



**THE PIPELINE
GROUP**

Emergency Response Manual

FOR

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

OF

ANGELINA, NACOGDOCHES, SABINE and SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTIES in TEXAS

Sponsored By:

**Bp Pipelines (North America) Inc.
Enterprise Products Operating LLC
Gulf South Pipeline Company
Kinder Morgan Inc/Natural Gas Pipeline Company of
America**

**Lion Oil Trading & Transportation inc. Paline Pipeline
Mobil Pipe Line Company
Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
Texas Eastern Transmission LP**

**March 20, 2008
Lufkin, Texas**



RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

1. Validate any emergency phone calls by returning the call promptly. This applies even if the caller is a pipeline operator.
2. Call the pipeline company's dispatcher. Their emergency phone lines are manned 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. The Dispatcher will validate your call, then direct emergency procedures and suggest certain responsive actions. Do not call the pipeline company personnel other than the emergency number.
3. Re-familiarize yourselves with the properties of the product(s) being released and determine the wind direction on your way to the site.
4. Upon arrival at the emergency site, do not drive into any vapor clouds. Park vehicles a safe distance from and vapors or fires. Turn off the engines and DO NOT walk into any vapors.
5. Evacuate everyone from the danger area to an upwind location and provide medical assistance to those in need of it.
6. Barricade the emergency area so that people cannot gain access, including blocking any roads or highways which pass through the danger area.
7. **ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION.** Ignition sources include engines, motors, lighters, static, cell phones, flares, and anything that may produce a spark.
8. Do not operate pipeline valves or other pipeline facilities unless directed to do so by the pipeline operator.
9. Maintain contact with the pipeline company personnel until and after they arrive. The person in charge will identify himself upon arrival.
10. DO NOT attempt to extinguish any primary fires until the pipeline company representatives have arrived and direct this action. Perimeter fires should be extinguished at your discretion.
11. If a railroad passes through the emergency area, contact the railroad and notify them of the situation. Ask that they stop any movement through that area until notice is given that it is safe to do so.
12. Determine if the vapor cloud is moving or expanding. It will tend to flow to low areas. Keep people away from such low areas.
13. Do not put water or other chemicals on a vapor cloud unless directed to do so by the pipeline company. Do not attempt to ignite the vapor cloud. This dangerous procedure may be done by a pipeline company representative using a flare gun.
14. If the engine of your vehicle stops unexpectedly, DO NOT attempt to start it again until you are certain that it did not stop due to lack of oxygen.

Midland Office
4400 N. Big Spring St.
Suite B-21
Midland, TX 79705
800-982-8752

Pittsburgh Office
516 Perry Way
PO Box 467
Zelienople, PA 16063
877-933-7370

www.pipelinegroup.com



OUR MESSAGE TO ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

This manual is being provided to your organization so that you might gain greater understanding of the pipelines that operate in your area, and what you should know if ever called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

You will find that each sponsoring company has designated an individual that you may contact if you need further information regarding their lines. You are asked to keep this manual in a location where it will be readily available to your personnel for reference. Each year you will be invited to a similar program in order to keep you and your personnel updated on changes to this information. This annual update is very important because of the constant change in ownership, management and contact information of pipelines.

Underground pipelines are a vital part of our national infrastructure. They carry the nation's energy needs along many miles all over the country. Statistics show that pipelines remain the safest mode of energy transportation. Even so, it is still important to maintain proper awareness of pipelines' quiet presence in our everyday activities.

The Pipeline Group holds programs for emergency responders, public officials, contractors/excavators, farmers, landowners and others directly affected by a pipeline's presence in an effort to educate the public in this crucial subject.

We appreciate your continued interest in this matter. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact one of our offices and we will be glad to help.

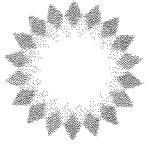
THE PIPELINE GROUP TEAM

Midland Office
4400 N. Big Spring, Ste B-21
Midland, TX 79705
(432) 685-1731
(432) 683-4938

www.pipelinegroup.com

Pittsburgh Office
P.O. Box 467 – 516 Perry Way
Zelienople, PA 16063
(724) 933-7370
(724) 933-7334

bp



bp Pipelines, (North America) Inc.

To report an emergency call:

1-800-548-6482

For additional information call:

Al White
bp Pipelines, (North America) Inc.
5201 Emmett F. Lowry
Texas City, Texas 77591
(409) 938-6940

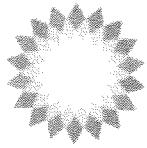
bp Pipelines, (North America) Inc. operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES**

Materials transported are:

CRUDE OIL [Guide #128]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.



Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Bp Pipelines (N.A) Inc. is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Bp Pipeline's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

bp has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

bp utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-548-6482) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

bp utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

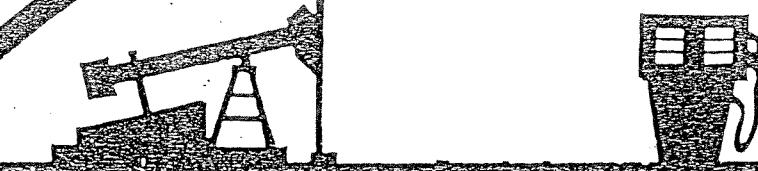
SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Bp Pipelines (N.A.) Inc. certifies that it has obtained, through contract or other means, the necessary personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or a substantial threat of such a discharge.

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by Bp Pipelines are Clean Channel Association Inc., Garner Environmental Services, Inc., L.W. Environmental Services, and National Response Corporation. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

For more information regarding Bp Pipelines (N.A.) Inc. emergency response plans and procedures, call Gordon White, HSSE Coordinator, at (281) 457-4061.



NOTICE

DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE
SUBJECT TO A \$5000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT

PETROLEUM PIPELINE

BEFORE EXCAVATING OR IN EMERGENCY

PLEASE CALL

BP Pipelines (North America) Inc.

1-800-548-6482

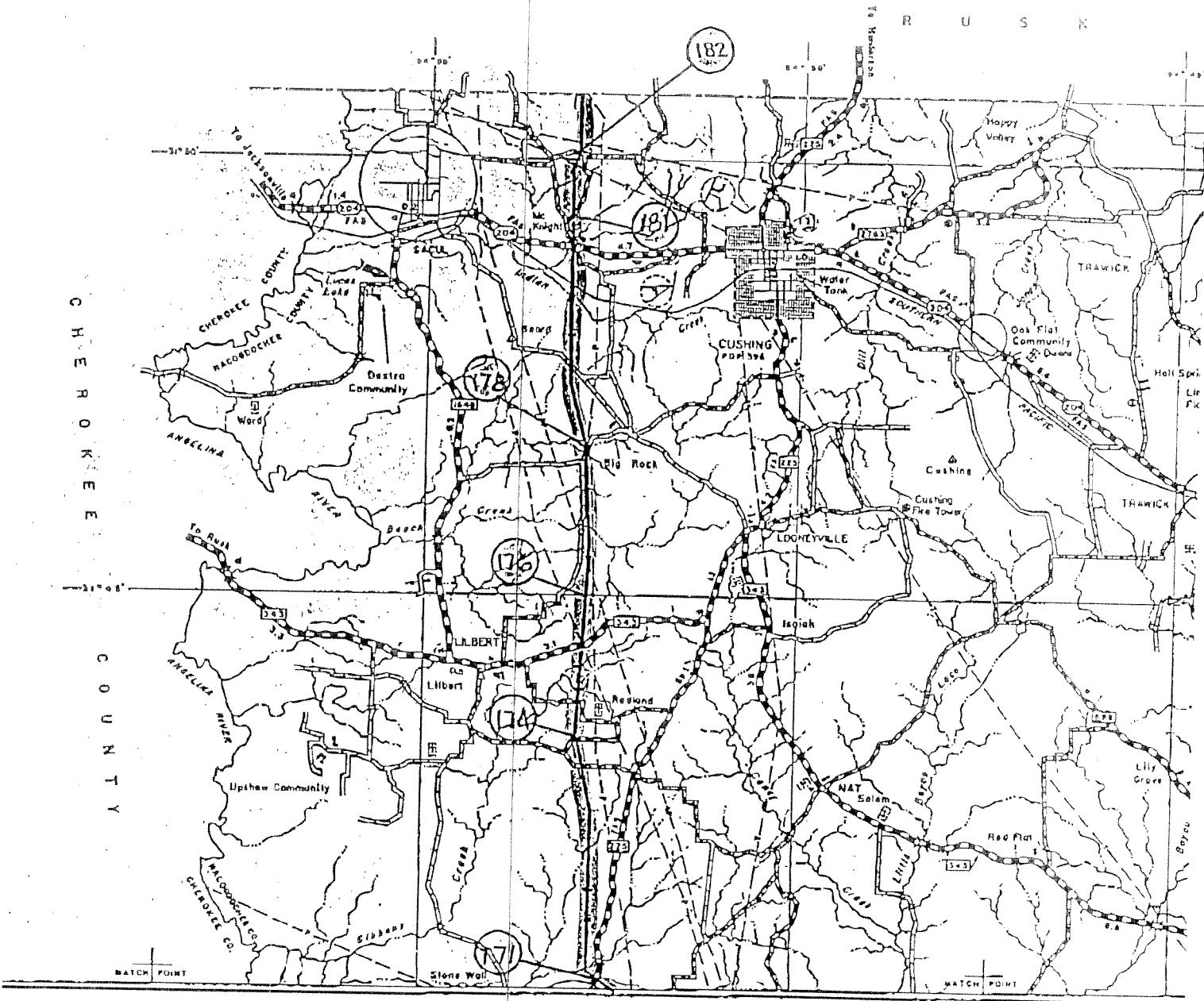


SABINE/TEXAS CITY
ANGELINA COUNTY (7)

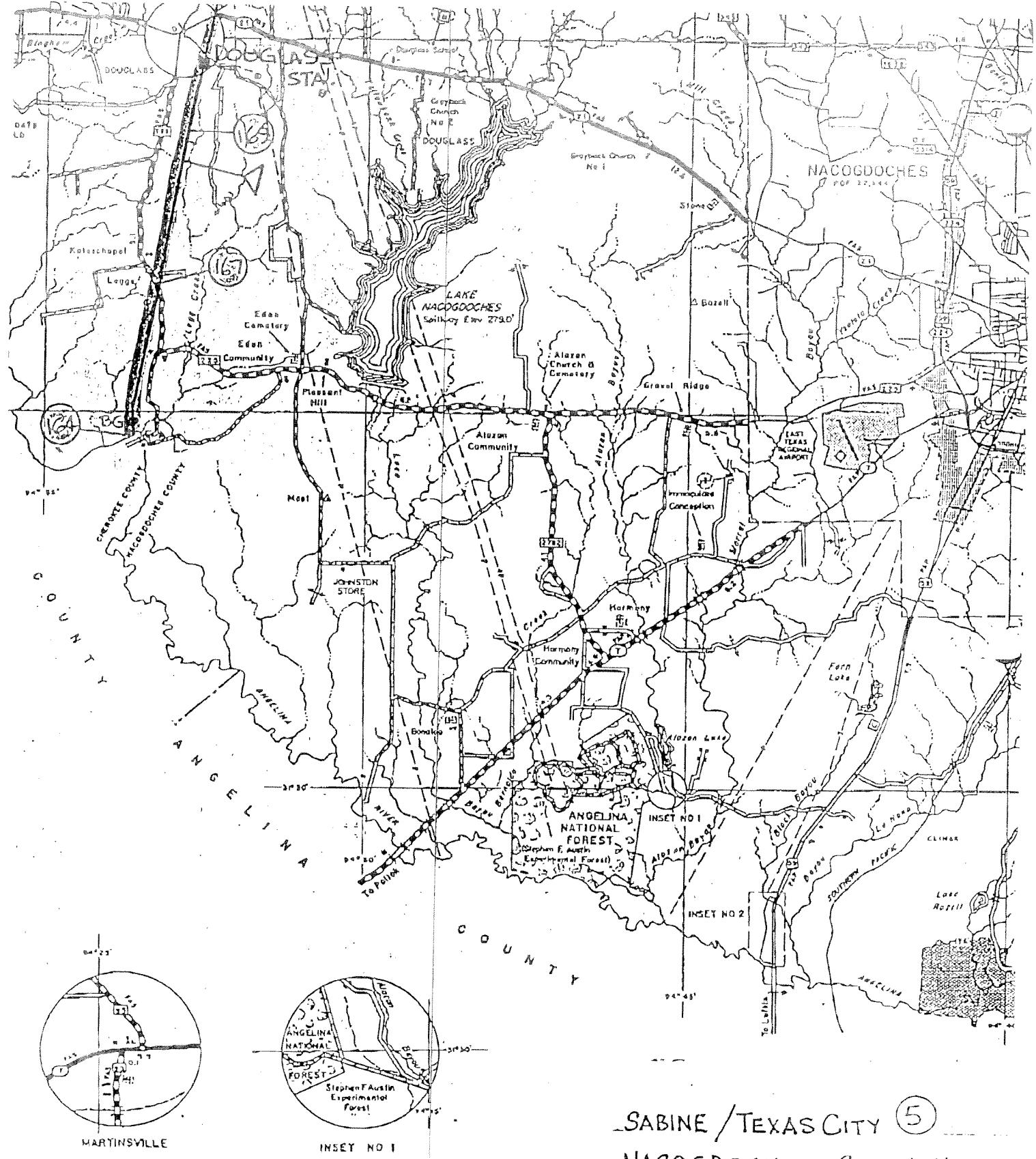
bp Pipelines

WODEN

CENTRAL HEIGHTS



SABINE / TEXAS CITY ④
NACOGDOCHES COUNTY
bp Pipelines



SABINE / TEXAS CITY 5
NACOGDOCHES COUNTY
bp Pipelines



Enterprise Products Operating, LLC

www.EPPLP.com

To report an emergency call:

1-800-666-0125

1-713-759-4777

For additional information call:

Ricky Galvan
Enterprise Products Operating , LLC
2825 Three Bridge Road
Livingston, Texas 77351
(936) 563-2938

Enterprise Products Operating, LLC operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES**

Materials transported are:

**NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS [Guide #115]
Y-GRADE**

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Enterprise Products Operating L.P.

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Enterprise Products Operating L.P. Pipeline Company is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Enterprise Products Operating L.P.'s qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Enterprise Products Operating L.P. has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Enterprise Products Operating L.P. utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-666-0125 or 713-759-4777) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Enterprise Products Operating L.P. utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

See Oil Spill Contractors

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by Enterprise Products Operating L.P. are Garner Environmental Services, Inc. and Eagle Construction & Environmental Services. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

For more information regarding Enterprise Products Operating L.P. emergency response plans and procedures, call Bobby Wilson, Safety Coordinator, at (281) 240-5100 x221.

**WARNING
SIGN NOT
AVAILABLE
AT THIS
TIME**

**MAP NOT
AVAILABLE AT
THIS TIME.
PLEASE CONTACT
RICKY GALVAN
WITH QUESTIONS
REGARDING THE
PIPELINE.**

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.

To report an emergency call:

1-800-850-0051

For additional information call:

Angelina, Sabine, & San Augustine Co.

Greg Crume
Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.
P.O. Box 783
Goodrich, Texas 77335
(936) 365-2280 ext. 2834

Angelina & Nacogdoches Co.

Rickey Lewis
Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.
606 South Shelby
Carthage, Texas 75633
(903) 693-5172 Ext. 2632

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES**

**SABINE
SAN AUGUSTINE**

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.'s qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans.

COMMUNICATIONS

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-850-0051) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, portable radios, satellite phones and/or land-line telephone systems from company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

For more information regarding Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P. emergency response plans and procedures, call (Jack Adams @ 985-898-1006 or 800-850-0051)

GULF SOUTH PIPELINE NOTIFIES OFFICIALS WHEN THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCIES ARE IDENTIFIED:::

- GAS IS DETECTED IN OR NEAR A BUILDING**
- FIRE IS LOCATED NEAR OR DIRECTLY INVOLVING A PIPELINE FACILITY**
- EXPLOSION NEAR OR DIRECTLY INVOLVING A PIPELINE FACILITY**
- A PIPELINE RUPTURE**

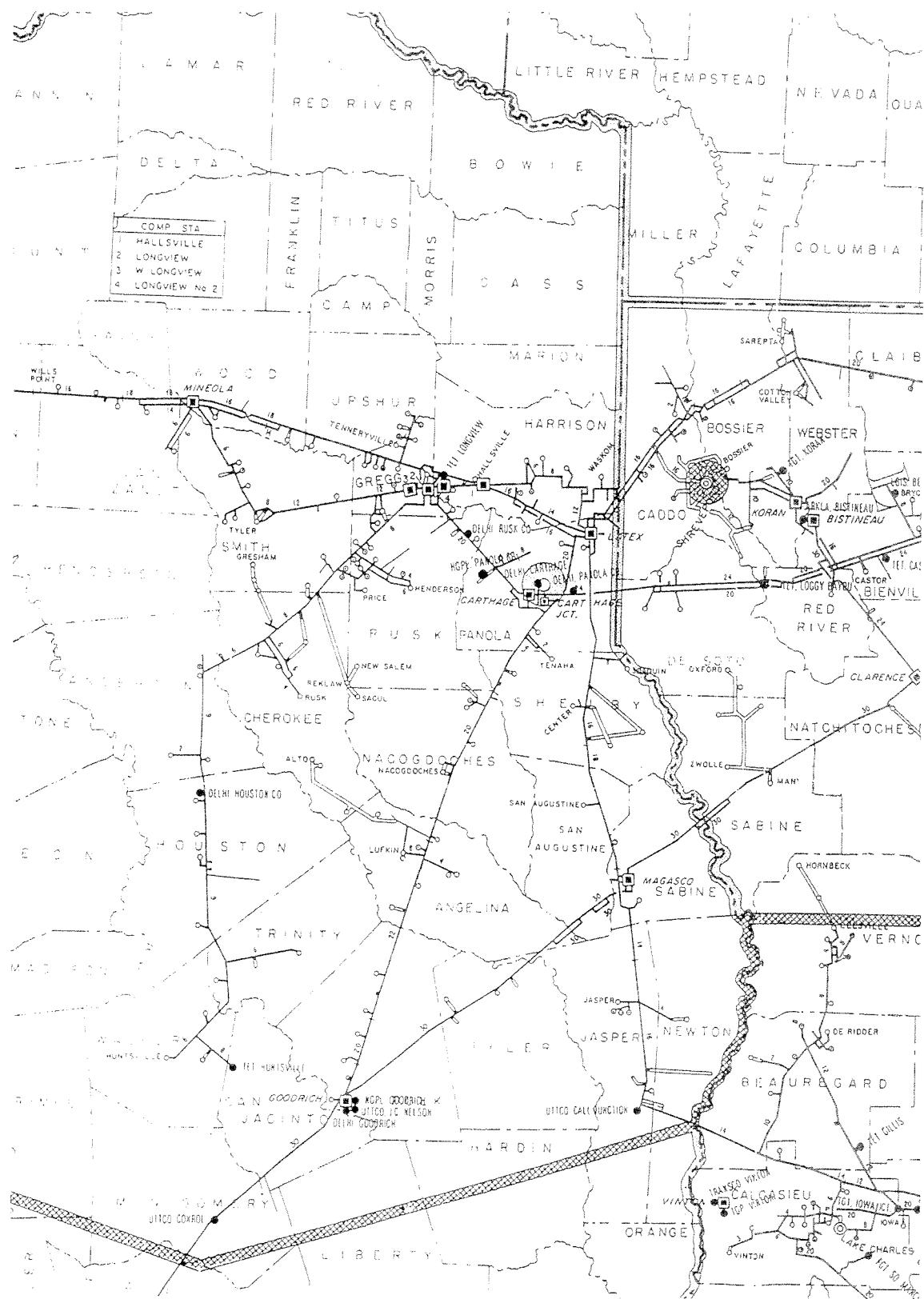
**WARNING
GAS FACILITY
NO TRESPASSING
IN AN EMERGENCY CALL
1-800-850-0051**

**GULF SOUTH®
PIPELINE**

**BEFORE DIGGING
CALL
1-800-344-8377**

 **NO
SMOKING**

**NOTICE: DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE —
SUBJECT TO A \$5,000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT.**



Gulf South Pipeline Company, L.P.



ANGELINA COUNTY
TEXAS

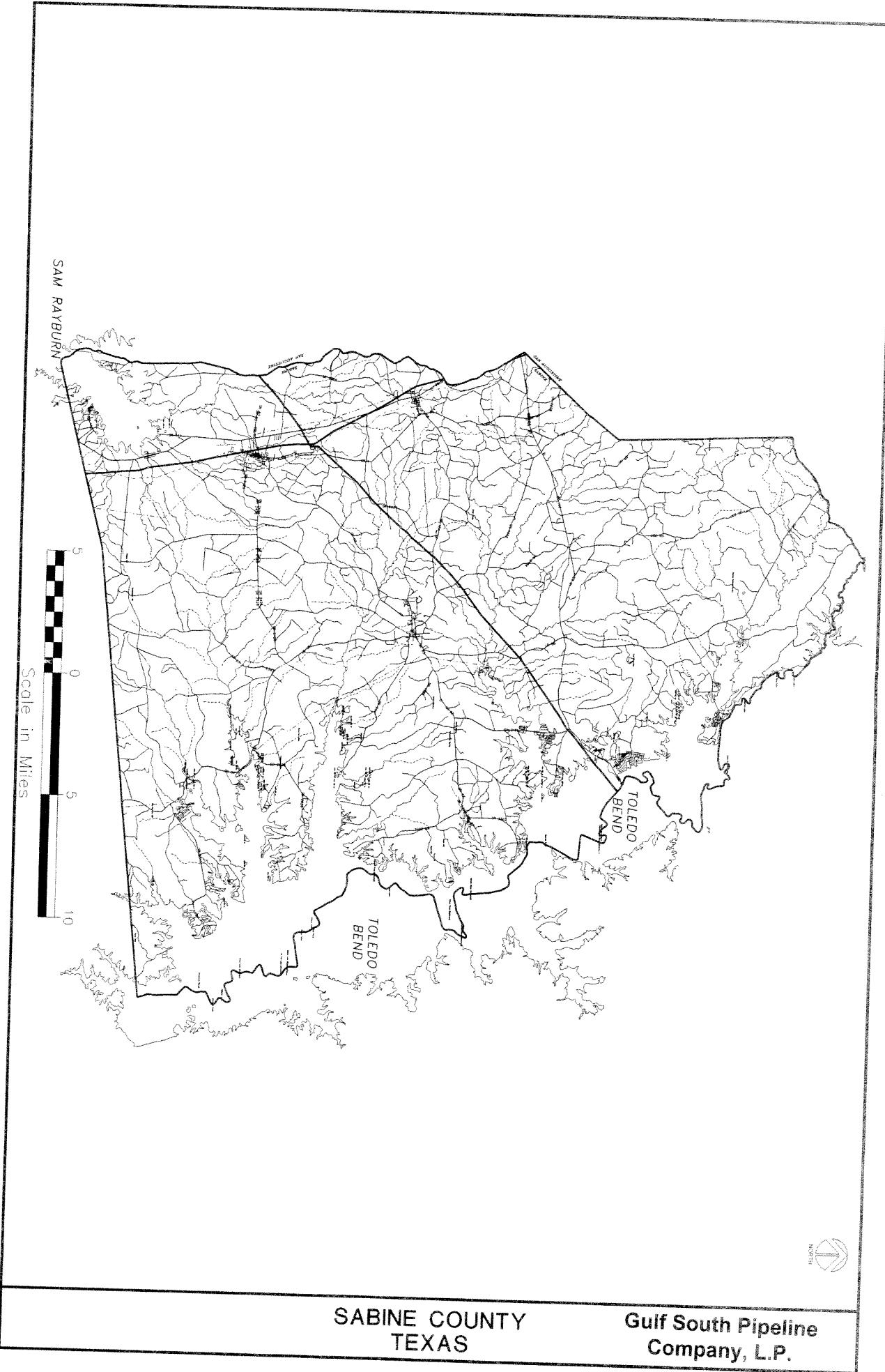
Gulf South Pipeline
Company, L.P.

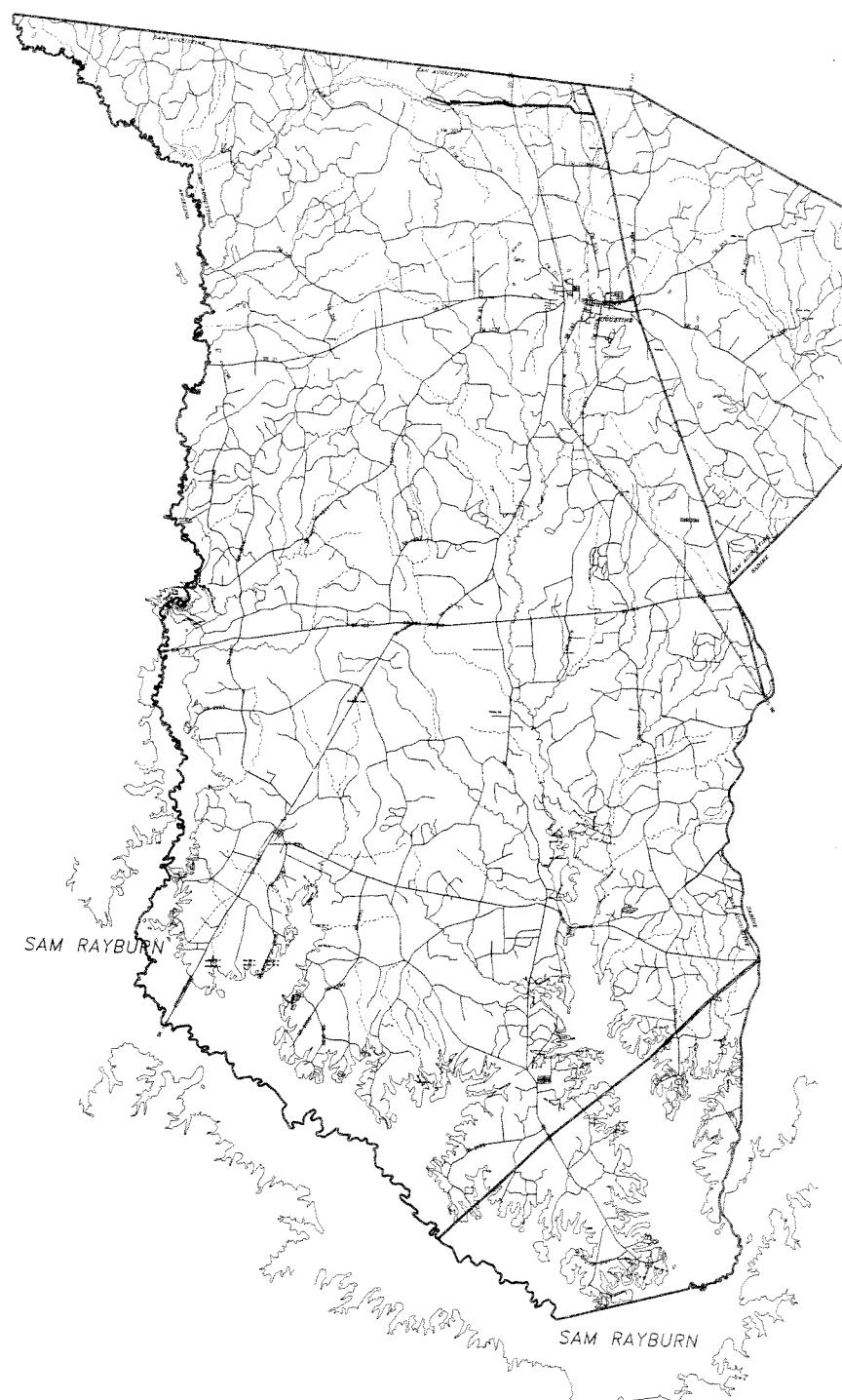


NACOGDOCHES COUNTY
TEXAS

Gulf South Pipeline
Company, L.P.







Scale in Miles



SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY
TEXAS

Gulf South Pipeline
Company, L.P.

Kinder Morgan Tejas Pipeline / Natural Gas Pipe- line Company of America

To report an emergency call:

**1-800-568-7512 (Tejas)
1-800-733-2490 (NGPL)**

For additional information call:

Tom Ferguson
Kinder Morgan Tejas
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America
7830 FM 58.
Lufkin, TX 75902
(936) 632-1280 x225

Kinder Morgan Tejas Pipeline / Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES**

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS [GUIDE # 115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Kinder Morgan

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Kinder Morgan Pipeline Company is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Kinder Morgan's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Kinder Morgan has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Kinder Morgan utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-733-2490 for Natural Gas pipeline of America or 1-800-633-0184 for Kinder Morgan Tejas Pipeline as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GigHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Kinder Morgan utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Kinder Morgan maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically located facilities. Trailers contain spill boom (of various types, sizes and lengths as needed in different areas), sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies. Emergency response trailers are maintained at Kinder Morgan facilities in **Angelina** and **Houston Counties** in Texas.

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by Kinder Morgan are Clean Harbors and Conestaga-Rovers and Associates. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

For more information regarding Kinder Morgan emergency response plans and procedures, call Gaylon Ray, Safety Coordinator, at (281) 479-1234 Ext. 204.

public awareness

affected public

Pipeline Safety is an Issue that Connects Us All

The public expects safe, reliable and environmentally sound energy pipeline transportation systems. Socially and economically, we all rely on the oil, natural gas and other products delivered by pipelines. These products touch every one of us every day, providing energy to heat our buildings, cook our meals and fuel our vehicles. Industries and the military also depend on pipelines to deliver large volumes of fuel reliably, efficiently and safely.



Pipelines are safe and efficient, and are the only feasible method for delivering the vast quantities of energy products that we require each day. Close to 2 million miles of energy transportation pipelines crisscross the United States alone, from production fields and import terminals to homes and businesses. Pipeline safety truly is an issue that connects us all.

While pipelines have a good safety record relative to the tremendous volumes of products they carry, pipeline accidents can and sometimes do occur. For that reason, we urge everyone to become aware of pipelines in their communities, and to understand how to recognize and respond to pipeline emergencies and help prevent pipeline damage.

Recognizing and Responding to Pipeline Emergencies

Remember, pipelines carry both gases and hazardous liquids. Some pipeline gases are lighter than air and will rise, other gases are heavier and will stay near the ground. Many liquids form gaseous vapor clouds when released into the air. Be aware that all petroleum gases and liquids are flammable and, therefore, any pipeline leak can be potentially dangerous.

Signs of a pipeline release:



Sight - A fire, explosion or pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline, a rainbow sheen on water, a dense white vapor cloud, fog or ice over a pipeline right-of-way, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, or dead or discolored vegetation.



Sound - An unusual noise coming from the pipeline, such as a hissing or roaring sound.



Smell - An unusual chemical or petroleum odor, such as gasoline, oil, sulfur, or the pungent "rotten egg" smell of odorized natural gas.

NOTE: All of these signs may not occur at the same time.

If you suspect a pipeline leak has occurred:

What to Do

- I If you detect the unusual odor near or inside a building, turn all gas appliances all the way OFF.
- I Turn off and abandon any motorized

What NOT to Do

- I DO NOT enter or re-enter the area.
- I DO NOT attempt to operate any pipeline

- equipment you may be operating near the leak site.
- | Leave the area immediately by foot and remain upwind of the leak site.
- | Warn others - if it is safe to do so without entering the leak area.
- | Call 911 or your local emergency response number from a neighbor's house or other location well away from the pipeline leak.
- | Call the pipeline company's 24-hour emergency phone number as listed on a nearby pipeline marker or from another source, if available.
- | Keep ignition sources away from the area.
- | valves.
- | DO NOT touch, breathe, or make contact with leaking liquids.
- | DO NOT attempt to extinguish a fire on the pipeline right-of-way.
- | DO NOT light a match, start an engine, open a garage door, switch on/off light switches, or do anything that may create a spark.
- | DO NOT use a cell phone while near the suspected emergency area.

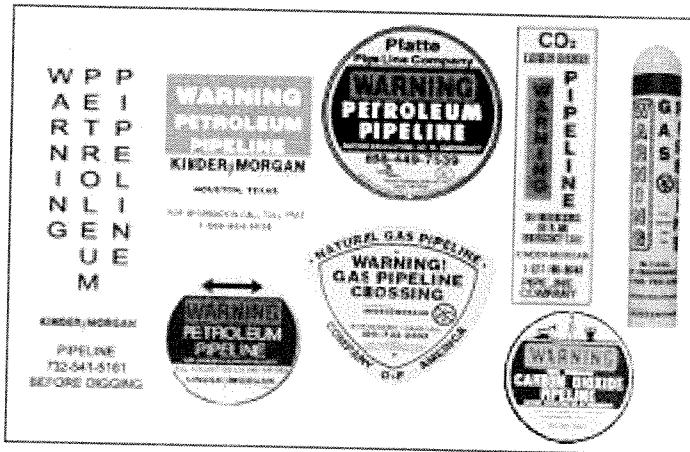
**Kinder Morgan's response
to a pipeline release could include:**

- | Shut down the pipeline system.
- | Respond to the emergency location.
- | Close valves to isolate the problem.
- | Identify hazardous areas.
- | Safeguard the environment.
- | Protect the health and safety of all persons, emergency response agency personnel and our employees.
- | Excavate and repair the damaged line.
- | Contain and clean up the spill.

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Out of Sight, Out of Mind?

Since pipelines are usually buried underground, line markers and warning signs are used to indicate their presence in an area along the pipeline route. Here are examples of some of these markers:

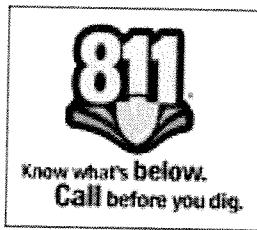


Markers and warning signs are located at frequent intervals along pipeline rights-of-way (ROW). They are found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway, railway or waterway, and at other prominent points along the route. They can be any color, but are generally yellow, black and red in color. For more information on the color scheme of pipeline markers and warning signs, view the APWA Color Code Chart.

Markers warn that a pipeline is located in the area, identify the product transported in the line, and provide the name of the pipeline operator and a telephone number to call in the event of an emergency.

Pipeline markers and warning signs indicate only the presence of a pipeline. They should not be used or relied upon to determine the exact location of the pipeline.

Pipeline locations within a ROW may vary both horizontally and vertically (depth), and the pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers. Additionally, there may be multiple pipelines located in the same ROW. For more information on understanding pipeline markers, read "A Common Myth About Pipeline Markers."



[View 811 Public Service Announcement](#)

to determine and mark the exact location of the pipeline within the planned digging area. Calling the one-call center before digging is required by law. The one-call process is designed to help prevent damage to pipelines and to save lives. So call before you dig -it's the law.

Pipeline markers are helpful in determining that a pipeline is located in an area. However, before digging in the area, all excavators, including the general public, should call their area's one-call center to have the specific locations of underground pipelines determined and marked. In some cases, the pipeline operator may require that any excavation near its pipelines be monitored by company personnel.

Digging-related damage is a major cause of pipeline accidents. It is important that anyone planning to dig contact their area's one-call center before digging. This will allow the pipeline operator



What to do if you are digging and disturb a pipeline:

Even if you happen to cause what seems to be only minor damage to a buried pipeline, notify the pipeline company immediately. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease to the pipe or coating may cause a future break or leak, so don't cover it up. It is imperative that the pipeline company inspect and repair any damage to the line, for everyone's safety. If you become aware of such an incident or potential incident, please contact the pipeline operator immediately.

Pipeline Awareness
is a Team Effort.

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KINDER MORGAN

public awareness

excavators



Did you know that damage to pipelines due to excavation equipment is one of the leading causes of pipeline incidents?

There are millions of miles of hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines located underground across North America. Millions. Those are in addition to the electrical and communication lines and many other underground facilities that network this continent.

Hitting a pipeline can cause damage and failure of the pipe. And pipeline failures can result in injuries and even fatalities.

That's why all excavators whether they work with a shovel or a four-ton backhoe must make damage prevention their number one priority. Everyone who excavates or digs must do their part to ensure that underground facilities are located accurately before digging begins. So call before you dig! It's your responsibility, and it's the law.

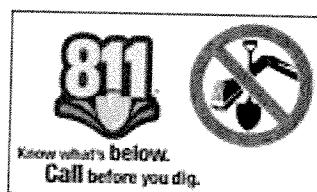
Four Simple Steps that Could Save Your Life

- 1 Call before you dig.
- 2 Wait the required time for facilities to be marked.
- 3 Respect the marks.
- 4 Dig safely and dig with care.

Whether you are a private homeowner installing a mailbox or a professional contractor digging up a city street, you are required by law to notify your local one-call utility notification center 48 to 72 hours prior to digging. This is very important.

Careless digging poses a threat to underground facilities and to people. It is estimated that there are about 400,000 incidents each year in which underground facilities are damaged during excavation, with many of these resulting in injuries and fatalities.

Most areas have established one-call centers for you to call before digging. In the United States, one-call centers handle over 15 million calls annually. The one-call center concept, along with other damage prevention initiatives, has significantly increased excavation safety. However, accidents still occur, and a major reason is that some people who dig still do not make the necessary call.



To help address this problem in the United States, Congress mandated in the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 the establishment of a national, call-before-you-dig, three-digit telephone number. In accordance with that mandate, on March 10, 2005, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established and adopted the number 8-1-1 as the national call-before-you-dig number. The Common Ground Alliance has created a national public awareness campaign to promote the use of 811. Many states and telecommunication service providers are moving forward with the implementation of this important service.



WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU!

© 2005 CGA

It will take time - perhaps a year or more - for the telecommunications industry, the FCC and others to fully implement the

new 811 call-before-you-dig number across the United States. However, once fully implemented the designation of this new three-digit number by the FCC will better facilitate the call-before-you-dig process and benefit the national Dig Safely program.



Until the new 811 call-before-you-dig number is implemented, you must still call your state one-call center before digging.

For the one-call number in your area, dial 1-888-258-0808 in the United States. The one-call center will collect information about the location of your intended dig and then contact the companies in your area who operate underground facilities such as hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines, telecommunications systems, electrical utilities, and sewer and water pipelines.

Those companies will visit the site and mark the location of their facilities with flags or paint. When Kinder Morgan pipelines are involved, a Kinder Morgan representative will locate and mark the underground lines at no cost to you.

It is your responsibility to wait the required time for facilities to be located and marked. It is also your responsibility to respect the marks and dig with care to avoid damaging underground facilities in accordance with your state or provincial one-call laws.

For more information...

Visit the following links:

- | Common Ground Alliance (CGA)
- | A Common Myth About Pipeline Markers
- | Out of Sight, Out of Mind?

What to do if you are digging and disturb a pipeline:

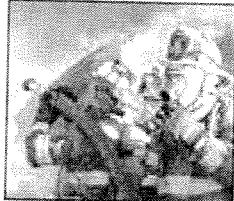
Even if you happen to cause what seems to be only minor damage to a buried pipeline, notify the pipeline company immediately. A gouge, scrape, dent, or crease to the pipe or coating may cause a future break or leak, so don't cover it up. It is imperative that the pipeline company inspect and repair any damage to the line, for everyone's safety. If you become aware of such an incident or potential incident, please contact the pipeline operator immediately.

The logo features the words "Pipeline Awareness" in a large, bold, serif font. Below this, in a smaller, italicized serif font, is the phrase "is a Team Effort."

KINDER MORGAN

public awareness

emergency officials



At Kinder Morgan our first priority is the same as yours - safety. Kinder Morgan recognizes that governmental or volunteer emergency response and planning agencies may respond to protect life, property, or the environment in case of a pipeline emergency.

We want to provide all the information that you (emergency officials and first responders) need about pipelines and the materials they transport in your response area. We also want to help you protect yourself if you're ever called to a pipeline emergency. We honor all first responders and appreciate the work you do.

Emergency Action Procedures for Emergency Responders

If you are an emergency responder, use all applicable training you have received in taking the steps necessary to safeguard the public in the event of a pipeline emergency. The following are some guidelines to keep in mind:

- | Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance. This could include evacuating people from homes, businesses, schools and other locations, erecting barricades, controlling access to the emergency site, and similar precautions.
- | If the pipeline leak is not burning, take steps to prevent ignition. This could include prohibiting smoking, rerouting traffic, and shutting off the electricity and residential gas supply.
- | If the pipeline leak is burning, take steps to prevent secondary fires, but DO NOT attempt to extinguish a pipeline fire unless asked to do so by pipeline company personnel.
- | Contact the pipeline company as quickly as possible. Pipeline marker signs show the pipeline company's name and emergency telephone number.

See the Documents, Requests, etc. page for materials related to emergency response.

Other Emergency Situation Links:

- | Emergency Responder Safety Brochure
- | MSDS
- | National Association of State Fire Marshals
- | National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)
- | Out of Sight, Out of Mind?
- | The Pipeline Emergencies Program

Pipeline Awareness
is a Team Effort.



public awareness

Even the best ideas won't increase pipeline safety if they don't make it to the local level where they can be put to use. That's why a solid working relationship between local government officials and Kinder Morgan is crucial.

We want to provide all the information and resources you need to:

- Develop pipeline safety awareness and assure protection of your communities;
- Identify and establish communications with the pipeline operators in your area;
- Represent and educate your constituents on pipeline safety issues;
- Make sound zoning and permitting decisions relative to pipelines to avoid encroachments to existing pipeline right-of-way; and
- Promote pipeline awareness, damage prevention activities and safe maintenance work procedures to all local government department personnel responsible for public roadways, water, sewer and/or other underground utility.

Whatever your role in local government, you can have an impact on pipeline awareness and safety in your community. For questions or more information on the interaction between Kinder Morgan and public officials, fill out and submit a Request More Information form.

public officials



Pipeline Awareness
is a Team Effort.

Vapor Density: .60
Flammable Range: 5 - 15%
Ignition Temperature: 1,300° F

Natural gas is primarily comprised of methane. It is lighter than air, odorless, and odorant. An odor called mercaptan, which some say smells like rotten eggs, is added to the gas prior to distribution to homes and businesses. The natural gas can be transported under pressures up to 1,600 psi. MSDS sheets are available for each transported material by accessing Kinder Morgan's web site.

Leak Indications

- Brown or discolored vegetation and healthy plants
- Dirt being blown into the air
- Fire at or below ground level
- Bubbles coming from bodies of water
- A loud roar or hissing sound
- Odor of mercaptan or sulfur (rotten eggs)

Response Recommendations

- Isolate and secure the area and restrict access
- Do not operate (open or close) valves on other pipeline equipment
- Establish a perimeter on the impacted area
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Ensure notification of pipeline operator as quickly as possible
- Stage apparatus and equipment based on atmospheric monitoring and weather conditions
- Do not extinguish burning natural gas fires... protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel

Vapor Density / Specific Gravity:

(Varies by product transported)
Flammable Range: (Varies by product transported)
Ignition Temperature: (Varies by product transported)

Refined products, natural gas liquids and crude oil are sometimes transported by pipeline in batches. Therefore, more than one product can be in a pipeline system at any given time. The chemical characteristics of these products vary. MSDS sheets are available for each transported material by accessing Kinder Morgan's web site.

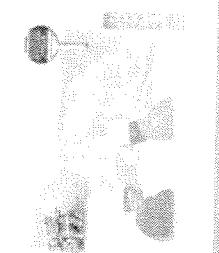
Leak Indications

- Brown or discolored vegetation and healthy plants
- Colorful sheens on water surfaces
- Stains or pools of hydrocarbons not usually present in the right-of-way
- Distinctive petroleum type odors
- A loud roar or hissing sound

Response Recommendations

- Isolate and secure the area and restrict access
- Do not operate (open or close) valves or other pipeline equipment
- Establish a perimeter of the impacted area
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Ensure notification of pipeline operator as quickly as possible
- Stage apparatus and equipment based on atmospheric monitoring and weather conditions
- Do not extinguish burning natural gas fires... protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel
- Do not extinguish burning tires... protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel
- Employ containment techniques if personnel are trained, equipped, and it is safe to do so

On occasion a pressure relieving device may activate at an above ground piping facility. These devices are acting as designed to relieve pressure on the system in the event of an over pressurization. Notify us using the emergency contact number and we will dispatch company personnel to respond. Natural gas is lighter than air and will readily dissipate in the atmosphere. Under no circumstances should a pressure relieving device be capped or valved-off.



Pipeline incidents are rare. When they do occur, they can attract media attention. In keeping with our response priorities, we want to listen and forensically ensure the safety of the public and responders to the incident. The media can be a valuable resource in providing information to the public and thus minimizing risk. Here are some general recommendations when working with the media at the scene of an incident:

- Establish and designate a media or public information area at the scene. The location should be in a safe area that allows the media to take photographs and video.
- As soon as practical, have the emergency agency public information officer establish contact with the designated spokesperson for Kinder Morgan. This affords the opportunity to coordinate messages and minimizes confusion during briefings to the media.
- When briefing the media, relay facts and avoid speculation. Don't place blame or discuss potential causes of the incident. Focus on actions that are being taken to manage the incident.
- Establish a few key points that you want conveyed to the public through the media and repeatedly emphasize those points.
- If there needs to be a "call to action" on the part of the public, include it as one of your key points. For example, if an area has been isolated and needs to be avoided, relay that information as part of the briefing.

Kinder Morgan's response to a pipeline emergency is directed toward the safety of all persons, and includes isolating, minimizing and controlling the pipeline release. We maintain comprehensive emergency response plans at our facilities. Our personnel are trained to respond and communicate with emergency response agencies within the Incident Command/Unified Command Structure. Our response personnel will identify themselves upon arrival at the scene and report to the designated incident commander. We will support development of the strategy and tactics to mitigate the incident as technical advisors to the incident commander. We will provide media relations support to the designated public information officer as well as pertinent safety information to the safety officer. We want to work closely with you to safely manage the incident.



Pipeline Emergency Response Is a Team Effort

KINDER MORGAN

At Kinder Morgan our first priority is the same as yours – public safety. While we design, install, test, operate and maintain our pipelines to meet or exceed regulatory standards, we believe in comprehensive planning in the unlikely event of an incident.

In emergency situations, we have the same priorities as local emergency responders; namely life, safety, incident stabilization, and property and environmental protection. We are further committed to ensuring that you have an awareness of our operations as well as our procedures in the event of an emergency. We envision our relationship with the emergency response community as a long-term partnership with common goals.

This brochure is intended to give you some fundamental information regarding pipeline incident response. We hope that you will keep it readily accessible for future reference. It is not intended to take the place of our periodic ongoing interface during which we have the opportunity to discuss our mutual response capabilities.

There are millions of miles of energy pipelines in North America. These pipelines benefit the lives of people in communities across the country by delivering products that produce electricity, heat homes, contribute to the manufacture of thousands of products in daily use, and fuel America's transportation needs. According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics, pipelines are the safest and most economical method of transporting products. Safe and reliable delivery of natural gas and petroleum products are our primary concern.

Kinder Morgan is committed to the safe operation of its pipelines in your community. From our control centers we use state of the art technology to continuously monitor the operation of our pipelines 24 hours each day, seven days a week. Our pipelines are designed, installed, tested, operated and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. Kinder Morgan maintains safe, compliant and efficient pipelines by routine inspections, corrosion protection, maintenance and testing programs, employee training, and public awareness and education. Public awareness and education includes educational meetings with excavating contractors, emergency response officials and other appropriate public officials and distribution of these types of brochures.

For additional information about our pipelines please visit www.kindermorgan.com/pipeline-safety/. Our internet address will provide you with a link to request information on our Pipeline Integrity Management/Risk Management Plan, Emergency Response Plan, our online damage prevention brochure and links to other various pipeline safety web sites. Also, for a list of other pipeline operators in your area please visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NIMS) web site at www.nplm.safekids.org/ and follow the links provided.

In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, all modes of transportation have taken additional steps to increase security. Kinder Morgan supports the Nation's Homeland Security efforts and encourages you to immediately notify and report any suspicious persons and/or activities near the pipeline to your local law enforcement authorities and Kinder Morgan at the 24-hour emergency number. We need your help to maintain vigilance and ensure that our pipeline systems and facilities are safe. Under no circumstances should you put yourself in any jeopardy. A prompt call to the appropriate authorities will help us ensure the safety and security of our system.



Dig Safely.
1-888-248-0808

Upon notification, Kinder Morgan will work closely with excavators to operate safely in the vicinity of our pipelines. We need your help in spreading the message about damage prevention to minimize the risk of pipeline incidents. The Common Ground Alliance (CGA) is a national organization that we strongly support. CGA is committed to education concerning damage prevention. Their web site is www.commongroundalliance.org/.

Kinder Morgan's pipelines transport a variety of materials. From natural gas, refined petroleum products, carbon dioxide, crude oil and various liquid products, each material has its own unique characteristics. In the initial stages of a pipeline incident, some standard response recommendations apply, regardless of the material involved:

- Isolate and secure the area and restrict access
- Establish a perimeter of the impacted area
- Identify the operator of the pipeline
- Contact the pipeline operator using the emergency number identified on the pipeline marker or other signage
- Position apparatus and equipment at a safe distance and upwind from the incident site
- Designate a safe location for bystanders and the media
- Protect exposures if a fire is involved
- Do not operate pipeline valves or other associated equipment
- MSDS sheets are available for each transported material by accessing Kinder Morgan's web site www.kindermorgan.com/pipeline-safety/

Kinder Morgan has an extensive operation and maintenance program to ensure the safety of our pipelines. We regularly patrol our lines to monitor construction activity or other encroachments that may present a potential threat. Careless digging poses a threat to underground facilities and to people. Underground facilities are damaged on a daily basis. All states require the use of one-call center notification prior to any excavating activity. The one-call center process, along with other damage prevention initiatives, has significantly increased excavation safety. However, accidents still occur and a major reason is that some people who dig still do not make the necessary call even though it's the LAW!

Our pipelines are located underground within designated rights-of-way (ROW). These pipelines and their associated aboveground facilities can be easily identified by markers and signage. While the pipeline marker does not identify the exact location of the pipeline, it does indicate the general vicinity of the line, as well as the material transported, and the emergency contact information. It is important to remember that multiple pipelines may exist in a single ROW and it would be recommended to contact each pipeline operator in the vicinity of the pipeline incident. For further information visit www.kindermorgan.com/pipeline-safety/.

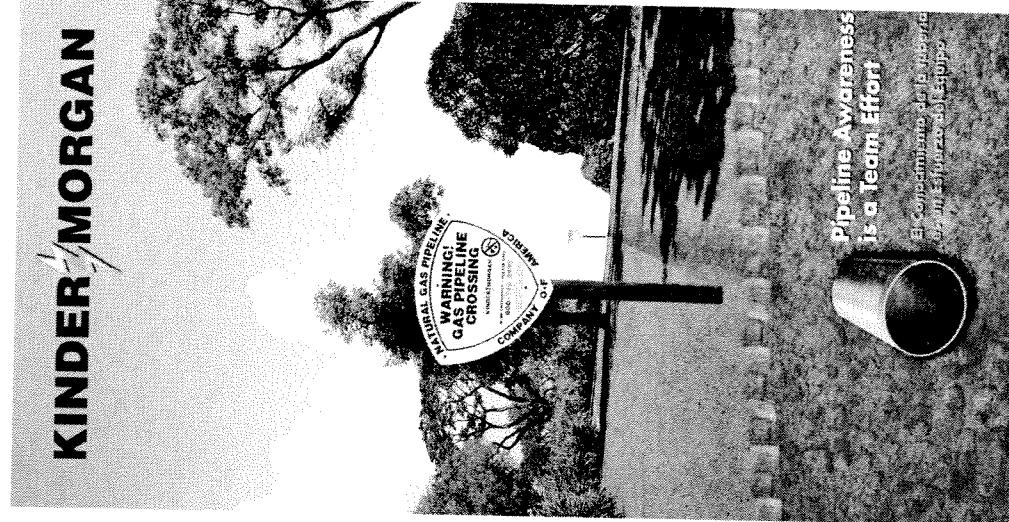


KINDER MORGAN

How to Contact Us

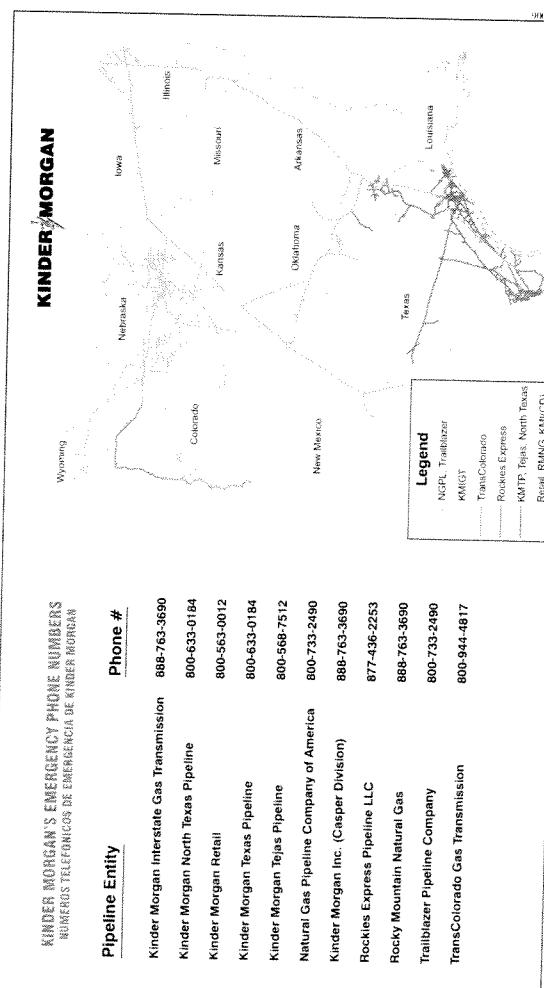
Helpful Links

- Kinder Morgan
www.kindermorgan.com/pipeline-safety/
- Kinder Morgan's Public Awareness Program Information:
www.kindermorgan.com/pipeline-safety/
- National Pipeline Mapping System:
www.nplm.safekids.org/
- National Association of State Fire Marshals Pipeline Emergencies Initiative:
www.statefiremarshals.org/
- Common Ground Alliance:
www.commongroundalliance.org/
- Glossary of Terms (Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration):
www.hazmat.safekids.org/
- General Pipeline Information:
www.pipelineregulation.com/



KINDER-MORGAN

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PERMIT NO. 4885
HOUSTON, TEXAS



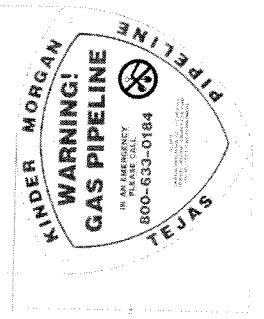
Timeline in Your Classroom 11

There are millions of miles of pipeline systems in the United States. The pipelines are used to transport products to locations such as natural gas to our homes, businesses and industrial facilities everyday. According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics, pipelines are the safest and most economical method of transportation.

Axander Morgan is committed to the safe operation of its pipelines in your community. From our Control Centers we monitor state-of-the-art technology to continuously monitor the operation of our pipelines 24 hours each day. Axander Morgan's safety record is a matter of great pride.

Hay millones de miles de sistemas de tuberías en los Estados Unidos. Las tuberías se usan en las viviendas, tal como las casas, y en las industrias, tal como las fábricas y las instalaciones industriales. De acuerdo con las estadísticas de la Junta Nacional de Seguridad en el Transporte, las tuberías son el método más económico para transportar productos.

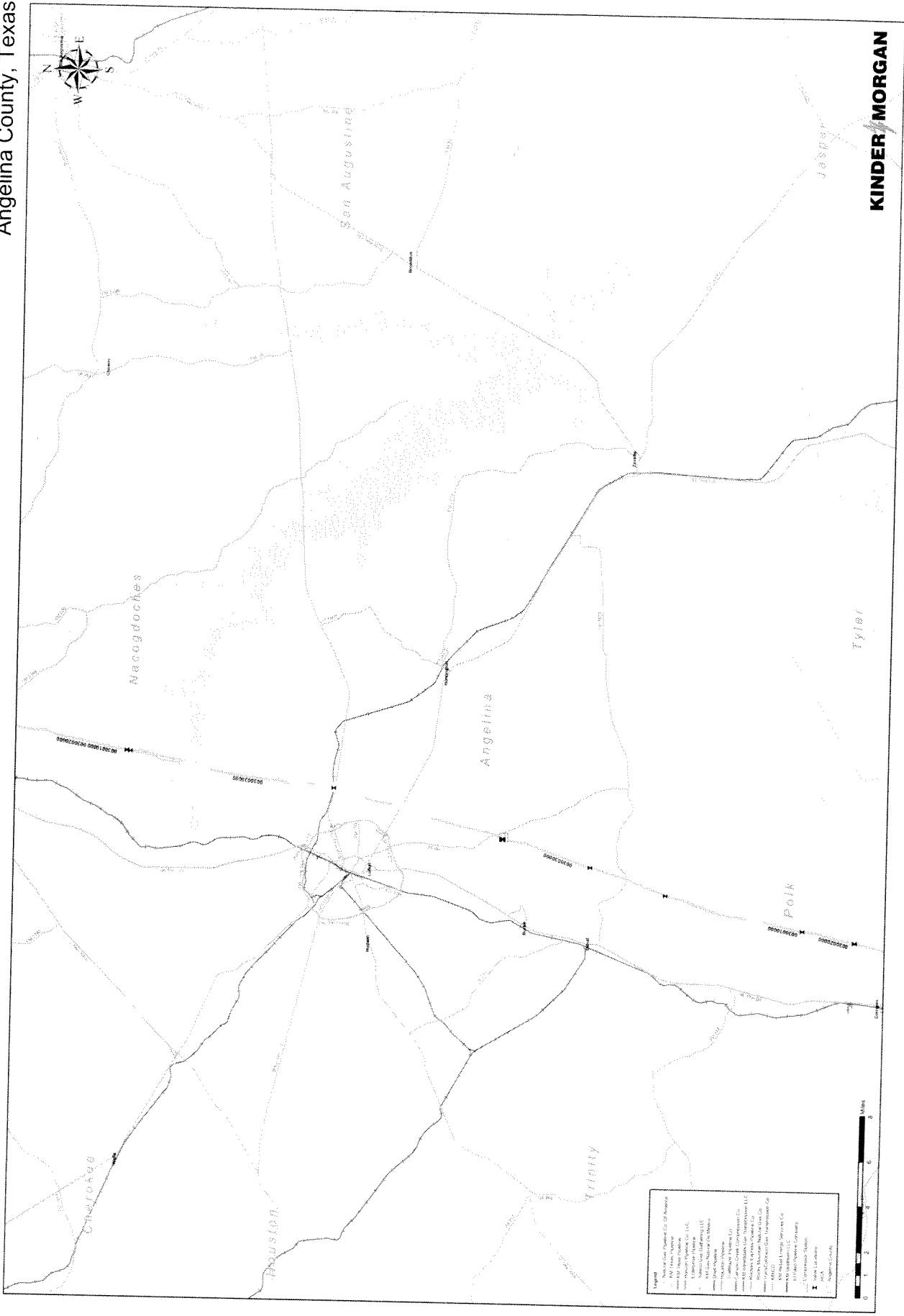
www.espnpanam.com y sigue los artículos que se proporcionan.





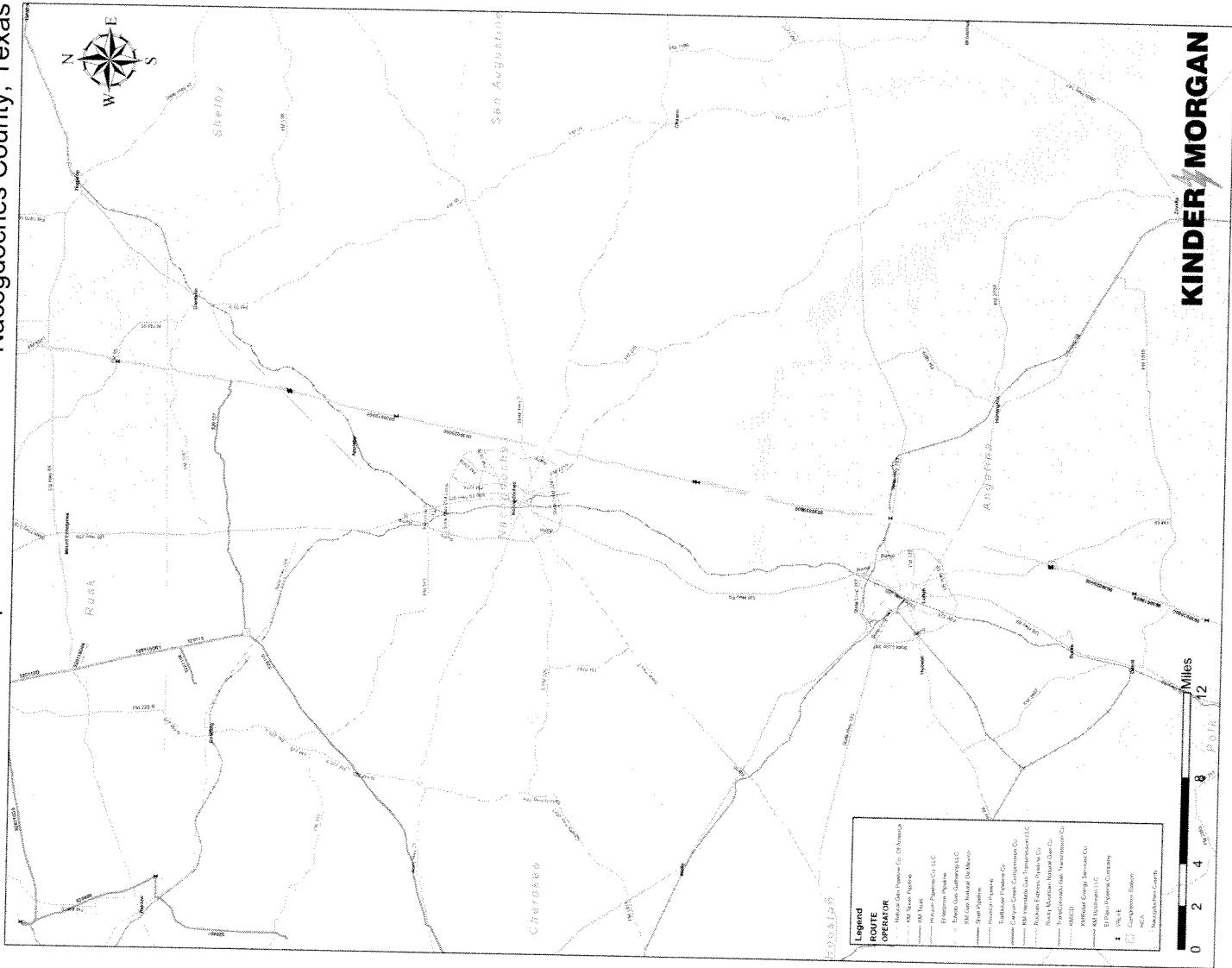
Kinder Morgan Pipeline Map

Angelina County, Texas



Kinder Morgan Pipeline Map

Nacogdoches County, Texas



Lion Oil Trading & Transportation Inc. - Paline Pipeline

To report an emergency call:

1-800-344-5325

For additional information call:

Glenn Green/Lamar Bryant
Lion Oil Trading & Transportation Inc. - Paline Pipeline
1001 School Street
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730
(870) 864-1372

Lion Oil Trading & Transportation Inc. - Paline Pipeline operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES**

Materials transported are:

CRUDE OIL [Guide #128]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

EMERGENCY PLAN

The Paline Pipeline Company Emergency Response Plan also cover all emergency procedures with the exception of natural disasters and acts of sabotage. Supervisors and other qualified individuals shall be trained in the procedures and requirements set forth in the above referenced manual and are expected to maintain a thorough knowledge of their responsibilities during emergencies.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

The most probable cause of fire or explosion would be a pipeline leak or an equipment failure. This would cause a system shutdown and the resulting investigation by the field gauger or aerial patrol would reveal the fire or explosion. Should there be a fire adjacent to the pipeline in a remote location, visual observation by the general public would be the method of initial detection. Fire adjacent to the pipeline should not result in a spill, so this type of fire would not be a significant threat of a spill.

After discovery that an explosion and/or a fire is in progress, the field gauger would notify the local fire department in the area of the fire and provide the necessary information to assist the fire department in controlling the fire. If the fire has resulted in a spill or threatens to cause a spill, the field gauger would initiate measures to contain the spill.

When control of the fire makes it safely possible, the field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill.

Field gauger would contact the Qualified Individual or the Alternate Qualified Individual, providing the following information:

- ✓ Information concerning the fire or explosion
- ✓ Location of fire or spill
- ✓ Product spilled or burning
- ✓ Product characteristics
- ✓ Human health threats
- ✓ Injuries and/or deaths
- ✓ Estimate of quantity spilled
- ✓ Amount recovered or contained
- ✓ Source of fire or spill

- ✓ Spill movement
- ✓ Environmentally sensitive areas nearby

The Qualified Individual or Alternate Qualified Individual, as shown in Appendix B, would report the above information about the fire or explosion to the following agencies:

National Response Center
Texas Department of Health & Occupational Safety
Railroad Commission of Texas

The Qualified Individual would arrive on-scene and coordinate the emergency operations.

The Qualified Individual would supervise all clean-up activities by employees and response contractors. The Qualified Individual's main objectives would be:

Protecting public safety and health
Minimizing environmental impact
Spill containment and clean-up
Wildlife protection
Informing government agencies and the public

Clean-up operations would be increased with the use of additional spill containment, sorbents, spill booms and water skimmers, as necessary.

The company or a clean-up contractor for recovered product and product-covered debris would provide temporary storage.

Recovered product would be salvaged and product-covered debris would be transported to disposal site.

On a periodic basis during the clean-up operations, the Qualified Individual would keep the government agencies and the public informed on the progress of the clean up.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS VAPORS OR LIQUID

In the event of an accidental release of hazardous liquids, the booster pumping stations would automatically shut down with a loss in line pressure. The suction and discharge valves at each booster pump would then automatically close isolating the sections of the pipeline between pumping stations. The shutdown of the system would indicate a problem and investigation by the field gauger or aerial patrol would be the method of initial discharge detection.

Upon verifying the booster pumps shutdown and automatic valve closures, the field gauger would then travel to all manual valve locations on the line section and close the valves. During this travel the field gauger or aerial patrol would discover the location of the leak or failure. At that time

containment of the spill could start. Material safety data sheets would be checked to determine health risks.

If safely possible, field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill. If situation were unsafe, field gauger would begin evacuation procedures.

Field gauger would contact the Qualified Individual or the Alternate Qualified Individual, providing the following information:

- ✓ Location of spill
- ✓ Product spilled
- ✓ Product characteristics
- ✓ Human health threats
- ✓ Injuries and/or deaths
- ✓ Estimate of quantity spilled
- ✓ Amount recovered or contained
- ✓ Source of spill
- ✓ Spill movement
- ✓ Environmentally sensitive areas nearby, with emphasis on the "ERA's" as listed on page 9 & 10 of this manual.

The Qualified Individual or Alternate Qualified Individual, as shown in Appendix B, would report the above information about the spill to the following agencies:

National Response Center
Texas Department of Health & Occupational Safety
Railroad Commission of Texas, Gas Service Division
Pipeline Safety Section

The Qualified Individual would arrive on-scene and coordinate the spill mitigation operations. The Qualified Individual would supervise all clean-up activities by employees and response contractors. The Qualified Individual's main objectives would be:

Protecting public safety and health
Minimizing environmental impact
Spill containment and clean-up
Wildlife protection
Informing government agencies and the public

Clean-up operations would be increased with the use of additional spill containment, sorbents, spill booms and water skimmers, as necessary.

The company or a clean-up contractor for recovered product and product-covered debris would provide temporary storage.

Recovered product would be salvaged and product-covered debris would be transported to disposal site.

On a periodic basis during the clean-up operations, the Qualified Individual would keep the government agencies and the public informed on the progress of the clean up.

OPERATIONAL FAILURE CAUSING A HAZARDOUS CONDITION

In the event of an operational failure, the booster pumps would shut down on loss of pressure in the line. Any operational failure would occur at one of the booster pumps and the suction and discharge valves on the booster pumps would automatically close to isolate the sections of the line between booster pumping stations. This shutdown would indicate a problem and visual observation by the field gauger would be the method on initial detection.

Upon discovery of any operational failure causing a leak or spill, the field gauger would verify that the automatic system has shut down the pipeline. The field gauger would then begin containment of the spill. Material safety data sheets would be checked to determine health risks.

If safely possible, field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill. If situation were unsafe, field gauger would begin evacuation procedures.

If safely possible, field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill. If situation were unsafe, field gauger would begin evacuation procedures.

Field gauger would contact the Qualified Individual or the Alternate Qualified Individual, providing the following information:

- ✓ Location of spill
- ✓ Product spilled
- ✓ Product characteristics
- ✓ Human health threats
- ✓ Injuries and/or deaths
- ✓ Estimate of quantity spilled
- ✓ Amount recovered or contained
- ✓ Source of spill
- ✓ Spill movement
- ✓ Environmentally sensitive areas nearby, with emphasis on the "ERA's" as listed on page 9 & 10 of this manual.

The Qualified Individual or Alternate Qualified Individual, as shown in Appendix B, would report the above information about the spill to the following agencies:

National Response Center
Texas Department of Health & Occupational Safety
Railroad Commission of Texas, Gas Service Division
Pipeline Safety Section

The Qualified Individual would arrive on-scene and coordinate the spill mitigation operations. The Qualified Individual would supervise all clean-up activities by employees and response contractors. The Qualified Individual's main objectives would be:

- Protecting public safety and health
- Minimizing environmental impact
- Spill containment and clean-up
- Wildlife protection
- Informing government agencies and the public

Clean-up operations would be increased with the use of additional spill containment, sorbents, spill booms and water skimmers, as necessary.

The company or a clean-up contractor for recovered product and product-covered debris would provide temporary storage.

Recovered product would be salvaged and product-covered debris would be transported to disposal site.

On a periodic basis during the clean-up operations, the Qualified Individual would keep the government agencies and the public informed on the progress of the clean up.

NATURAL DISASTER AFFECTING PIPELINE FACILITIES

In the event of natural disaster affecting pipeline facilities, the booster pumping stations would automatically shut down with a loss in line pressure. The suction and discharge valves at each booster pump would then automatically close isolating the sections of the pipeline between pumping stations. The shutdown of the system would indicate a problem and investigation by the field gauger and aerial patrol would be started to determine the problem.

Upon discovery of the problems caused by the disaster, the field gauger would confirm that all stations are down and then travel to all manual valve locations on the line section and close the valves. At that time containment of the spill could start. Material safety data sheets would be checked to determine health risks.

If safely possible, field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill. If situation were unsafe, field gauger would begin evacuation procedures.

Field gauger would contact the Qualified Individual or the Alternate Qualified Individual, providing the following information:

- ✓ Location of spill
- ✓ Product spilled
- ✓ Product characteristics
- ✓ Human health threats
- ✓ Injuries and/or deaths
- ✓ Estimate of quantity spilled
- ✓ Amount recovered or contained
- ✓ Source of spill
- ✓ Spill movement
- ✓ Environmentally sensitive areas nearby, with emphasis on the "ERA's" as listed on page 9 & 10 of this manual.

The Qualified Individual or Alternate Qualified Individual, as shown in Appendix B, would report the above information about the spill to the following agencies:

National Response Center
Texas Department of Health & Occupational Safety
Railroad Commission of Texas, Gas Service Division
Pipeline Safety Section

The Qualified Individual would arrive on-scene and coordinate the spill mitigation operations. The Qualified Individual would supervise all clean-up activities by employees and response contractors. The Qualified Individual's main objectives would be:

Protecting public safety and health
Minimizing environmental impact
Spill containment and clean-up
Wildlife protection
Informing government agencies and the public

Clean-up operations would be increased with the use of additional spill containment, sorbents, spill booms and water skimmers, as necessary.

The company or a clean-up contractor for recovered product and product-covered debris would provide temporary storage.

Recovered product would be salvaged and product-covered debris would be transported to disposal site.

On a periodic basis during the clean-up operations, the Qualified Individual would keep the government agencies and the public informed on the progress of the clean up.

ACTS OF SABOTAGE

In the event of an act of sabotage to the pipeline causing a leak or spill, the booster pumps shut down on loss of pressure in the line. With any equipment or pipeline damage, the suction and discharge valves on the booster pumps would then automatically close isolating the sections of the pipeline between pumping stations. This shutdown would indicate a problem and visual observation by the field gauger or aerial patrol would be the method of initial detection.

Upon discovery of any equipment or pipeline damage causing a leak or spill, the field gauger would verify that the automatic system has shut down the pipeline. The field gauger would then begin containment of the spill. Material safety data sheets would be checked to determine health risks.

If safely possible, field gauger would begin deploying necessary spill containment and sorbents to confine the spill. If situation were unsafe, field gauger would begin evacuation procedures.

Field gauger would contact the Qualified Individual or the Alternate Qualified Individual, providing the following information:

- ✓ Location of spill
- ✓ Product spilled
- ✓ Product characteristics
- ✓ Human health threats
- ✓ Injuries and/or deaths
- ✓ Estimate of quantity spilled
- ✓ Amount recovered or contained
- ✓ Source of spill
- ✓ Spill movement
- ✓ Environmentally sensitive areas nearby.

The Qualified Individual or Alternate Qualified Individual, as shown in Appendix B, would report the above information about the spill to the following agencies:

National Response Center
Texas Department of Health & Occupational Safety

Railroad Commission of Texas, Gas Service Division

The Qualified Individual would arrive on-scene and coordinate the spill mitigation operations. The Qualified Individual would supervise all clean-up activities by employees and response contractors. The Qualified Individual's main objectives would be:

Protecting public safety and health

Minimizing environmental impact

Spill containment and clean-up

Wildlife protection

Informing government agencies and the public

Emphasis will be placed on the special needs of the ERA's listed on page 13 of this manual.

Clean-up operations would be increased with the use of additional spill containment, sorbents, spill booms and water skimmers, as necessary.

The company or a clean-up contractor for recovered product and product-covered debris would provide temporary storage.

Recovered product would be salvaged and product-covered debris would be transported to disposal site.

On a periodic basis during the clean-up operations, the Qualified Individual would keep the government agencies and the public informed on the progress of the clean up.

EMERGENCY PLAN POST ACCIDENT REVIEW

When the emergency has been resolved, a post accident review will be held with the emergency team and management personnel. All procedures will be reviewed to determine their effectiveness. If any procedures are found to be unsatisfactory, they will be revised to be effective. Any Emergency plan procedure changes will be reviewed by the Pipeline Manager and submitted to the Pipeline Safety section of the Railroad Commission 20 days before the effective date of the revisions.

LION OIL TRADING & TRANSPORTATION, INC.
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NOTIFICATION
LIST FOR PALINE PIPELINE SYSTEM

Qualified Individual	David Wood Maint. Supervisor	870-864-1324 WK 870-862-5352 HM 870-864-3036 PGR 870-314-5621 CELL
Alternate Qualified Individual	Jack Kingrey Maint. Supervisor	870-864-1216 WK 870-862-9354 HM 870-864-3039 PGR 870-314-5610 CELL
Alternate Qualified Individual	Glenn Green Engineering Supervisor	870-864-1372 WK 870-862-2679 HM 870-864-4898 PGR 8701-314-2848 CELL
LION TOLL FREE NUMBER		1-800-344-5325
EI Dorado Pipeline Crude Supply Coordinator:		
Randy Hale		
870-864-1181 WK 870-863-8830 HM 870-310-8632 CELL		
Control Center Operators		
Jimmy Crawford		
870-864-1280 WK 870-797-7803 HM		
Wendell Crossland		
870-864-1280 WK 870-924-5471 HM 870-918-1449 CELL		
Freddie Meador		
870-864-1280 WK 318-986-4965 HM		
Greg Wooten		
870-864-1280 WK 870-863-0494 HM 870-310-4090 CELL		

Nederland, Texas, Gauger – Port Arthur Station:

Jason Brantley	409-721-4698 WK 800-644-2383 PGR (after beep 803-0094) 409-781-5567 CELL
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Lufkin, Texas, Gauger:

Chris Taylor	936-560-2652 HM 1-800-644-2383 PGR (after beep 803-0088) 870-310-0303 CELL
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Personnel at Home Office – El Dorado, Arkansas:

John H. Warren – Pipeline Manager	870-864-1451 WK 870-862-6850 HM 870-881-5743 PGR 870-510-2164 CELL
Jimmy Dennis – Operations Supervisor	870-864-1347 WK 870-862-6122 HM 870-310-8637 CELL

Air Patrol

Todd Klippert – Pilot	870-864-1280 WK 870-924-4921 HM 870-881-7040 PGR 870-864-5613 CELL
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The following telephone numbers may be of assistance in the case of an emergency:

Fire Department

Groves, Texas	409-962-4469
Kilgore, Texas.....	903-984-7594
Longview, Texas.....	903-758-9333
Lufkin, Texas.....	936-634-3311
Nacogdoches, Texas	936-564-0404

Nederland, Texas	409-722-8262
Port Arthur, Texas	409-985-5511
Vidor, Texas	409-769-3473

Police Department

Groves, Texas	409-962-0244
Kilgore, Texas.....	903-983-1559
Longview, Texas.....	903-757-5545
Lufkin, Texas.....	936-634-6611
Nacogdoches, Texas	936-564-0404
Nederland, Texas	409-722-4965
Port Arthur, Texas	409-983-5101
Vidor, Texas	409-769-4561

Sheriff's Department

Gregg County.....	903-236-8400
Rusk County	903-236-8400
Nacogdoches County	936-560-7777
Angelina County	936-876-5511
Jasper County.....	409-384-5417
Tyler County	409-283-2172
Hardin County	409-246-5100
Orange County.....	409-883-2612
Jefferson County	409-835-8411

Texas Department of Public Safety

Beaumont, Texas	409-898-0770
Lufkin, Texas.....	936-634-4623

Ambulances

City of Kilgore	Kilgore, Texas	903-555-1212
City of Longview	Longview, Texas	903-753-2323
Angelina County	Lufkin, Texas	936-632-3030
Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches, Texas	936-564-1173
Diamond Ambulance	Nederland, Texas	409-721-5102
Riley Ambulance	Nederland, Texas	409-722-0218
"A" Ambulance Service	Port Arthur, Texas	409-983-5666

Hospitals

Beaumont Medical	Beaumont, Texas	409-835-3781
Laird Hospital	Kilgore, Texas	903-984-3505
Good Shepherd	Longview, Texas	903-236-2131
Nederland	Nederland, Texas	409-962-5733
Port Arthur Health Clinic	Port Arthur, Texas	409-727-2321

Contractors (Backhoes, Dozer, etc.)

Kaiser Construction	Beaumont, Texas	409-833-0833
Zaval-Tex Const.	Beaumont, Texas	409-842-3664
Crain Brothers, Inc.	Grand Chenier, LA	800-737-2767
George Bartee Const.	Grapeland, Texas	409-687-4811
Gil-Tex Construction	Pittsburgh, Texas	903-725-5153
Arkansas Construction Co.	Winnsboro, Texas	903-342-6137
Garner Environmental Serv.	Port Arthur, Texas	409-983-5646
Grand Bluff Construction	Beckville, Texas	903-693-7886

Tank Trucks

Zaval-Tex Const.	Beaumont, Texas	409-842-3664
LODI	Jefferson, Texas	903-753-7251
Lebus	Kilgore, Texas	903-895-4448

Air Patrol

Company Plane	Todd Klippert (pilot)	870-864-1280 WRK 870-924-4921 HM 870-881-7040 PGR 870-864-5613 CELL
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Power Companies

Entergy	Evadale Station	800-368-3749
	Woodville Station	800-368-3749
Swepco	Mid-Valley Station	800-288-3341
	Laneville Station	800-886-8791
TU Electric	Nacogdoches Station	800-242-9113
	Zavalla Station	800-242-9113

Unocal Station	Unocal Foreman Main Gate	409-724-3278 409-722-3441
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Company Personnel

Headquarters – Jackson, MS

Lee Lampton	President	601-933-3000
Larry Hartness	Vice-President	601-933-3000
	Engineering	601-865-6402 HM 800-443-7243 PGR

Operations and Maintenance, El Dorado, AR

John Warren	Pipeline Manager	870-864-1451
R.D. Agerton	Operations Manager	870-864-1347
David Wood	Maintenance Supervisor	870-864-1324
Jack Kingrey	Maintenance Supervisor	870-864-1216
Glenn Green	Engineering Supervisor	870-864-1372

Operations – Nederland, Texas

Jason Brantley	Terminal Manager	409-721-4698 WK 800-644-2383 PGR (after beep 803-0094) 409-781-5567 CELL
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Operations – Nacogdoches, Texas

Chris Taylor	Field Gauger	936-560-2652 HM 1-800-644-2383 PGR (after beep 803-0088) 870-310-0303 CELL
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The following people shall be called only upon advice of a supervisor:

D.O.T.

Office of Pipeline Safety Department of Transportation Washington, D.C. 20590	1-800-424-8802
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Texas Railroad Commission (Pipeline Safety Section)

Kilgore, Texas (District 6) – Lufkin, North	903-984-8581
Austin, Texas	512-463-6788
Houston, Texas (District 3) – Lufkin, South	713-460-3031

Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.)

Dallas, Texas	214-655-6444
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U.S. Coast Guard

Sabine Pass, Texas	409-971-2261
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Department of Interior

Big Thicket National Preserve	Beaumont, TX	409-839-2689
Texas General Land Office Oil Prevention and Response	Austin, TX	1-800-832-8224

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR RESONSE ACTIVITIES

Lion Oil Trading & Transportation, Inc. gaugers and contractors within a two-hour radius of the spill will make initial spill response. The contractors will be supervised the L.O.T.T. personnel at all times. The L.O.T.T. gaugers will have safety equipment available to monitor for explosive gases and hydrogen sulfide.

Lion Oil Trading & Transportation, Inc. maintains and inspects on a weekly basis the following listed spill response equipment at Zavalla, Texas:

- ✓ One 35 Ft. trailer for transport of equipment
- ✓ One 15' wide flat bottom boat with 20hp outboard motor
- ✓ 300 ft. of oil sorbent boom
- ✓ 4 rolls of nonwoven oil absorbent pads
- ✓ Piping and other required materials to construct an underflow dam

Lion Oil Trading & Transportation, Inc. maintains the following listed spill response equipment at El Dorado, Arkansas. It is inspected and deployed on a regular basis.

- ✓ 3 backhoes
- ✓ 2 track-hoes
- ✓ All-terrain vehicle equipped with a vacuum tank
- ✓ 3 vacuum tank trucks
- ✓ Trailers for trucks
- ✓ Cessna 180 aircraft
- ✓ Weirs
- ✓ Booms
- ✓ Jon boats and motors
- ✓ Portable pumps

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR RESPONSE ACTIVITIES ON A 24-HOUR BASIS

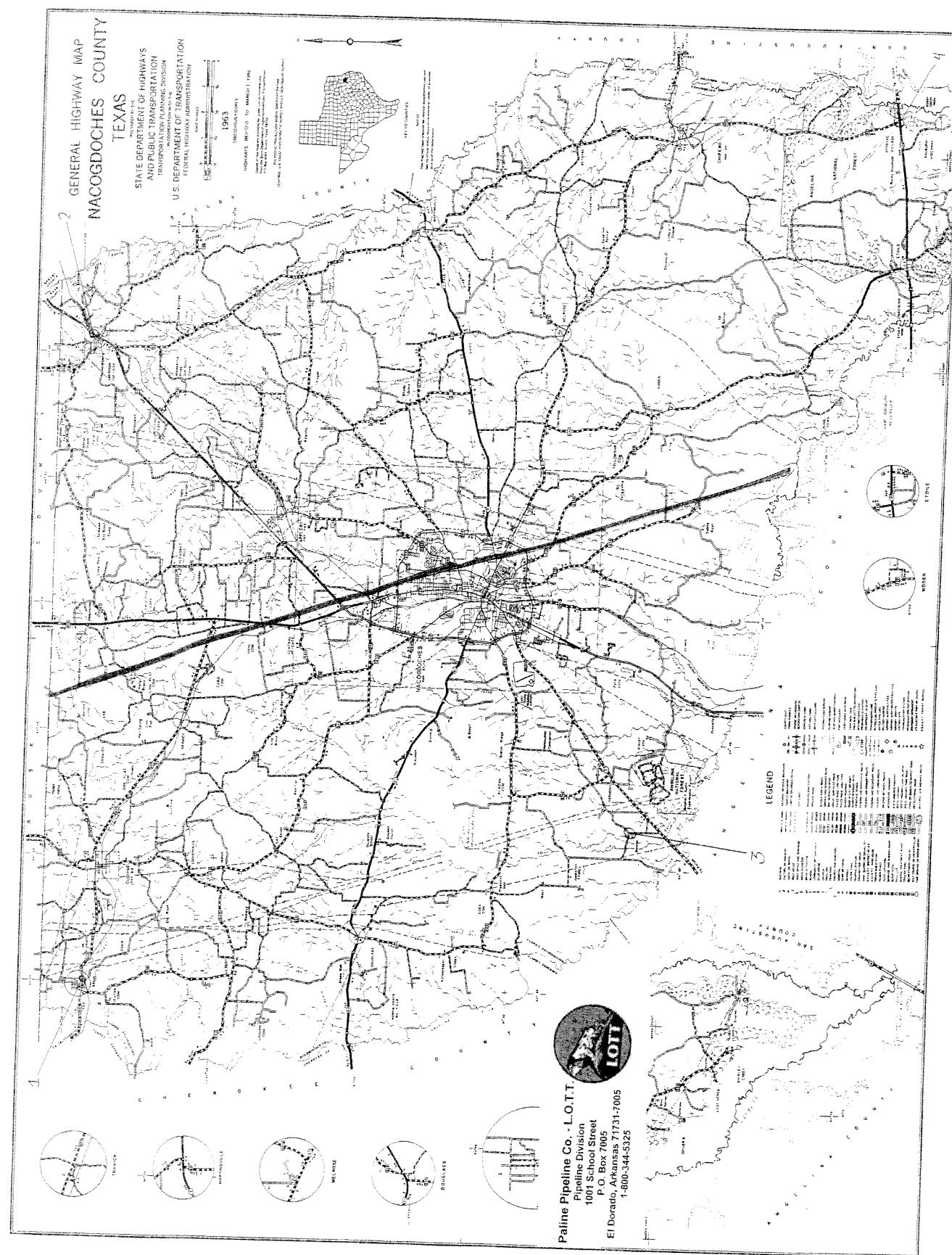
OHM Remediation Services Corp.
1090 Cinclare Dr.
Port Allen, LA 70767
504-389-9596
800-537-9540

Garner Environmental Services, Inc.
5048 Houston Ave.
Port Arthur, TX 77640
409-983-5646

Grand Bluff Construction
Rt. 2, Box 135
Beckville, TX 75631
903-693-7886

Agricultural Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 5926
Texarkana, TX 75505-5926
903-832-4790
Fax: 903-838-5164





Mobil Pipe Line Company

To report an emergency call:

1-214-742-3106

For additional information call:

Jim Poole
Mobil Pipe Line Company
P.O. Box 7878
Longview, Texas 75607
(903) 236-8100

Mobil Pipe Line Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

**SABINE
SAN AUGUSTINE**

Materials transported are:

**DIESEL FUEL [Guide #128]
GASOLINE [Guide #128]
NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL) [Guide #115]**

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

ExxonMobil

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The basic concept of the Emergency Response Plan is to minimize the spread of a release or the consequences of an emergency and mitigate its effects. This is best accomplished by securing the source of the release or emergency, containing a spill as close to the source as possible, protecting threatened environmentally sensitive and economically important areas, and removing the spilled material as quickly as possible.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) provides guidance on the immediate procedures and notifications which should be followed in an emergency situation, such as a fire, explosion, injury, or release of chemicals, hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), crude oil, refined petroleum products, or gases. These plans also cover other emergencies such as terrorism, abductions, severe weather, tropical storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, dust storms, floods and earthquakes. A plan has been prepared for ExxonMobil Pipeline Company (EMPCo) in response to requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and other emergency planning requirements that are applicable to EMPCo's operations. The focus of a plan is on EMPCo's operations, consisting of pipeline transportation and breakout storage of petroleum and petroleum products. A plan provides guidance for responding to various emergencies and releases or spills of all sizes, including small operational, moderate, and worst case discharges. Special attention has been given to significant waterways and environmental and human use sensitivities which are crossed by, or in close proximity to, the pipeline facilities and which may be affected by petroleum or chemical releases. An ERP has three major objectives:

1. To establish safe and consistent methods for responding to, and mitigating impacts of, unplanned releases of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, crude oil, refined petroleum products, LPG's and chemicals from pipeline operations,
2. To comply with applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and comparable state rules and regulations governing releases of oil and hazardous materials, and
3. To comply with U.S. DOT, OSHA, RCRA, and comparable state regulations requiring written procedures for emergency operations. Rapid activation of the ERP and comprehensive knowledge of its contents are important to the success of response operations. All key personnel involved in emergency planning operations are familiar with the plan. Copies of the ERP will be distributed to key management and response team individuals and will be maintained at selected facilities per DOT regulations (49 CFR 194).

The basic concept of an ERP is to minimize the spread of a release or the consequences of an emergency and mitigate its effects. This is best accomplished by securing the source of the release or emergency, containing a spill as close to the source as possible, protecting threatened environmentally sensitive and economically important areas, and removing the spilled material as quickly as possible.

ExxonMobil Response Organization and Interactions

The ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT) consists of trained personnel that will respond to all EMPCo emergency incidents. The EMPRT will be supplemented, as required, by ExxonMobil Company's tiered response system consisting of regional ExxonMobil Emergency Local Interfunctional Response Teams (ELIRTs) and the national ExxonMobil North America Regional Response Team (NARRT); descriptions of both teams are included in this section.

The various response teams are activated progressively depending on the size, severity, and circumstances of the spill/release. The EMPRT will generally conduct all response activities for small to medium releases and the initial response for larger releases. Technical and operational assistance from the nearest ELIRT will generally be required for many medium to large spills and support from the NARRT for the largest spills. Each response team's general role and responsibility is as follows:

- **ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT)** - Composed of employees trained to implement the initial response to all spills/releases. For small incidents, local personnel will generally execute all containment, recovery, and cleanup activities. For larger incidents, the EMPRT may include EMPCo employees from beyond the local geographic area.
- **ExxonMobil's Emergency Local Interfunctional Response Team (ELIRT)** - For spills that exceed the response capability of the EMPRT, the appropriate regional ELIRT will be activated and provide additional response capabilities (equipment and personnel support) as necessary. The ELIRT consists of trained personnel from various ExxonMobil functions within the particular geographic region.
- **ExxonMobil North America Regional Response Team (NARRT)** - For high profile and/or significant releases exceeding the capabilities of the combined EMPRT and ELIRT organizations, the NARRT can be activated to provide supplemental response and technical support capabilities. The NARRT may be mobilized in its entirety or in "as-needed" components depending on the situation. The NARRT consists of managers and other specialists from ExxonMobil and affiliates nationwide. It is not expected that any spill from EMPCo's operations will require a response by the NARRT.

TRAINING AND DRILLS

General

The EMPCo response personnel are trained to qualify them for their assigned responsibilities. The ExxonMobil Pipeline Response Team (EMPRT) initial responders periodically review emergency response procedures and their associated role(s) and participate in selected response drills (notification, tabletop, and equipment deployment) conducted by EMPCo in accordance with the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). These team members responsibilities include spill containment, recovery, protection, and cleanup operations. Some EMPRT team members have attended oil spill training schools and participate in ELIRT and NARRT spill management team drills. All EMPRT members satisfy HAZWOPER training requirements.

HAZWOPER Regulatory Requirements

Initial Certification

Training requirements for emergency response are based on levels of emergency response recognized by the hazardous materials handling industry. Emergency Response and Post-Emergency Response are distinct operations as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and have distinct training requirements, which are outlined in the EMPCo Training and Education Guide. Below are the levels of Emergency Response Training in which employees may be certified:

- **First Responder/Awareness Level, 4 hours:** Persons who may witness or discover a release or impending release of a hazardous substance. Responders trained to this level should be able to:
 - Identify a hazardous substance release
 - Initiate an emergency response sequence (evacuate - phone call)
 - Notify proper authorities
- **First Responder/Operations Level, 8 hours:** Persons trained to contain a release from a safe distance.
 - Take defensive action
 - Protect people, property and the environment
 - Prevent exposures and spreading
- **Hazardous Materials Technician Level, 24 hours:** Persons trained to aggressively mitigate the release and demonstrate competency in a variety of areas including:
 - Stopping the release
 - Take aggressive (offensive) role
 - Approach the point of release to stop it
 - Function in ICS
 - Implement ER Plan
 - Use monitoring equipment
 - Develop a Site Safety and Health Plan
- **Hazardous Materials Specialist Level, 24 hours plus specialty:** Persons trained to the level of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Technicians, but designated to provide specific support services versus direct mitigation involvement.
 - Implementing the local emergency response plan
 - Classify, identify and verify hazardous substances using advanced survey instruments and equipment
 - Know applicable state emergency response plan
 - Know how to select and use specialized chemical PPE

- **On-Scene Incident Commander Level, 24 hours plus Incident Commander Training:** Person who takes charge of the incident:
 - Know and be able to implement the employer's ICS
 - Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan
 - Know and understand the hazards and risks of employees working in chemical protective clothing
 - Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
 - Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team
 - Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures
- **Skilled Support Personnel:** Heavy equipment operators, tow truck operators, other such persons needed on a temporary basis to perform a specific task require only an on-scene briefing.
- **Specialist Employees:** Technical experts such as Industrial Hygienists, Safety Personnel, Engineers, Maintenance/Training Experts, Pipeline System Controllers require either training or some form of annual demonstration of competency in their field of specialization.

The point where a response changes from an emergency situation to a post-emergency situation is determined by the State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator or Incident Commander. It is typically associated with the transition from containment, recovery, and protection activities to cleanup and remediation operations. In many cases, however, it is still considered an emergency until cleanup is completed and restoration/remediation operations, if required, are initiated.

Refresher Training Requirements

Refresher training or a demonstration of competency is required annually to maintain qualification at all HAZWOPER levels.

Response Personnel HAZWOPER Training Levels

EMPCo Response Personnel

Team members are required under state and federal regulations to have the proper up-to-date training level to function in their position. All of the initial EMPRT members have at least twenty-four (24) hours of HAZWOPER certification training; whereas, the expanded EMPRT members have anywhere from eight (8) to greater than twenty-four (24) hours of HAZWOPER certification training.

Response Contractors

All contractors responding to an EMPCo spill/release will be required by their contracts with EMPCo to satisfy the HAZWOPER training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 for their position.

Other Response Personnel

Skilled Temporary Support Personnel

EMPCo and other response support personnel whose skills are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work (such as truck drivers and crane operators) are not required to meet the training requirements discussed above. However, these personnel must be briefed on the potential hazards and the duties to be performed at the site before participating in response operations. They must also receive instruction in the use of any safety and personal protective equipment needed and be provided with all other appropriate safety and health precautions.

Specialist Employees

Specialist employees are experts who would provide technical advice or guidance during response to a spill incident. Examples of such specialists might include chemists, biologists, industrial hygienists, physicians, or others with skills useful during a spill response operation. Such persons must receive appropriate training or demonstrate competency in their specialty annually. There are no specific requirements on training content or hours of training for these persons except that it entails whatever is necessary to maintain competency in their specific area of expertise. Training and demonstration of competency for skilled support personnel and specialists should be documented.

Casual Laborers

Casual laborers will generally not be hired by EMPCo but may be employed by EMPCo's response contractors or other response organizations. Contractors will be responsible for providing the appropriate HAZWOPER training to these laborers prior to their involvement in response operations.

Volunteers

Volunteers are not utilized by EMPCo in spill response operations. They will generally be referred to the state or federal government agencies who may use them in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations. They may also be referred to the response contractors for utilization in non-oil contact operations. In either case, it will be the responsibility of the agencies or contractors to provide the required level of training to the volunteers.

EMPCo Emergency Response Training Program

- Spill response training varies somewhat between EMPRT Initial Responders and Expanded Response personnel.
- EMPCo initial response personnel are trained, both in on-the-job instruction, and at recorded monthly safety meetings and weekly "tailgate" meetings. These meetings include topics such as:

- The operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent and respond to oil discharges, and
- Environmental awareness training including applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

Records for the above mentioned safety meetings are maintained.

Many EMPRT team members also receive recommended supplemental training in other general topics pertinent to spill response. This training (usually annually) is accomplished by attending EMPCo seminars and training classes, cooperative training classes, external classes, and seminars. Timing of this training will vary based on availability of classes and will not be required for team members to perform their spill team job functions.

A summary of the types of instruction provided includes the following:

- Emergency Response Plan content and use
- Each individual's responsibility as identified in the Emergency Response Plan
- Procedures for 24-hour notification of EMPCo management personnel, qualified individuals and key governmental agencies such as the National Response Center
- Procedures for internal notification of management personnel for various types of spills, accidents, and emergencies
- Characteristics and identification of the hazards associated with the products transported by EMPCo, e.g., HAZCOM and HAZWOPER training including the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Critiques of recent drills and actual spill responses
- Conditions that can worsen emergencies and procedures to minimize potential safety and health hazards and environmental damage
- Firefighting procedures
- Use of air monitoring equipment and respiratory training
- Procedures for spill control, containment, recovery, and cleanup activities

Response Drills

General

Response drills evaluate the effectiveness of the Emergency Response Plan and the preparedness of response personnel. Throughout the year, EMPCo conducts a variety of response drills at both manned and unmanned facilities in compliance with 49 CFR 194, Appendix A, Section 7(b) and the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). EMPCo will endeavor to participate in joint drills whenever possible. EMPCo risk assessment surveys are considered in the development of EMPCo's drill program.

"Qualified Individual" notification exercises, emergency response equipment deployment drills, and spill management team tabletop exercises will be conducted by the EMPRT in the initial response mode for each response zone. The EMPRT in the expanded

response mode will participate in selected response zone tabletop exercises or those conducted by ELIRT or NARRT to satisfy the annual regional Spill Management Team exercise requirements.

EMPCo will utilize Qualified Individual (QI) notification exercises, Spill Management Team "tabletop" simulation exercises, emergency response Equipment Deployment drills and/or combination exercises to ensure that all plan components are appropriately exercised. The fifteen (15) core components of a plan are described in the PREP Guidelines and in a following subsection entitled Response Plan Core Components. During each triennial cycle, all components of EMPCo's response plan will be exercised at least once. EMPCo will identify those components, as described in the PREP Guidelines, that are applicable for a particular drill. Using PREP Guidelines, EMPCo conducts drills for LPG/Chemical systems as well as crude oil and product systems.

Emergency Response Exercise / Drill Program

Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Exercise

Each quarter, EMPCo will conduct an exercise to test QI notification procedures. Personnel receiving this notification will respond to the individual initiating the exercise. Verification of receipt of the notification will be documented. If equipment failure or problems resulted in notification being delayed or prevented, these problems will be identified and corrected prior to the next exercise. One of these notification exercises per year will be done during non-business hours.

ER Equipment Deployment Drills

EMPCo will conduct annual equipment deployment drills of EMPCo owned Emergency Response equipment. During these drills, facility response equipment will be deployed to simulate a local response to a spill/release occurring at EMPCo facilities. Deployment will include strategies in this response plan for protecting adjacent interests and sensitive areas. The EMPRT will deploy a representative amount of response equipment annually including 1,000 feet of containment boom and one (1) of each skimming systems listed in the plan. Records of equipment deployed, personnel involved, and other information regarding the exercise will be documented on the Equipment Deployment Report including Emergency Response Drill Critique and Lessons Learned. Forms will be maintained at EMPCo's Headquarters for a period of at least three (3) years for MMS/RSPA or (5) years for EPA plans.

Annual equipment deployment drills are also required of Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO's) in addition to facility-owned oil spill equipment deployment drills.

Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises

EMPCo will conduct annually a regional Spill Management Team (SMT) Tabletop Exercise for the EMPRT in the expanded response mode, as indicated in this Plan. EMPCo will also conduct annually one SMT Tabletop Exercise of the EMPRT in the initial response mode for each response zone listed in this Plan. One of the SMT Tabletop Exercises in each zone will involve the zone's worst case discharge scenario during a three (3) year drill cycle.

Unannounced Exercises/Drills

Annually, each Response Zone will ensure that either the SMT or an emergency response Equipment Deployment drill will be conducted unannounced. This is not a separate or additional exercise. An unannounced exercise is where the exercise participants do not have prior knowledge of the exercise, as would be the situation in an actual spill incident.

Exercise/Drill Self-Evaluation

Following the completion of required exercises/drills, EMPCo will conduct a self-evaluation review or critique. The review/critique will evaluate the effectiveness of the core components of the plan and key response activities to determine the lessons learned. Corrective measures or follow-up actions may be derived from the exercise/drill evaluation process.

Regulatory Exercises

EMPCo will participate in agency sponsored/mandated drills as required. These drills may be initiated by the agencies as announced or unannounced. The regulatory agencies will also be invited to participate in the EMPCo Equipment Deployment drills and/or Spill Management Team Tabletop exercises.

Response Plan Core Components

The content of this section is an excerpt from OPA-90's National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines. It is included in this plan to provide a better understanding of the characteristics exercised as core components.

During each triennial cycle, all components of a plan holder's response plan must be exercised at least once. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that all plan components function adequately for response to an oil spill.

The 15 core components listed below are the types of components that must be exercised. However, all these components may not be contained in each response plan. As such, the plan holder shall identify those that are applicable from this list, adding or deleting as appropriate.

1. **Notifications:** Test the notifications procedures
2. **Staff Mobilizations:** Demonstrate the ability to assemble the spill response organization
3. **Ability to Operate Within the Response Management System:**
 - a. **Unified Command:** Demonstrate the ability to consolidate the concerns and interests of the other members of the unified command into a unified strategic plan with tactical operations.. United Command members:
 - 1) Federal Representation:
 - 2) State Representation:
 - 3) Local Representation:

- 4) Responsible Party Presentation
- b. **Response Management System:** Demonstrate the ability of the response organization to operate within the framework of the response management system identified in their respective plans:
 - 1) Operations: coordinate or direct operations related to the implementation of action plans
 - 2) Planning: consolidate the various concerns of the members of the unified command into joint planning recommendations and specific long-range strategic plans.
 - 3) Logistics: provide necessary equipment and resources.
 - 4) Finance/Administration: document the daily expenditures of the organization and provide cost estimates for continuing operations.
 - 5) Public Affairs: form a joint information center and provide the necessary interface between the unified command and the media.
 - 6) Safety Affairs: monitor all field operations and ensure compliance with safety standards.
 - 7) Legal Affairs: provide the unified command with suitable legal advice and assistance.
4. **Discharge Control:** spill response organization to control and stop the discharge at the source.
5. **Assessment:** provide initial assessment of the discharge and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations.
6. **Containment:** contain the discharge at the source or in various locations for recovery operations.
7. **Recovery:** recover the discharged product.
 - a. On-Water Recovery: deploy on-water recovery resources
 - b. Shore-Based Recovery: deploy shore side cleanup resources
8. **Protection:** protect the environmentally and economically sensitive areas
 - a. Protective Booming: deploy sufficient resources to implement the protection strategies
 - b. Dispersant Use: quickly evaluate the applicability of dispersant use for this incident and implement the protection strategies
 - c. In-Situ Burning: quickly evaluate the applicability of in-situ burning for this incident and implement a pre-approved plan

- d. Water Intake Protection: identify water intakes and implement the proper protection procedures
 - e. Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation: resources at risk and implement the proper protection
 - f. Population Protection: identify health hazards associated with the discharged product and the population at risk from these hazards, and to implement the proper protection procedures
 - g. Bioremediation: quickly evaluate the applicability of bioremediation use for this incident,
9. **Disposal**: dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris.
10. **Communications**: establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization.
- a. Internal Communications: establish an intra-organization communications system. This encompasses communications within the administrative elements of field units.
 - b. External Communications: establish communications both within the administrative elements and the field units.
11. **Transportation**: provide effective multi-mod transportation both for execution of the discharge and support functions.
- a. Land Transportation:
 - b. Waterborne Transportation:
 - c. Airborne Transportation
12. **Personnel Support**: provide the necessary support of all personnel associated with the response.
- a. Management: provide all administrative management of all personnel involved in the response. This requirement includes the ability to move personnel into or out of the response organization with established procedures.
 - b. Berthing: provide overnight accommodations on a continuing basis for a sustained response.
 - c. Messing: provide suitable feeding arrangements for personnel involved with the management of the response.
 - d. Operational and Administrative Spaces: provide suitable operational and administrative spaces for personnel involved with the management of the response.

13. **Equipment Maintenance and Support**: maintain and support all equipment associated with the response.
 - a. **Response Equipment**: provide effective maintenance and support for all response equipment.
 - b. **Support Equipment**: provide effective maintenance and support for all equipment that supports the response. This requirement includes communications equipment, transportation equipment, administrative equipment, etc.
14. **Procurement**: Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective procurement system to obtain.
 - a. **Personnel**:
 - b. **Response Equipment**
 - c. **Support Equipment**
15. **Documentation**: to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provided detailed records of decisions and actions taken.

Hazardous Waste Training

EMPCo field operations personnel receive extensive regulatory-required training in HAZWOPER, HAZCOM, emergency response, fire fighting, and other areas as described in this section and in EMPCo's Training and Education Guide. Employees at sites which generate hazardous waste receive additional orientation and training specific to hazardous waste regulatory requirements, and hazardous waste emergency response. Site emergency coordinators (qualified individuals) also receive additional training on incident command systems.

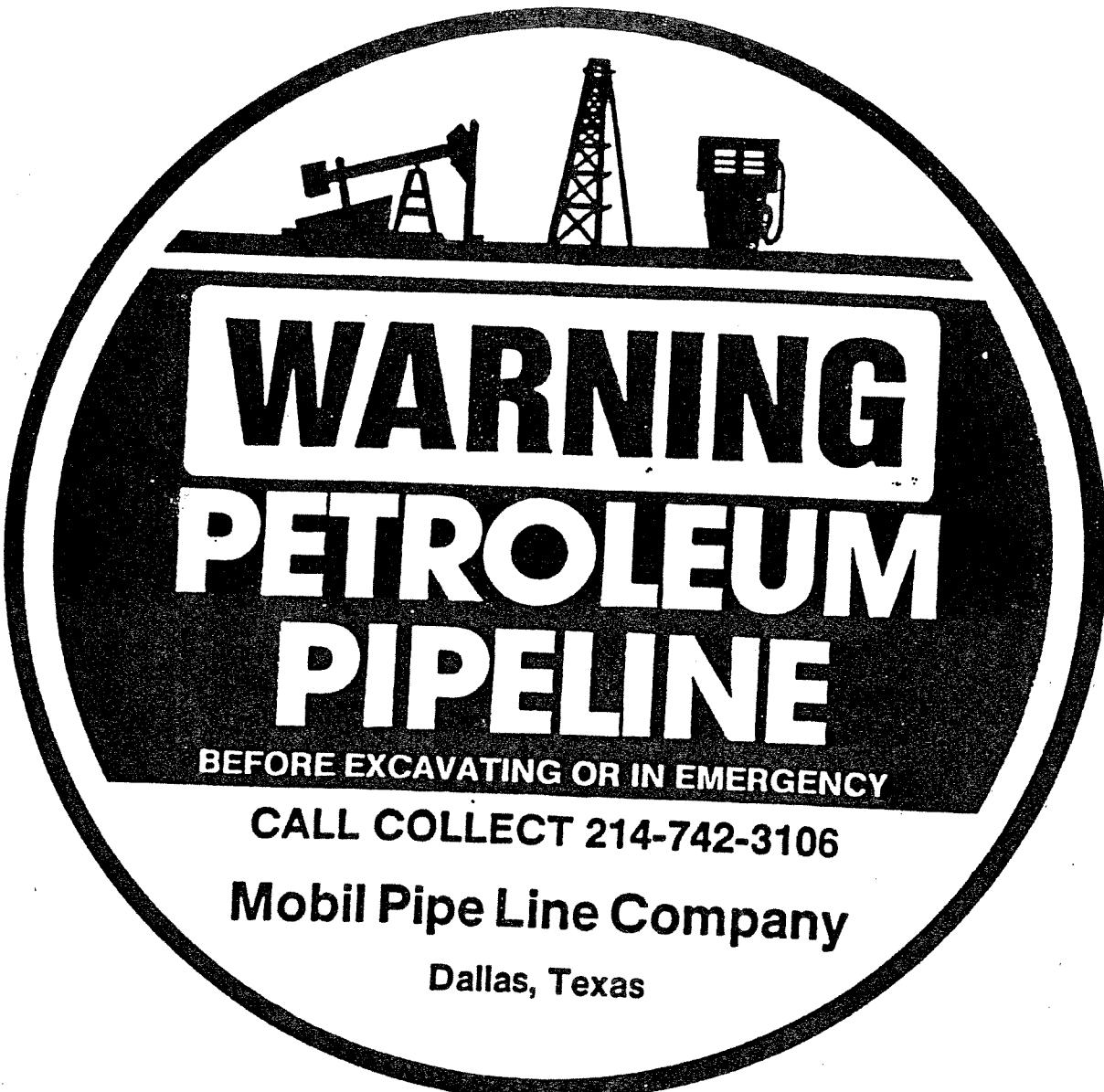
Hazardous waste management activities are directly overseen in the field by EMPCo's Field Env/Reg/Safety/Training (ERST) Technicians. In addition to the training described above, Field ERST Techs receive initial classroom or on-the-job hazardous waste training and annual hazardous waste refresher training. This training includes the following general elements:

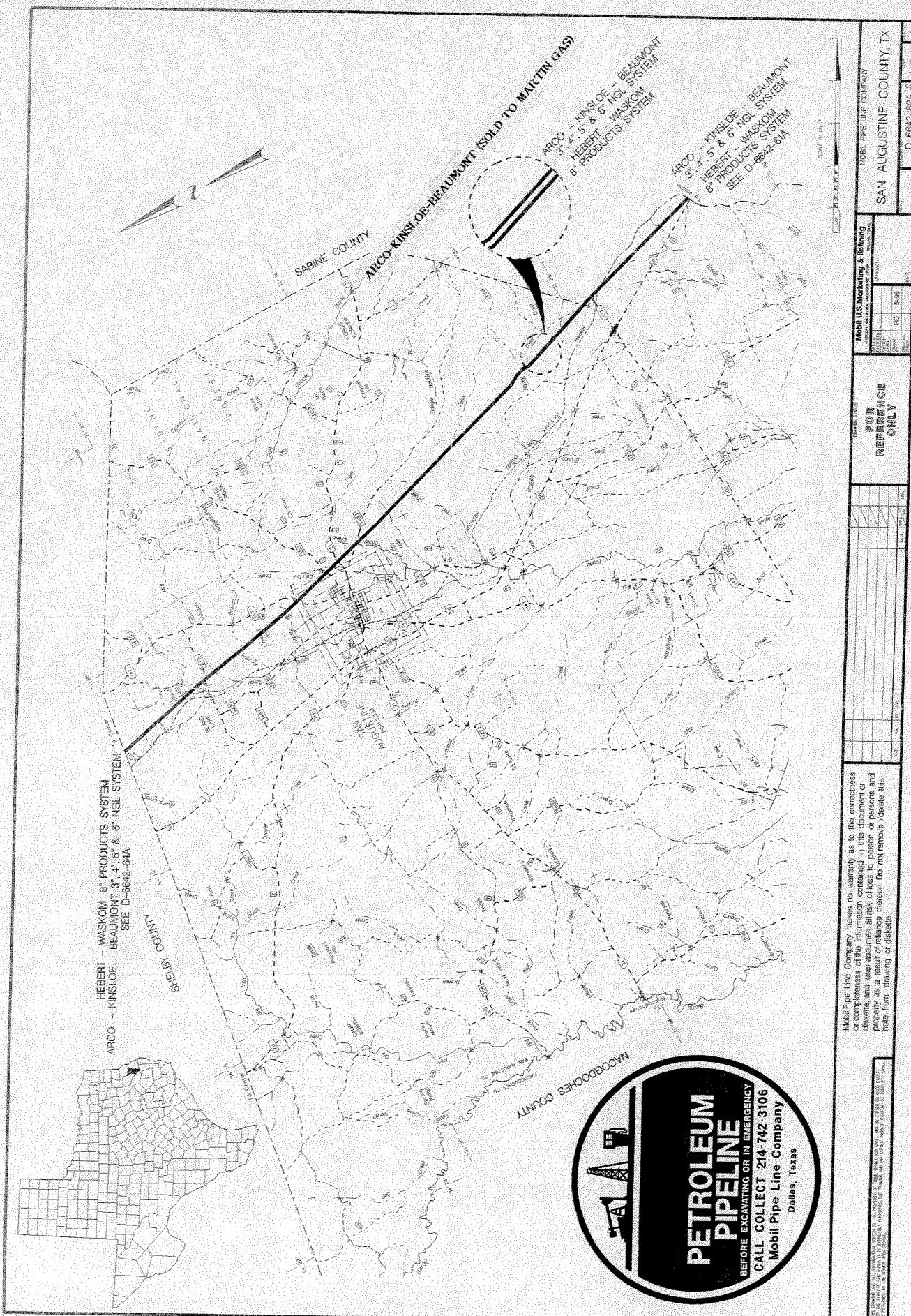
- Hazardous Waste Regulatory Overview And Compliance Assurance
- Hazardous Waste Management Procedures
- Hazardous Waste Emergency Response Procedures, Equipment and Systems

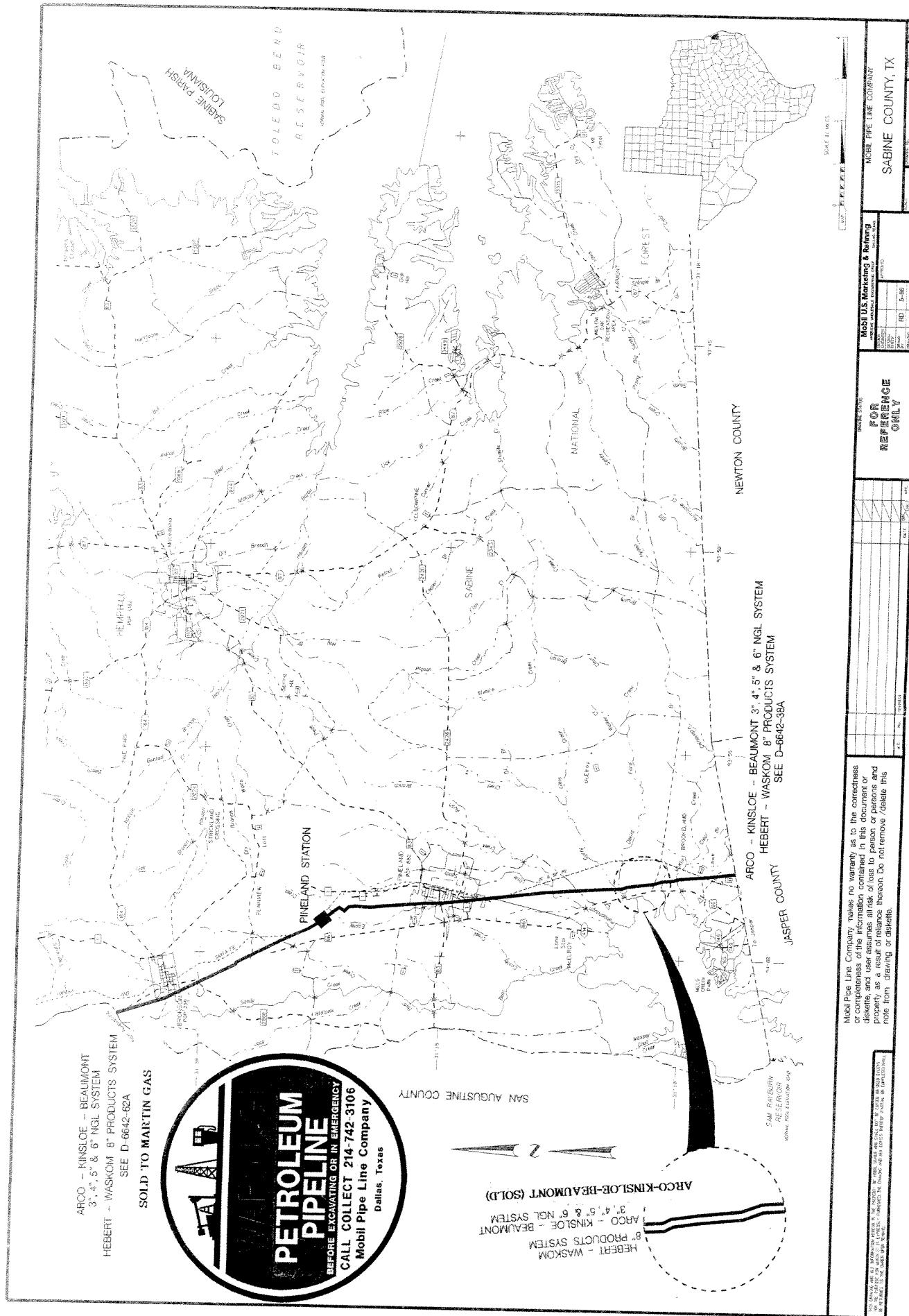
Other employees at a site which hazardous waste may be present, but who are not directly involved in the handling or oversight of that waste, receive general awareness/orientation training on the waste in question from the Field ERST Tech.

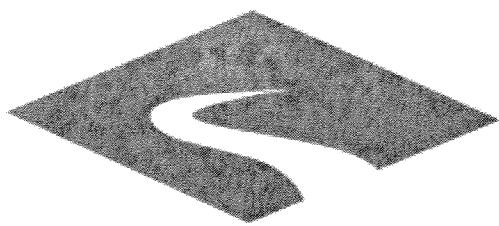
Conclusion

At ExxonMobil, safety is a number one priority. The goal is to avoid accidents or incidents, but, if one does occur, an effective emergency response plan is maintained at all times to mitigate the consequences.









Sunoco Logistics



Sunoco Pipeline L.P.

To report an emergency call:

1-800-722-2606

For additional information call:

Sunoco Logistics
1820 US Hwy 80 West
Longview, Texas 75604
(903) 297-1311

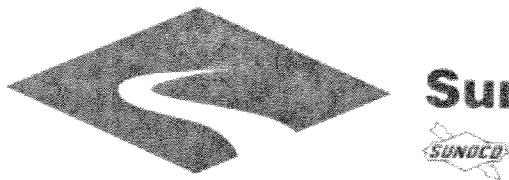
Sunoco Pipeline L.P. operates facilities in the following county of this program area:

NACOGDOCHES

Materials transported are:

CRUDE OIL [Guide #128]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.



Sunoco Logistics

Sunoco Pipeline L. P.

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Sunoco Pipeline L.P. is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Sunoco Pipeline L.P.'s qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Sunoco Pipeline L. P. has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Sunoco Pipeline L. P. utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-722-2606) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Sunoco Pipeline L. P. utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Sunoco Pipeline L. P. maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically located facilities. Trailers contain spill boom (of various types, sizes and lengths as needed in different areas), sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies.

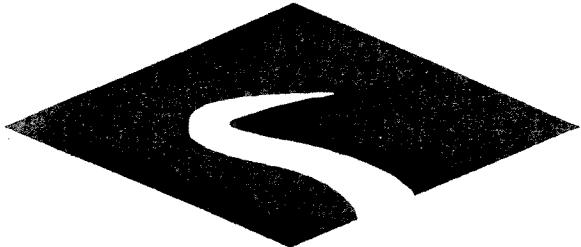
OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Numerous Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) are under Contract by Sunoco Logistics. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

WARNING PETROLEUM PIPE LINE SUNOCO PIPELINE L.P.

BEFORE EXCAVATING OR IN AN EMERGENCY, CALL

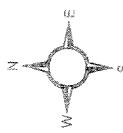
1-800-722-2606



Sunoco Logistics



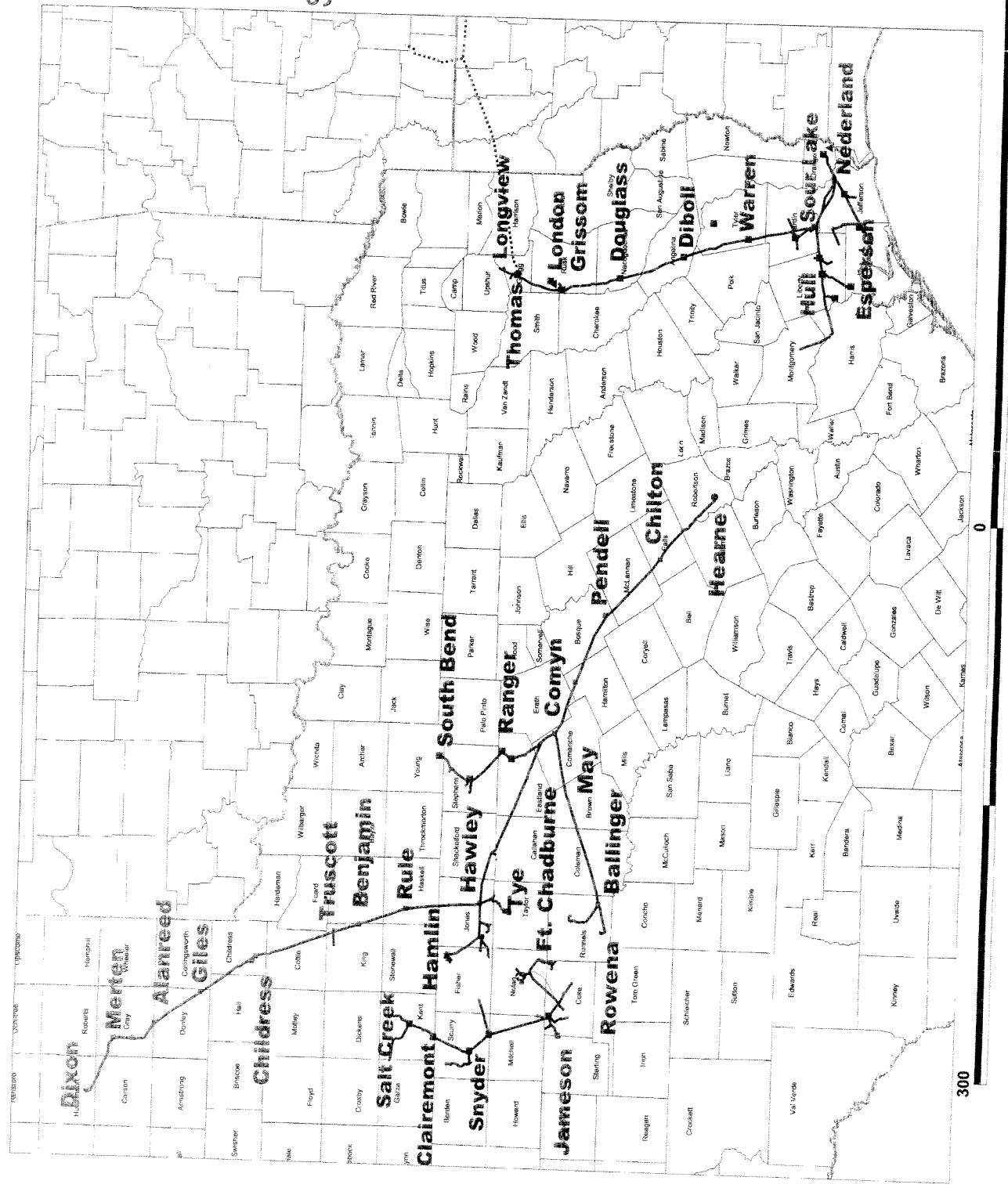
**NOTICE: DAMAGE OR REMOVAL OF THIS
SIGN IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE SUBJECT TO A
\$5000 FINE AND/OR 1 YEAR IMPRISONMENT**



Sunoco Pipeline L.P.



Sunoco Pipeline L.P.
Mid-Valley Pipeline (SPL-Operated)





Texas Eastern Transmission LP

A Spectra Energy Company

To report an emergency call:

1-800-231-7794

For additional information call:

Brian Shannon
Texas Eastern Transmission LP
3700 North Frazier
Conroe, Texas 77305
(936) 539-6535

Texas Eastern Transmission LP operates facilities in the following parishes of this program area:

**ANGELINA
NACOGDOCHES
SAN AUGUSTINE**

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS [Guide #115]

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.



TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORPORATION, LP

Emergency Response Capabilities

COMMITMENT

Texas Eastern Transmission LP is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Texas Eastern's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities.

Texas Eastern has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Texas Eastern utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center (1-800-231-7794) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The Control Center has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, 6GigHz analog 120 channel microwave radios (in Company vehicles), portable Motorola Radios and/or land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Texas Eastern utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

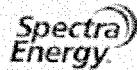
SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Texas Eastern maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically located facilities. Trailers contain spill boom (of various types, sizes and lengths as needed in different areas), sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) under contract by Texas Eastern are Garner Environmental Services, Inc. and Eagle Construction & Environmental Services. These OSROs can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

Texas Eastern
Transmission



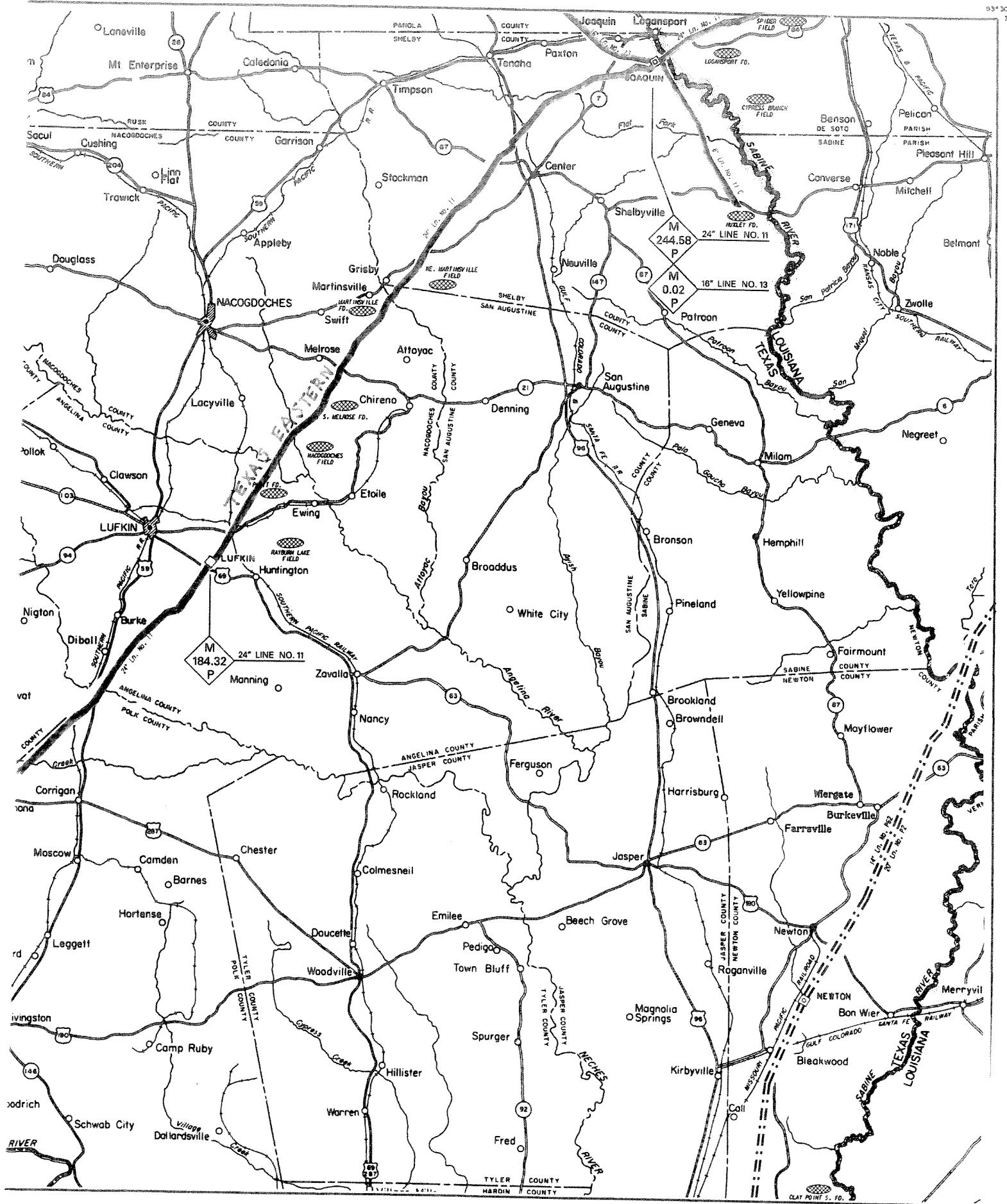
**IN EMERGENCY
1-800-231-7794**

GAS PIPELINE
WARNING

NO CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS
OF ANY KIND MAY BE PERFORMED
ON THE RIGHT-OF-WAY
WITHOUT THE
COMPANY'S PERMISSION

Damage to or unauthorized
removal of this sign is a violation
of Federal Law 49 CFR 190.220

DK/SPECTRA-12



®
THE PIPELINE GROUP

DISCLAIMER

The fact sheets contained in this Emergency Response manual are a compilation of information from various MSDS sources. The material herein and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith and is believed to be accurate. We have reviewed each sheet which we received from sources outside our company and believe the data to be correct; however, we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precautions in this data may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this information for reference purposes. **No warranty is made, either express or implied.**

CRUDE OIL

(Guide # 128)

Chemical Names:

Crude Oil - "Sour" (**Contains H₂S, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet**)
Crude Oil - "Sweet" (No H₂S)
Petroleum, Mineral Oil, Rock Oil, Coal Oil, Seneca Oil, Earth Oil

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixture: Chiefly of Paraffins (Alkanes), Cycloparaffins, Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Benzene Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Hydrocarbons (Aromatic & Paraffinic), Benzene, Hydrogen Sulfide, Nitrogen Compounds, Sulfur Compounds, Oxygenated Compounds

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup/rupture. Sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide, both of which are toxic, may be released upon combustion. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air, which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and cause flash fires. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

Health Hazards:

"SOUR" crude oil contains H₂S and poses an extreme hazard. Please see fact sheet on H₂S. Crude oil is moderately irritating to the skin and eyes. Natural gas, H₂S and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in enclosed spaces, resulting in unconsciousness and death. Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Aspiration into the lungs from vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia. Inhalation of other light hydrocarbons may cause pulmonary irritation and result in CNS depression. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

DIESEL, KEROSENE, HEATING & FUEL OIL (1, 2)

(Guide # 128)

Chemical Names:

Diesel Oil 1 & 2, Kerosene 1 & 2, Fuel Oil 1 & 2, Heating Oil 1 & 2

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Paraffins (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Petroleum distillate (Predominately Hydrocarbons ranging from C10 -C16)
Naphthalene
Xylene

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be reignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

HIGHLY COMBUSTIBLE! Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. In the case of large fires, also cool surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

When heated above the flash point, this material will release flammable vapors which if exposed to an ignition source can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the normal flash point (130 F). Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalies and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Health Hazards:

Liquid is moderately irritating to eyes/skin. Release during high pressure may result in injection of oil into the skin causing local necrosis. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause mild irritation to the upper respiratory tract. High concentration may result in CNS depression, headache, dizziness and nausea. In extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Inhalation of high levels of mist may result in chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lung must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis, evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). In severe cases, death may occur.

GASOLINE

(*LEADED REGULAR, REGULAR UNLEADED, PREMIUM UNLEADED, SILVER LEAD-FREE, ULTIMATE LEAD-FREE (PREMIUM))

(Guide # 128)

Chemical Names: Gasoline, Petrol, Petroleum Naphtha, Light Petroleum Distillate, Benzin

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Paraffins (Alkanes), Olefins (Alkenes), Cycloalkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Naphthenes, Alcohols and Ethers

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Alkanes	n-Hexane
Cycloalkanes	t-Butyl Methyl Ether
Alkenes	Pseudocumene (1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene)
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Cyclohexane
Xylenes (ortho, meta & para)	Ethylbenzene
Toluene	Naphthalene
Benzene	*Contains lead

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel and isolate. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear including a positive pressure NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Extinguishment of fire before source of vapor is shut off can create an explosive mixture in air.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively. In emergency situations that require drilling, only trained emergency personnel should drill.

Health Hazards:

Excessive exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose, throat and CNS depression. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small amounts can cause chemical pneumonia and/or death. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**

NATURAL GAS

(Guide # 115)

Chemical Names:

Natural Gas, Methane, Marsh Gas, Well Head Gas, Fuel Gas, Lease Gas, **Sour Gas***

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Methane	Iso-Hexane
Ethane	Heptanes
Propane	Hydrogen Sulfide* (In "Sour" Gas)
Iso-Butane	Carbon Dioxide
n-Butane	Nitrogen
Pentane	Benzene
Hexane	Octanes

Extinguishing Media:

Class B Fire Extinguishing Media such as Halon, CO₂ or dry chemical. Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Stop the flow of gas and allow fire to burn out. Extinguishing the flame before shutting off the supply can cause the formation of explosive mixtures. In some cases it may be preferred to allow the flame to continue to burn. Keep the surrounding area cool with water spray and prevent further ignition of combustible material.

Health Hazards:

***If H₂S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet.** Natural gas acts as an anesthetic at high concentrations (i.e. enclosed spaces causing displacement of oxygen), producing dizziness, headache, incoordination and narcosis; extremely high concentrations can cause asphyxiation by exclusion of oxygen. **Natural Gas may or may not contain Mercaptans to odorize, if it does not, natural gas is odorless, tasteless and colorless.** Benzene is a known carcinogen.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS, NATURAL GASOLINE

(Guide # 115)

Chemical Names: Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gasoline, Casinghead Gasoline, Condensate, Drip Gas, "M" grade

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Alkanes, Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from C4 to C12

Benzene, Cyclohexane, **Hydrogen Sulfide ***

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, Halon, foam, CO₂. Water spray of standard foam. Do not spray direct stream of water; water stream may splash flaming liquid.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

***If H₂S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet.** Eye and skin irritation may result from contact with liquid or vapors. Inhalation may cause burning of the throat, nose and respiratory system, CNS depression (drowsiness, dizziness, coma) or even death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Vapors may also act as a simple asphyxiant (displacement of oxygen). Ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.