. There are two main reasons why markers cannot be used to determine the exact location of a pipeline:

1. Markers along a pipeline route are rarely located precisely over a pipeline. Since the right-of-way is much wider than the pipeline, these markers only show the approximate location of a pipeline and markers never indicate the depth of the pipeline.
2. Pipelines may curve or angle underground as they run between markers to avoid some natural or human-made feature (e.g., historical site) or another underground facility (e.g., television cable, power line). The only way to pinpoint a pipeline's exact location and ensure safe digging is to always call 811, the national "Call Before You Dig" number. It's free and can prevent dangerous and costly pipeline incidents.

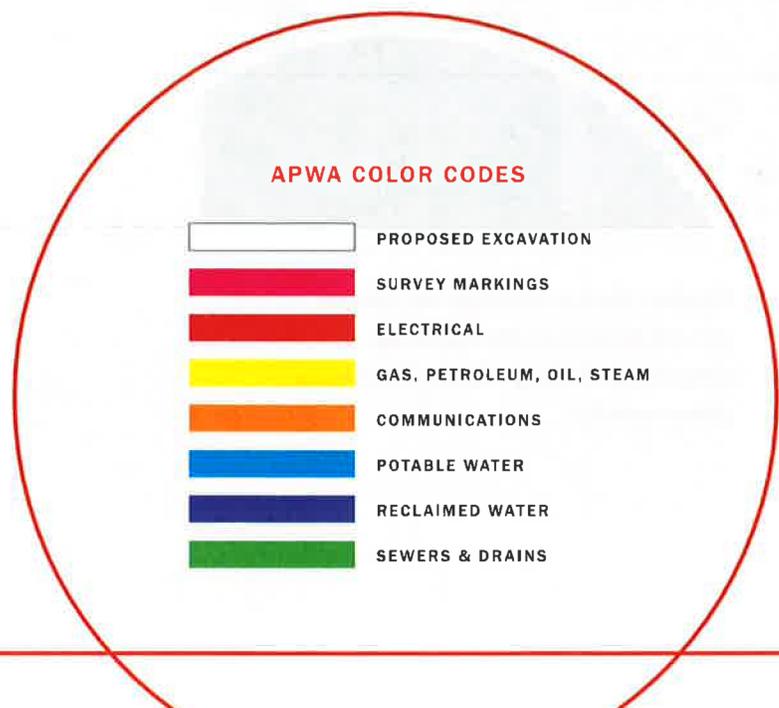
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

WHAT “GOOD” LOOKS LIKE

There are many signs that a job site has been well-vetted, well-organized and is a safe work environment. Emergency responders should be aware of what “good” looks like so that they can quickly and efficiently pinpoint potential causes of a pipeline incident.

The first sign of a safe job site is a safe job team. All contractors and site workers should be wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as reflective clothing and hard hats. There should be trained observers walking the job site to ensure safety and attention to detail and all non-essential vehicles (such as pickup trucks and personal vehicles) should be removed from the job area.

- Job sites should be white lined (marked with paint or flags) to show the proposed excavation area. The identified dig areas – as well as any existing water, electrical, pipeline or other utility locations – should be identified with colored paint or flags. Refer to the APWA Uniform Color Code Chart, [like the one at right](#), for clarification on color meanings.
- Excavation teams should include an excavation professional as well as a dedicated spotter to ensure safety.
- A job foreman should have an active One-Call ticket in hand. This ticket indicates that they have called the national 811 hotline before digging. These tickets are valid for two weeks and must be reissued if the marks are removed or washed away, there's significant movement of earth (such as a delivery of fill-dirt to the job site or excavation of other areas near the site) or any other excavation related change to the job site.
- If the excavation or job site is near or on top of a Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC asset, a Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC representative will be on-site during any and all digging activity.



PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC IS PREPARED AND READY TO RESPOND

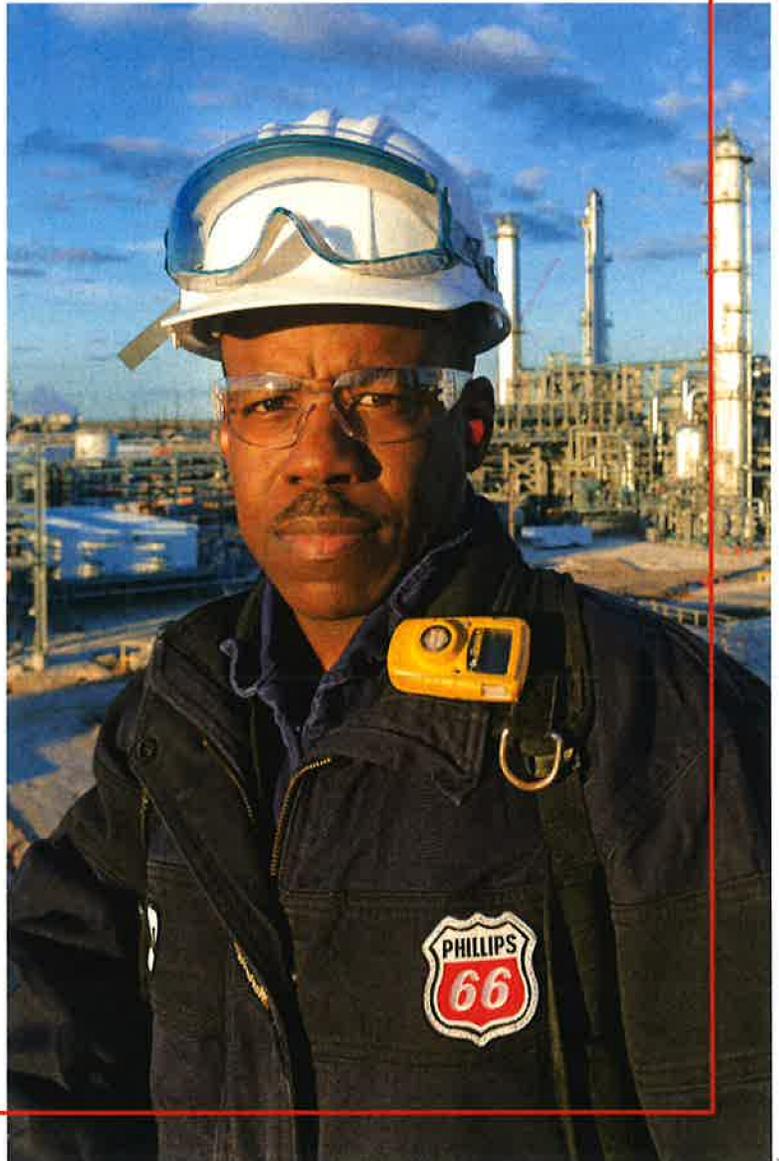
In the event of an unplanned release of product, our facilities are equipped with fail-safe systems. The emergency shutdown (ESD) system can be activated manually on-site, remotely by the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC control center in Bartlesville, Oklahoma or automatically by one of the various electronic detection devices.

At terminals, ESD systems will shut down pipeline receipts, stop truck-loading and close storage tanks. At pipeline pumping stations, ESD systems will shut down pumping units and close key block valves. Along the pipeline, block valves are placed at strategic locations for use in isolating sections of the system.

PREPAREDNESS

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC follows regulations by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As part of these regulations, we have developed a public awareness program that works to educate, inform and interact with first responders, residents, excavators, schools and civic organizations as well as local, state and federal agencies.

Many Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC employees have been trained as First Responders, Operations Level. This means that they are prepared to respond defensively in order to contain a release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and prevent exposures. We closely coordinate with local response agencies to offer critical aid, advice and assistance during response and recovery phases should an incident occur.



COMMITTED TO SAFETY

ABOUT PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC operates nearly 15,000 miles of pipeline and approximately 50 storage terminals. Every day, our pipelines safely gather and transport the raw and refined petroleum products (like crude oil, gasoline, diesel and jet fuel) that keep our homes comfortable, our transportation systems running smoothly and which create the plastics products that we use in our day-to-day lives.

OPERATING WITH INTEGRITY

Pipelines are crucial to meeting our nation's growing economic and energy needs. Because of their importance, pipelines operate under many government regulations and industry standards in order to ensure safe and reliable operation. These guidelines touch on all aspects of pipeline construction and operation such as where and how they can be built, how (and how often) they should be tested and maintained and provide rules for the day-to-day operation of our nation's pipeline infrastructure.

We take our commitment to safety seriously and strive to go beyond the guidelines and ensure that everyone who lives or works near our pipelines is not only aware of them but is armed with knowledge of safe digging practices, knows the warning signs of a pipeline leak and can quickly and correctly respond in a suspected pipeline emergency.

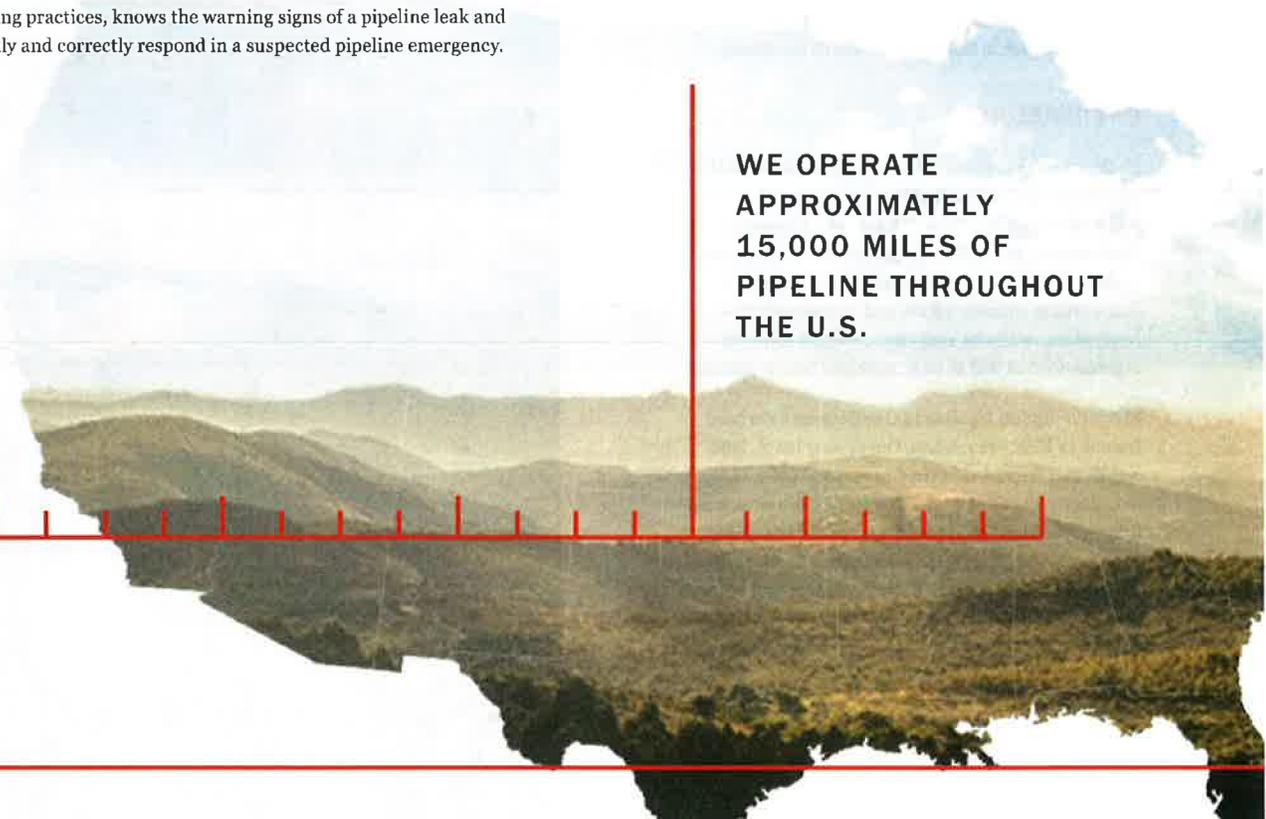
COMMITTED TO SAFETY & RELIABILITY

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC is committed to the safety of our communities, which is why we employ a wide variety of safety and inspection processes to ensure that we meet and exceed governmental requirements and industry best practices.

Operational data is transmitted by a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, which is a series of landline and satellite computers and electronic controls. This system allows Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC to remotely operate valves and pumps as well as monitor pressures and other vital information from our central control center which is located in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

OUR SAFETY RECORD

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC is proud of our safety record. We track our performance using industry-leading safety metrics including the rate of injuries where medical attention was needed (TRR), process safety events and hydrocarbon spills beyond secondary containment. You can view our performance record details by visiting www.phillips66.com/sustainability.



**WE OPERATE
APPROXIMATELY
15,000 MILES OF
PIPELINE THROUGHOUT
THE U.S.**



PIPELINE INTEGRITY & MONITORING

In addition to our powerful SCADA system, we also employ the following safety tactics:

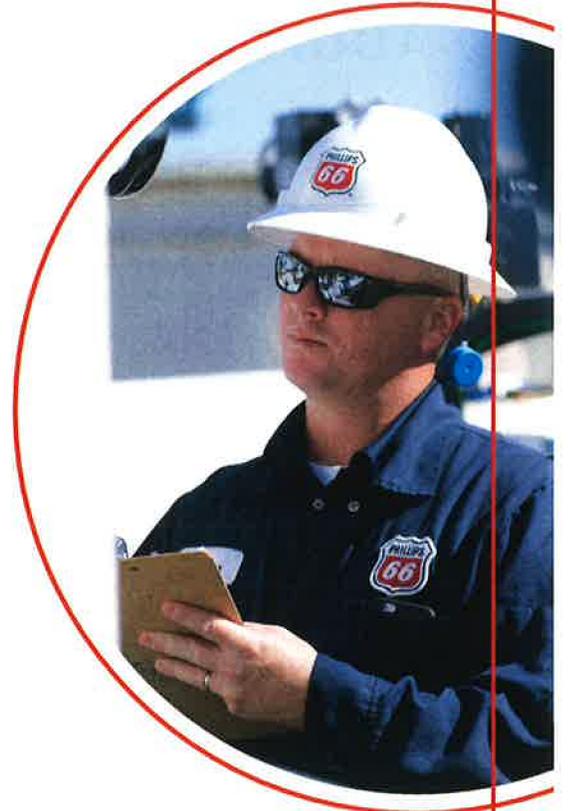
- Routine inspection of surface conditions via aerial patrol or on foot, per U.S. DOT regulations.
- Pipeline inspection using sophisticated, in-line inspection devices (commonly referred to as smart tools or pigs).
- Hydro testing analysis to monitor pipeline integrity.
- Use of cathodic protection, chemical inhibitors and special pipeline coatings to mitigate pipeline corrosion.
- Round-the-clock pipeline data monitoring from our central control center.
- The support of and participation in the One-Call center network.



STORAGE TERMINAL PROGRAM

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC takes pride in meeting and/or exceeding all applicable federal and state laws regarding safety and environmental protection when it comes to the operation of our terminals. Our storage terminal program components include:

- Tanks that are designed, constructed and maintained to rigorous standards and which are surrounded by earthen or concrete walls, called dikes, in order to effectively keep fuels contained on our property in the unlikely event of a spill.
- Systems designed and put in place to mitigate against overflowing tanks and to alert our operators to possible leaks.
- Extensive technical truck driver training which is required before receiving clearance to load at any of our Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC facilities.
- Corrosion control, overpressure protection and mechanical damage prevention measures to protect pipes at our facilities.
- Regular, in-person, visual inspections of equipment.
- Special precautions taken specifically to protect our nation's waterways at all marine terminal locations.



24 HOURS A DAY

Our controllers, located at the Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC control center, monitor consoles that provide continuous data on products, pressures, flow rates and emergency information.

SAFETY
INTEGRITY
PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

PIPELINE EMERGENCY TRAINING

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC makes emergency responder training resources available free of charge through our Emergency Responder resource page on our website. Visit www.phillips66pipeline.com/resources to view tactical training videos, download reference guidelines and obtain free materials to share with others.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION & RESOURCES

The following industry and government sites have important safety and emergency preparedness references and free educational materials on pipeline safety best practices for you to use and share with colleagues and community members.



ONLINE PIPELINE EMERGENCY TRAINING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

www.aopl.org/page/emergency-response

This free online curriculum was created to assist first responders in learning the techniques and skills to address a hazardous liquid or natural gas pipeline incident. Accepted into the Federal Catalog of FEMA's National Training and Education Division (NTED), this curriculum was developed by a team of respected emergency response and industry experts in partnership with the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).



DOT EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK (ERG)

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg>

DOT PHMSA's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) provides responders with a go-to manual to help manage hazmat incidents during the critical first 30 minutes. The ERG can be downloaded to a computer or mobile device.



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM (NPMS)

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/

NPMS is a mapping system created by the U.S. DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in cooperation with other governmental agencies and the pipeline industry. It contains attribute data, public contact information and metadata pertaining to interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid trunk lines and hazardous liquid low-stress lines, as well as gas transmission pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants and hazardous liquid breakout tanks jurisdictional to PHMSA.



PIPELINE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MAPPING APPLICATION (PIMMA)

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/ApplyForPIMMAAccess.aspx

The Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) provides an additional level of GIS information only for use by pipeline operators, federal, state and local government officials. The application contains sensitive pipeline structure information which is not made available to the general public.



PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC PIPELINE MAP VIEWER

www.phillips66pipeline.com/maps

The Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC map viewer is live-updated, contains the most recent information on our active pipelines and assets and can be easily searched by typing in any address in the United States.



811 - Call Before You Dig

<http://call811.com/>

Website for 811, the National Call Before You Dig phone number. Site includes excavation requirements of your state's One-Call law, downloadable resources and best practices for safe digging.



PIPELINE 101

www.pipeline101.com

A resource to better understand the pipeline industry including the purpose and technologies utilized within the industry, safety aspects and history of pipelines.

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC CONTACT INFORMATION

Emergency Phone Number

1-877-267-2290

Non-Emergency Contacts

1-800-231-2566

www.phillips66pipeline.com/contact



**PHILLIPS 66
PIPELINE LLC**

**CALL THE PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC EMERGENCY NUMBER AT
1-877-267-2290 IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY OR IF YOU
OBSERVE UNUSUAL OR SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY.**

Contact Us

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC
2331 CITYWEST BLVD
HOUSTON, TX 77042
PHILLIPS66PIPELINE.COM

Non-Emergency Email

Resource.publicawareness@p66.com

Non-Emergency Phone Number

1-800-231-2566

Emergency Phone Number

1-877-267-2290



Know what's below.
Call 811 before you dig.

**PLEASE TAKE OUR ONLINE SURVEY FOR A CHANCE
TO WIN AN APPLE WATCH® OR YETI® COOLER!**



To take the survey, go to:
survey.pdigm.com/P66 or scan the QR
code and enter your **WebCode** from the
enclosed letter.

VISIT THE PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC WEBSITE AT PHILLIPS66PIPELINE.COM. CLICK ON THE
RESOURCES LINK TO DOWNLOAD A DIGITAL COPY OF THIS BROCHURE.

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