



HOLSTEIN-1

11/29/2023



HOLSTEN-2

11/29/2023



Houster W-3

11/21/2023



HOUSTON - 4

11/29/2023



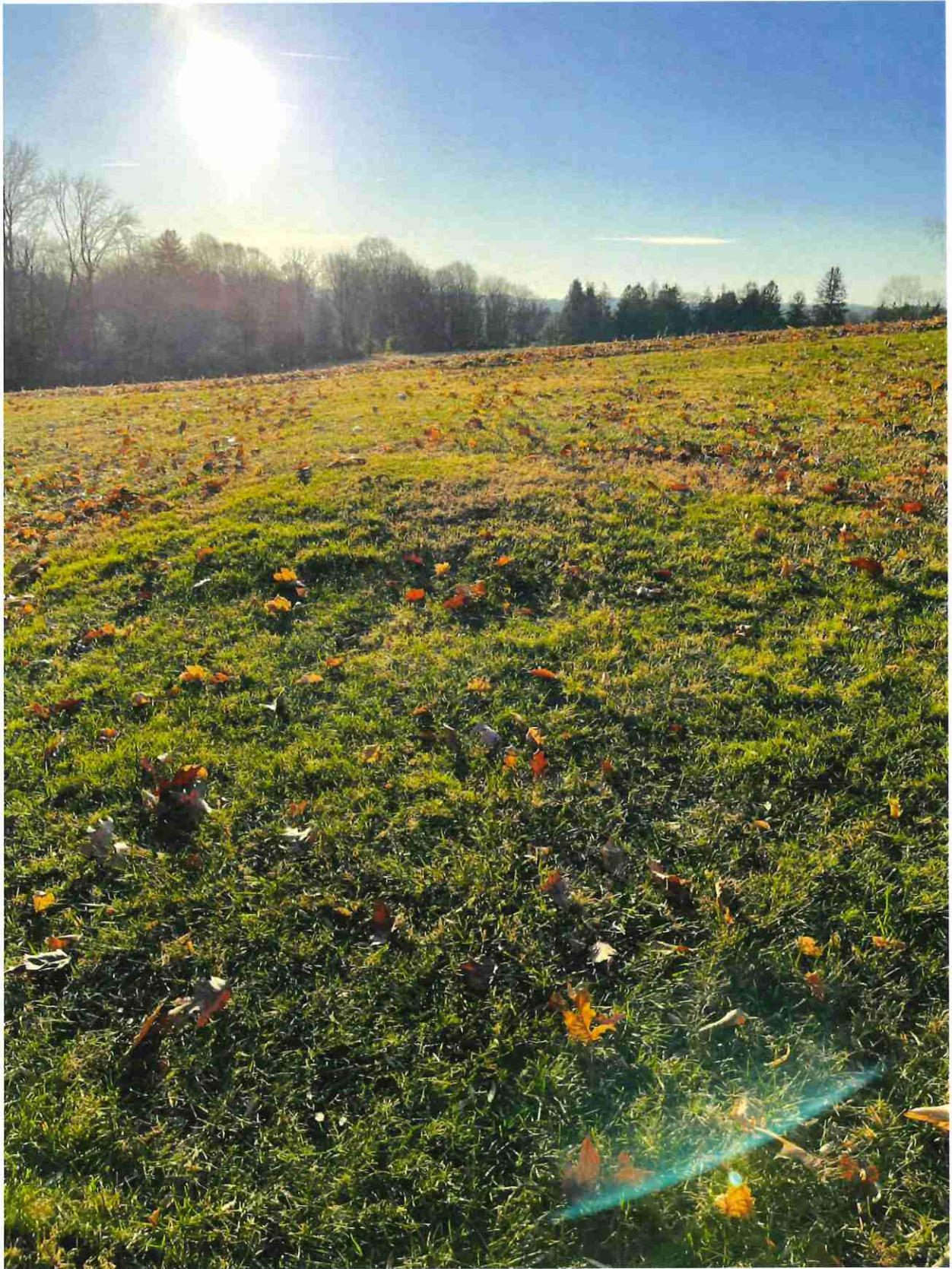
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HOLSTEM-6

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HAND DIG
within the
TOLERANCE
ZONE



PROTECTING THE PIPELINE

Safe excavation practices are key to a successful project and it is important to know that not all pipelines follow a straight line. Enterprise policy requires a Company representative be on site for all excavations that take place within 12 feet of a Company pipeline to ensure safety. The policy also requires hand digging when working within the tolerance zone.

PRODUCTS WE TRANSPORT

The table below describes the types of products transported through our pipeline system(s). One or more of these products may be transported in your area. For information regarding our facilities and the products transported through them, visit our System Map at: www.enterpriseproducts.com/SystemMap.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL QUICK GUIDE

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS	HEALTH HAZARDS
*NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition. Explosion hazards occur indoors, outdoors or in sewers.	Easily ignited by high heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
*CRUDE OIL	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 occur indoors, outdoors or in sewers.	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.
REFINED PRODUCTS (GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL & JET FUEL)	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 occur indoors, outdoors or in sewers.	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.
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS (HVLs) (PROPANE, BUTANE, ETHANE, E/P MIX)	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground, collect in low lying areas and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and contains a slight hydrocarbon or pungent odor. <u>Additional Information on HVLs:</u> In addition to natural gas, crude oil and refined products, some of the products we transport through our pipelines include propane and ethane, also known as Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs). HVLs are hydrocarbons that have been pressurized to keep them in a liquid state. If a pipeline is ruptured, the HVLs will escape and convert from a liquid to a gas and form gaseous vapor clouds when released into the air. HVLs are highly flammable and will burn or explode if exposed to an ignition source. HVLs are dangerous and could be lethal if inhaled by humans or animals.	Easily ignited by high heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

* In certain areas, some of these products may contain levels of Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S), which has an obvious and unpleasant odor. H₂S is heavier than air and may spread along the ground and collect in a low or confined space. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Inhalation or contact may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be lethal if inhaled at high concentrations.

DAMAGE PREVENTION
RECOGNIZE & RESPOND

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Buckeye Pipeline Pipeline Safety Brochure

Digging safely around pipelines

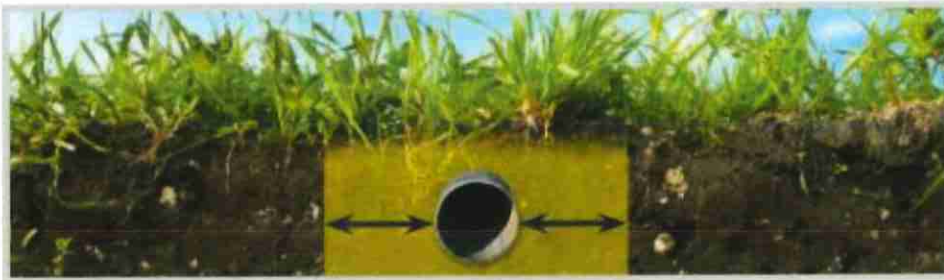
State laws require you to maintain minimum clearance, or tolerance zone, between the point of excavation and a marked pipeline.

Even the most minor damage to a pipeline can have serious consequences. If you cause, witness or suspect even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating:

- Evacuate the area, call 911 **and** the pipeline company immediately
- Do not excavate further
- Do not cover up or backfill
- Do not inspect or investigate
- Do not attempt to move the equipment, even if it appears to be lodged

The Tolerance Zone is a defined horizontal space from the outside wall or edge of an underground line or pipe. Some state laws and/or pipeline operators require excavators to notify the pipeline operator when they are digging within a specific number of feet of the pipeline, for example, 25 feet. However, the exact footage requirement can vary. Be familiar with your state law and local pipeline operator requirements. For more information on the tolerance zone requirements in your state, please visit:

<https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/DamagePreventionSummary.htm>



If you suspect a pipeline leak*

Do:

- Make sure gas appliances are turned all the way OFF.
- Leave the area.
- Telephone 911 **and** the pipeline company from a safe location upwind, well away from the location of the leak.
- If it is safe to do so, warn others against entering the leak area and/or creating ignition sparks.

Do not:

- Start an engine of any kind.
- Strike matches or create a flame of any kind.
- Use a telephone or cell phone, unless from a safe location upwind, well away from the location of the leak.
- Turn on or off any light switches, garage door openers or other electrical switches.
- Touch, breathe or make contact with leaking product.
- Drive into a leak or vapor cloud area.

* <http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/EmergencyResponse.htm>

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