



# Sunoco Logistics



Sunoco Pipeline L.P.  
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www.sunocologistics.com

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Dear Neighbor:

As a longtime operator of petroleum pipelines in Pennsylvania, Sunoco Pipeline L.P. believes it is important to communicate with our neighbors in the communities where we operate. Our pipeline network is part of the more than two million miles of pipelines across the United States – critical transportation infrastructure that is the safest method of transporting the fuel and products we use every day. Our pipeline in your community, known as Mariner East, will soon begin transporting propane, a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). By mid-2015, the line is scheduled to ship both propane and ethane, also an LPG. Propane is commonly used for heating and cooking, and has many uses, from drying crops to fueling vehicles. The propane shortage experienced last winter in the Northeast United States was due, in part, to a shortage of available pipelines to get the products to market.

As depicted on the map on the back of this page, the Mariner East pipeline starts in Houston, PA and ends at the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex located in both Linwood and Marcus Hook, Pa., as well as Claymont, Del. Approximately 50 miles in the western-most portion of the Mariner East system consists of newly constructed pipeline, while the remainder is existing pipeline that had previously been used to ship gasoline, diesel fuel, and heating oil across Pennsylvania.

While pipeline leaks are very rare, it is critical for our neighbors to be able to recognize if a leak is occurring and to properly respond. Unlike the products previously transported through the pipelines in the Mariner East system, propane converts to gas if released. Indications of a leak around the pipeline may include:

**SIGHT**

- White vapor stream or cloud
- Dead or discolored vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dirt being blown into the air
- Unexpected frost or ice on the ground
- Continuous bubbling in a wet or flooded area

**SOUND**

- Hissing, blowing, or roaring sound

**SMELL**

- While LPGs are odorless and do not have an odorant added, an unusual smell or petroleum/gaseous odor may accompany a leak

If you believe a pipeline leak is occurring, please do the following:

1. Turn off any equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
2. Leave the area by foot and direct others to leave the area. Do not drive or walk into a vapor cloud.
3. Stay upwind.
4. From a safe location, call 911/local responders and call our pipeline control center at 1-800-786-7440.

Sunoco Pipeline works constantly to ensure the safety of the communities where we operate. In addition to our efforts to educate our neighbors on pipeline safety, we provide annual training to local emergency responders. Additional training was provided to responders in the Mariner East communities to familiarize them with LPG properties and emergency response to LPG incidents.

Your awareness of pipeline safety, together with our other outreach efforts, will enable Sunoco Pipeline to continue to be a longtime, responsible operator in your neighborhood. The enclosed magnet has our emergency phone number and can be saved on your refrigerator or other magnetic surface. Our website, [www.sunocologistics.com](http://www.sunocologistics.com), contains additional pipeline safety information. Please read the enclosed pipeline safety brochure and share the information with your family or colleagues at your location. If you have any questions, please contact me using our toll free non-emergency phone number of 877-795-7271.

Sincerely,

Kevin Docherty  
Manager – Public Awareness



Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.

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

## Petroleum Pipelines In Your Community

There are almost 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines in the United States. According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics, pipelines are the safest method of transporting petroleum products. Pipelines transport two-thirds of all the crude oil and refined products in the United States. Pipelines are made of steel, covered with a protective coating and buried underground. They are tested and maintained through the use of cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and cathodic protection. Since Americans consume over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure.

### Keeping you safe

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

### Call before you dig

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

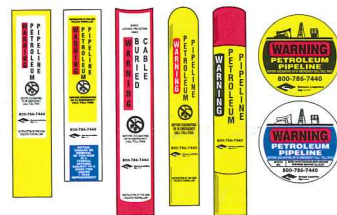


### How to know where pipelines are located

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline.

Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Markers



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

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

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

### How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

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

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

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

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

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

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

### What to do in case of damaging/disturbing a pipeline

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

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

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

**Pipeline Resources and Information**

- 811 - [www.call811.com](http://www.call811.com)
- Pipeline 101 - [www.pipeline101.com](http://www.pipeline101.com)
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - [www.aopl.org](http://www.aopl.org)
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - [www.api.org](http://www.api.org)
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) - [www.ingaa.org](http://www.ingaa.org)
- American Gas Association (AGA) - [www.aga.org](http://www.aga.org)
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - [www.commongroundalliance.com](http://www.commongroundalliance.com)

**Government/Regulatory Agencies**

- Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - [phmsa.dot.gov](http://phmsa.dot.gov)
- Department of Transportation (DOT) - [www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov)

To learn more about Sunoco Pipeline L.P.'s ROW's, or to take our survey, visit our website at [www.sunocologistics.com](http://www.sunocologistics.com)

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

**PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA**

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

**LOS PRODUCTOS QUE TRANSPORTAMOS EN SU ÁREA**

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

**24-Hour Emergency Number: 800-786-7440**



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**Non-Emergency Number: 877-795-7271**

**Website: [www.sunocologistics.com](http://www.sunocologistics.com)**

**Important Safety Message**  
for your neighborhood



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