CAMO Partners:











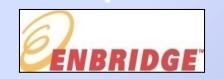














INETICA



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GulfSafe



C.A.M.O. - Coastal, And Marine Operators

Joint Industry Initiative

- Who is CAMO? Formed in 2009 as an inclusive pipeline stakeholder group with over 20 pipeline companies participating. We encourage non-industry groups with marine pipeline safety interest to join our non- profit group. www.camogroup.org
- Mission Ensure Public Safety and Environmental Protection by preventing pipeline spills and releases in ALL marine areas.
- Action Design and Support "Innovative Drivers" and education on that will enhance the protection of pipeline infrastructure through public, industry, NGO, government and agency collaboration, while demonstrating continuous improvement.
- Goal "0 Marine Incidents" Implement effective marine solutions that reduce 3rd party damage and enhance safety, asset integrity, environmental protection and preserve our right to operate.

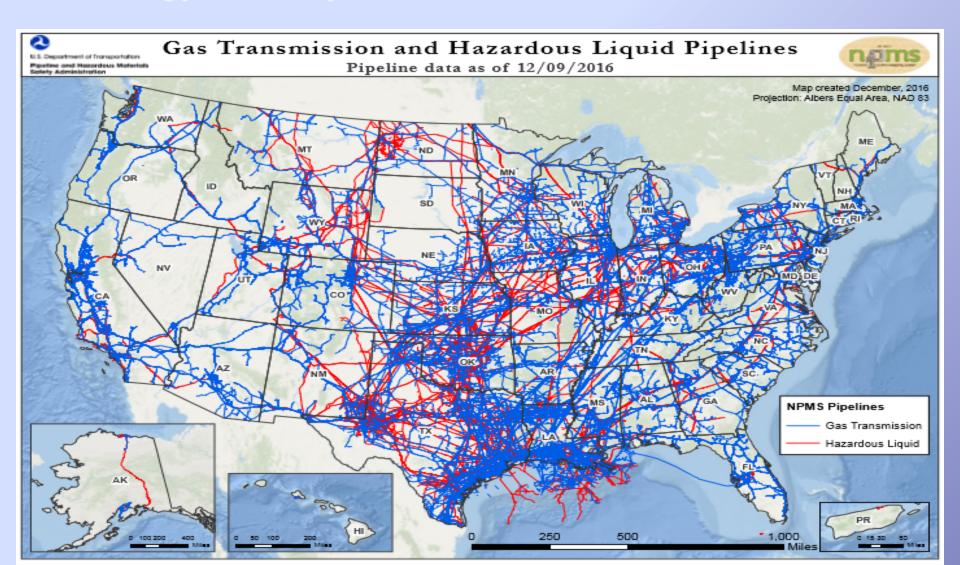


Defining USA Boundaries? Pipelines run through many marine environments via right of ways.

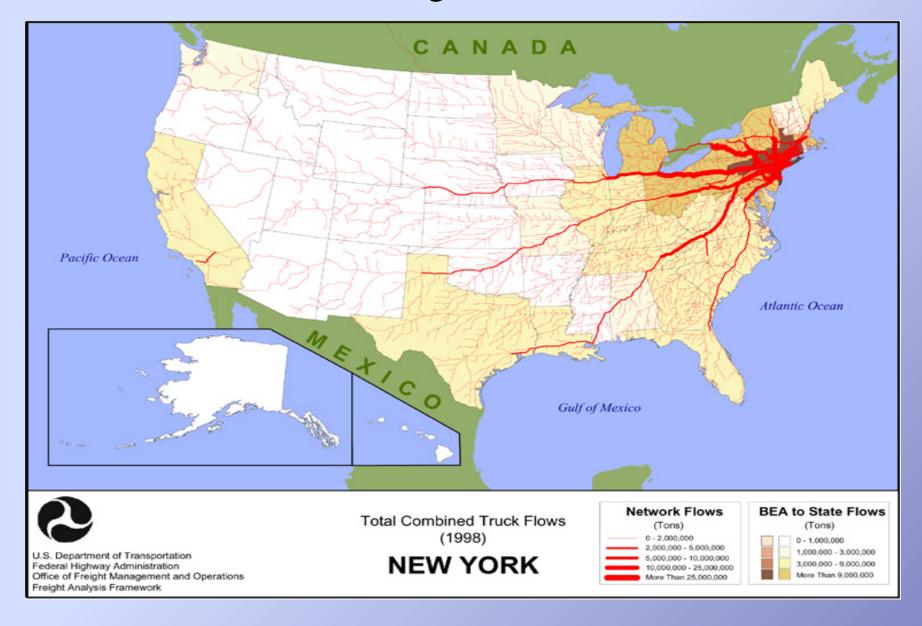
US Gulf Coast Energy Statistics: (Most of which is transported via marine and coastal pipelines)

- Provides over 40% of all energy consumed in the US
- LA. and TX. are home to four US Strategic Petroleum Reserve underground storage facilities
- MS. LA. and TX. Combined refining capacity is over 7.5 million barrels a day, which is 43% of the total US market share
- Home to Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP) with a capacity of transporting over 1 million barrels of imported crude oil a day
- Henry Hub, located near Erath, La. has a nexus of 13 natural gas pipeline systems that carry approximately 49 percent of US wellhead production to US markets
- Over 2.6 million barrels of crude oil traverses the Gulf Coast each day through pipelines, much from the over 4000 platforms in the Gulf of Mexico
- Over \$6 billion of federal revenue is generated each year from the Gulf Coast OCS oil and gas production, this is Second only to the IRS in total US Gov't Revenue

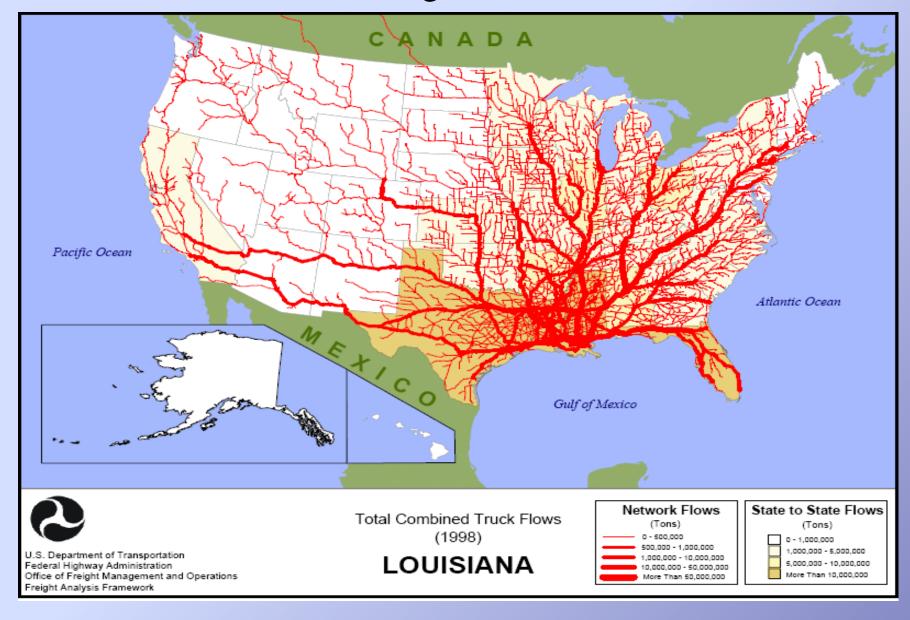
Protecting US Pipeline Infrastructure from downtime, releases and spills is critical to our Economic and Energy Security – "In Marine and Coastal Areas"



US Marine Ports/ Inlets may have a greater USA Impact on Ecological Resources?



US Marine Ports/ Inlets may have a greater USA Impact on Ecological Resources?



USA Coastal Waters? - How do you define inlets vs. rivers...

Example: USA's on major river inlets needs to be considered – A CAMO member Port of South La. is the largest tonnage port in the Northern Hemisphere, has 72 pipelines and over 4000 vessels/ barges a day...

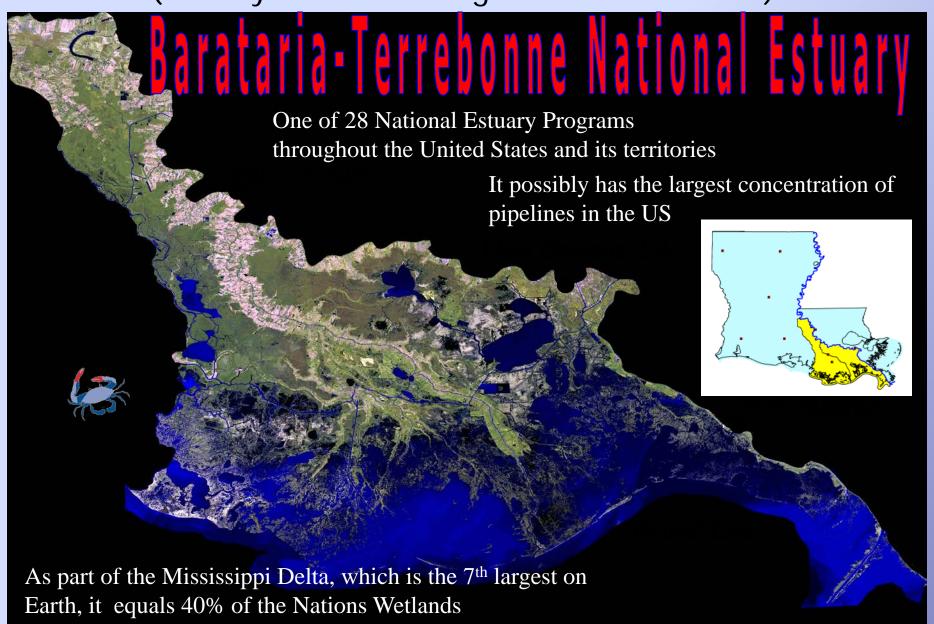




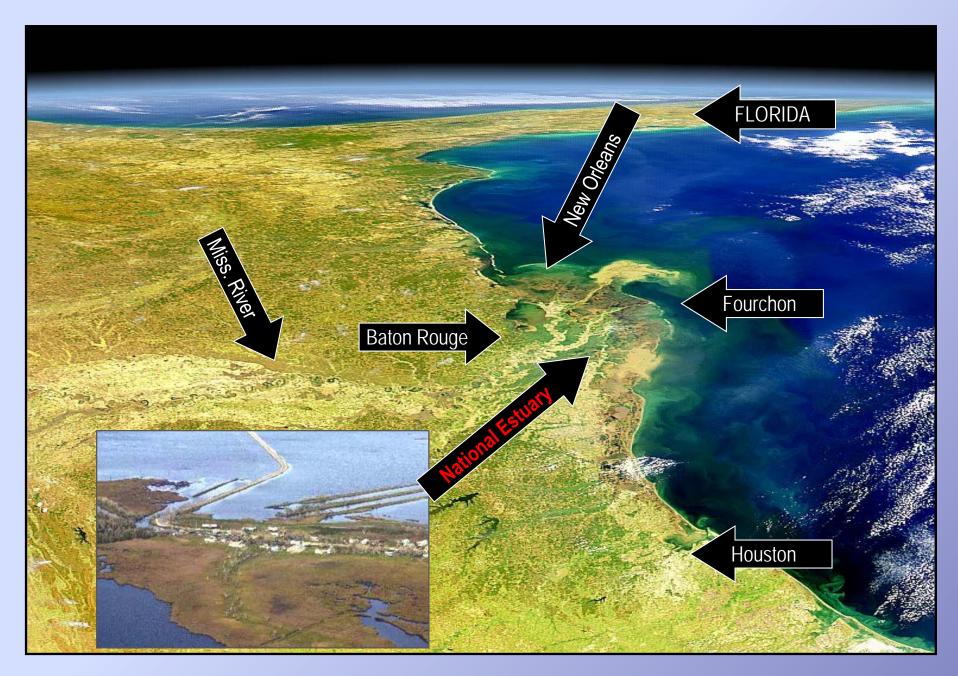
Barges moored over \Longrightarrow Pipelines can cause spills!



CAMO and Nat. Estuary Program are Partners in Pipeline Safety (Estuary Received a Tag Grant from PHMSA)



USAs - Gulf Coast Overview



Barrier Islands and Beaches, a USA may not be needed (these move naturally)





Note: Pipelines are usually bored underneath

Coastal Pipeline Corridors – USAs?

Pipeline Corridor 1 SW Channel - Port Fourchon



Pipeline Corridor 2 Bayou LaFourche North



Pipeline Corridor 3 - Southwest Mid Channel - Port Fourchon



General Marine Pipeline Safety is not Equally Understood Unknown and 3rd party damage is a major source of the Pipeline Industries largest spills.

Marine or On Land





Marine Pipeline Fatalities and Incidents <u>DO</u> Happen! So, what's is the Causes...



Interactions between Marine Vessels and Pipelines (over 20 yrs.)

Source: NTSB, Coast Guard and PHMSA

Pipeline Strikes Reported 118

Fatalities 25



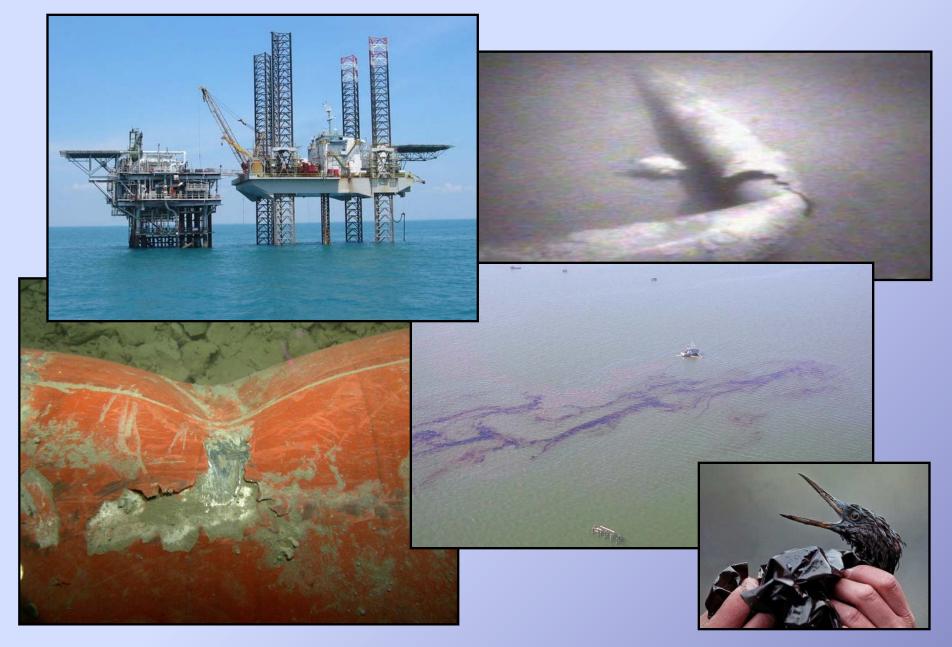
Personnel Injuries

Environmental Impact - Pipeline Spills 100,000 bbls

Spills in Costal/ Marine Environments can average over \$10,000 a bbl. just to clean up 17

Wheel wash Example: Vessel Prop Hits a Pipeline Causing Rupture





3rd Party Vessel interactions occur offshore, coastal and near shore – Yet Marine Damage Prevention Guidelines are lacking

Dredging Activity and Damages (Occur in many "USA" areas)



Do Dredge's and Pipelines impact each other? (CAMO Study shows some type of damage or strike - averages 1 per year)

Dredger strikes subsea gas pipeline in Gulf of Mexico, El Paso ... gcaptain.com/dredger-strikes-subsea-pipeline/ ▼
Apr 1, 2011 - Incident Summary: At 2030 on 30 Mar, while conducting dredging operations

Dredging ship cracks natural gas pipe in Delaware River

www.dailylocal.com/article/DL/20140807/NEWS/140809829 ▼
Aug 7, 2014 - The breach occurred at about 9:15 p.m. when a **dredging** vessel contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers struck an 8-inch **pipeline** near ...

Coast Guard responds after dredge strikes pipeline in Louisiana ...

coastguardnews.com → Marine Environmental Protection ▼
Sep 5, 2016 - NEW ORLEANS – The Coast Guard and other agencies are responding to an oil discharge near Bay Long, Louisiana, Monday. Watchstanders ...

[PDF] Natural Gas Pipeline Rupture and Fire During Dredging of Tiger Pas... pstrust.org/docs/ntsb_doc19.pdf ▼

Oct 23, 1996 - The spud struck and ruptured a 12-inch-diameter submerged ... gas released from the pipeline enveloped the stern of the dredge and an ...

Pipeline Fire - CNN iReport ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-413532
Dredge hit a natural gas pipeline off apflood | Posted February 26, 2010 | I

National Estuary Spill – Federal Coastal Restoration Project Sept. 2016



200 birds oiled in Bay Long spill as cleanup continues

Marsh buggy rebuilding Chenier Ronquille Island as part of BP spill response cut pipeline on Monday, causing new 5,300-gallon oil spill

Bay Long oil leak caused by federal Coastal Restoration Contractor

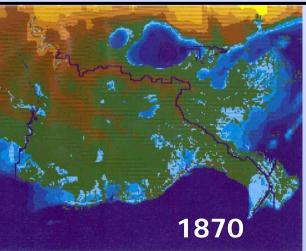
It's one of those ironies that Louisiana may have to get used to: the 5,250-gallon spill of crude oil discovered Monday in Bay Long, part of Barataria Bay, was caused by a contractor working on a project aimed at restoring the effects of the BP oil spill, federal officials confirmed Tuesday (Sept. 6).

An excavating marsh buggy operated by Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. accidentally cut through a pipeline, releasing the oil, while rebuilding Chenier Ronquille Island on the edge of Bay Long, part of the southern edge of Barataria Bay.



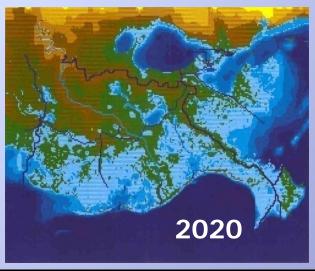
USA Example in a Coastal Areas: LAND LOSS impacts on Pipeline Integrity?





- National Estuary (a CAMO Partner) image
- miles of pipeline crosses this area
- Marking Pipelines in coastal and marine areas is a challenge

1993



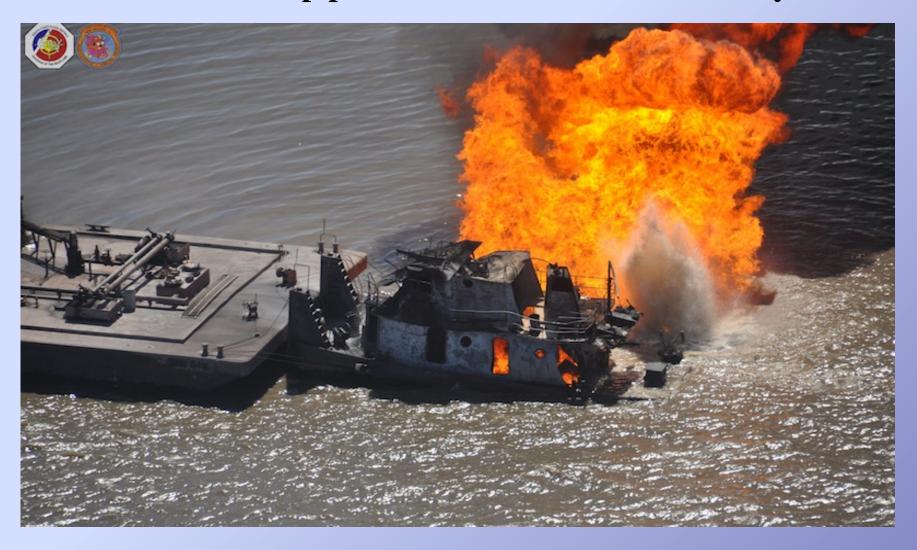
- USAs can't all be defined the same way
- Will defining USAs prevent spills?

Coastal Estuaries: Hurricanes, Land Loss and Coastal Erosion and USAs

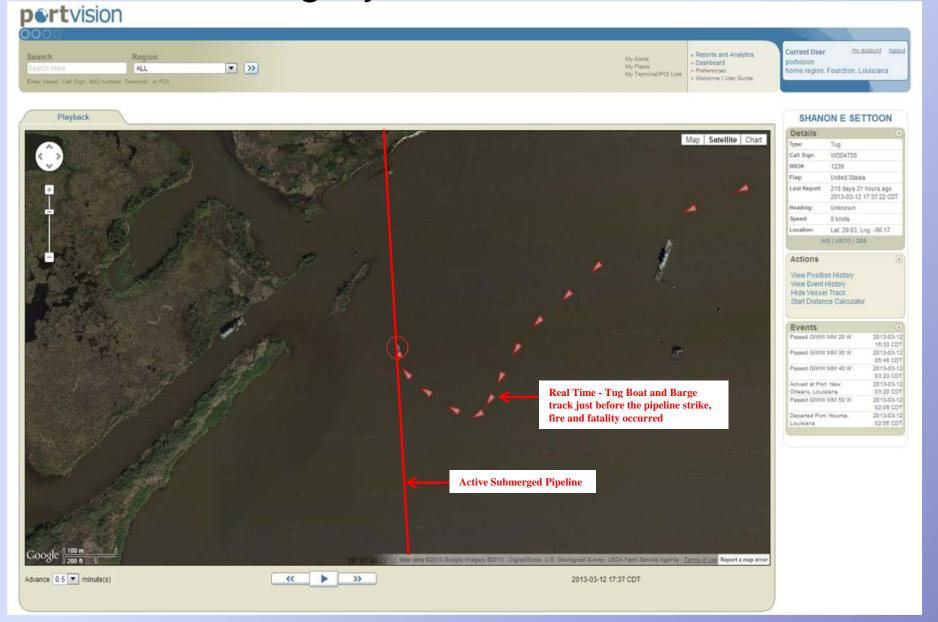


3 Incidents in March 2013 involving vessels and marine pipelines infrastructure inside potential Ecological USA...

Land Loss over the pipeline was a factor in this Fatality.



CAMO's Proactive – Marine Pipeline Safety AIS Active Monitoring System – from PHMSA Grant.



On Land or Marine?

Many LAKES, RIVERS, BAYS, GULF and OCEAN stakeholders don't understand 811 and damage prevention is needed in all areas!



USAs – will 811 apply? Not all state laws require 811 in "water" areas.

CAMO Guidelines for Underwater PL Damage Prevention

CAMO proactively educates stakeholders through Mass Mail, F2F Engagements,
Awareness Material and many other means...

State Waters: including Rivers, Lakes, Bayous and Bays

- Activities: Dredging, Spud Barges, Jack-up boats, Tug Boats and Barges, Heavy Anchoring, Seafloor contact of commercial fishing gear, Large Vessels, Site Clearance, Pile Driving, Boring, Wheel Washing, Installation and Removal of marine structures etc.
- Inland or coastal waters <u>activity within a 250 ft. of a pipeline needs to be reported</u> and planned directly with the pipeline company to get a safe to work acknowledgment or crossing agreement

Gulf of Mexico: Federal waters outside of state boundaries

- Activity: anchoring of all types, jack-up boats, spud and lay barges, ships, site clearance, seafloor exploration activities, seafloor contact of commercial fishing gear, platform installations, abandonments etc.
- Any offshore <u>activity within 1500 ft. of a pipeline needs to be reported</u> and planned at least 1 weeks prior, this will lessen your liability if an incident occurs

NOTE: Electric, Fiber-Optic, Water, Phone, Cable, Gas lines, also run underwater and the same guidelines to prevent marine damage apply

USA Ecological, Safety and Economic Evaluation Considerations:

- Risk rank questions and discussion examples:
 - Number of PLs in the area and est. volume transported (ID the product: Crude, NGLs, Refined products?) "some are more hazardous that others"
 - Many protective measures are inplace to prevent "Marine" spills (AIS monitoring, PA programs, line patrol, SCADA?)
 - Age of PL infrastructure, history of spills (newer is always better)
 - Evaluate amount of "Marine" activity in the region that could cause a spill (jackup boats, barges, anchors, pile driving, dredging and other 3rd party damage potentials)
 - Potential Environmental Impacts (IUCN Red list, Endangered Species, ID scenic waterways, highly populated and overlay drinking water supplies for beaches, rivers, lakes and coastal areas)
 - Response capabilities (can waters be easily blocked/ isolated/ boomed off if a spill occurs. In a Remote area? away from OSROs/ Emer Rspndrs)

USA Ecological, Safety and Economic Evaluation Considerations:

(Continued)

- Marine Spill impacts include fisheries closures? (Shut in of shipping lanes, harbors, ports, lakes, beaches, rivers or public access and energy supplies) ie. Oysters/ Clams – a 3"oysters filters over 25 gal/ water a day
- Public/ Ecological Safety Risk? (fire, fumes, explosive cloud) "where humans can be injured by a release along with Flora and Fauna

USA and Marine Pipeline Awareness:

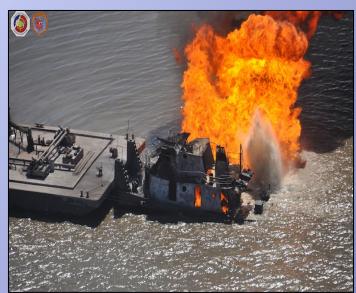
- Define ecological USA boundaries and buffer zones where its clear to both PL companies, regulators and stakeholders.
- Pipeline regulatory agencies and resources for Marine, need to be better defined (US Coast Guard, BSEE, PHMSA, State Wildlife and Fisheries)
- Define Coastal USAs by natural Tidal flows? Coastal areas, lakes, rivers and inlets, should be designated by each state



Why?



- To safely protect the community and the environment.
- Ecology and Pipelines need "marine coastal lands" for protection and sustainability
- More collaboration is needed!
- Enhance Marine/ Coastal
 Pipeline protection measures
- Protect the US oil and gas
 Energy Supplies and Economy



CAMO Partners:



























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MARINE



























