NuStar Terminals Operations Partnership L.P.

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EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-481-0038

PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:
Jet Fuel Jet A  1863     128

MARYLAND
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:
Prince George’s

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Important Safety Information
For Your Community

West Coast Terminals - Emergency Numbers
Portland, OR 800-433-4250
Crockett, CA 800-433-4250
Vancouver, WA 800-433-4250
Wilmington, CA 800-433-4250

East Coast Terminals - Emergency Numbers
NJ 800-481-0038
Virginia Beach, VA 800-481-0038
Andrews AFB, MD 800-481-0038

Gulf Coast Terminals - Emergency Numbers
Macon, GA 800-433-4250
St. James, LA (NuStar Logistics) 800-433-4250

ALWAYS CALL
BEFORE YOU DIG

NuStar Terminals Operations Partnership L.P.

NuStar

TERMINALS
OPERATIONS
PARTNERSHIP L.P.

DESTRUCTION OF THIS SIGN VIOLATES FEDERAL LAW

WARNING
BEFORE EXCAVATING OR IN AN EMERGENCY CALL
1-800-481-0038

Know what's below. Call before you dig.
Call before you dig, 
IT’S FREE, AND IT’S THE LAW!
Because even relatively minor excavation activities, like landscaping or fencing, can cause damage to a pipeline, its protective casing and/or buried utility lines, always contact your state One-Call Center before engaging in any construction or digging activities on your property. In fact, most serious damage done to pipelines is done when a third party inadvertently excavates, blasts or drills within a pipeline right-of-way. By simply contacting the One-Call Center first, this type of damage can be prevented.
Once the One-Call Center has been contacted, local pipeline and utility operators will come out to locate and properly mark their pipelines and utilities at your proposed excavation site to ensure that your digging will not interfere with the safe operation of the pipelines and utilities. By respecting the marked area and digging carefully, you’re helping to ensure public and environmental safety for you and your community. Most states require that you notify the One-Call Center at least 48 hours prior to excavating, but some state laws require as much as three business days. Check with your state One-Call for their requirements.
811 is a new federally mandated number designated by the FCC to consolidate all local “Call Before You Dig” numbers and help save lives by minimizing damages to underground utilities. One easy phone call to 811 starts the process to get your underground pipelines and utility lines marked for FREE. When you call 811 from anywhere in the country, your call will be routed to your state One-Call Center. Once your underground lines have been marked for your project, you will know the approximate location of your pipelines and utility lines, and can dig safely. More information regarding 811 can be found at www.call811.com.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?
Although pipeline leaks are rare, knowing how to recognize and respond to a possible leak is a key component in pipeline safety. Trust your senses. You may recognize a pipeline leak by:
• Sights: Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dust around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
• Sounds: Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak.
• Smells: An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany a pipeline leak. Natural gas is odorless and remains so during transit to the distribution facilities where odors are added to the gas to impart a distinct odor.

What to do in the event a leak were to occur?
The following guidelines are designed to ensure your safety and the safety of those in the area if a petroleum product or natural gas pipeline leak is suspected or detected:
• Leave the area by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders or unsuspecting individuals to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
• If known, from a safe location, notify the pipeline operator immediately and call 911 or your local emergency response number. The operator will need your name, your phone number, a brief description of the incident, and the location so the proper response can be initiated.
• Turn off any equipment and eliminate any ignition source, if able to do without risk of injury.

What not to do in the event a leak were to occur?
• DO NOT come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
• DO NOT attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
• DO NOT cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorsbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from knockers.
• DO NOT drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
• DO NOT attempt to extinguish a petroleum product or natural gas fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies and to protect nearby property.
How would you know where a pipeline is?
Pipeline markers are important for the safety of the general public and provide emergency responders with critical information. Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—not exact—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary. Markers are typically seen where a pipeline crosses a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

**Pipeline Marker** – This marker is the most commonly seen. It contains operator information, type of product, and an emergency contact number.

**Aerial Marker** – These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline activity.

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

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

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

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How to do in case of damaging or disturbing a pipeline.
If you cause or witness any minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating, please immediately notify the pipeline company. Even a small disturbance to a pipeline’s integrity may cause a future leak due to subsequent corrosion. A gouge, scrape, dent or crease is cause enough for the company to inspect the damage and make any repairs necessary to the pipeline. Some states have laws that require any damage to pipelines be reported to the pipeline company and/or the appropriate One-Call Center.

All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities in the state of Texas are required by law to be reported electronically by filling a Texas Damage Reporting Form (TDRF) through the Railroad commission of Texas (RRC) webpage. For details of the law and the reporting form please visit http://www.rrc.state.tx.us. Excavators must notify the pipeline company through the One-Call Center immediately but not later than two hours following the damage incident.
What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

Pipeline companies work diligently to establish written agreements or easements, with landowners to allow for ease of construction and maintenance when they cross private property. Rights-of-way (ROW) are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings or other structures except for the pipeline markers. ROW’s may not have markers clearly present and may only be indicated by cleared corridors of land, except where farm land or crops exist. County Clerk’s Offices also have record of easements which are public record.

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

For questions concerning the pipeline or right-of-way or about future property improvements or excavations, contact the pipeline operator.

Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, according to National Transportation Safety Board statistics. In the United States alone, there are over 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines in use every day. These pipelines transport the natural gas, which provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States, and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, to American consumers and businesses.

Local distribution companies (LDCs) deliver natural gas to most homes and business through underground main and utility service lines. These lines cover over 800,000 miles of underground pipeline in the United States.

When you learn and follow the guidelines contained here, not only do you help ensure that energy and natural resources continue to flow smoothly and safely to your town and other towns like it, but you also become a steward of the environment.

How can you help.

While accidents pertaining to pipelines and pipeline facilities are very rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak does occur can help minimize the number of accidents that do occur. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline operators are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their right-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. Here’s what you can do to help:

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