



ENBRIDGE PIPELINES IN MICHIGAN:

Important pipeline safety information

Proudly operating in the Great Lakes State for 65 years, Michigan is home to more than 100 Enbridge employees. Our pipelines transport the energy resources we rely on every day to fuel our vehicles, heat our homes and feed our families. The safe and reliable operation of our pipeline system is our top priority.

What are the characteristics and hazards of the products being transported by Enbridge?

Crude oil is naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum. Enbridge transports light, medium and heavy crude oil on its liquids pipeline system. The words light, medium and heavy are often used to describe a crude oil's density and resistance to flow (viscosity). Crude oil's color can range from yellow to black and it has an odor similar to gasoline or diesel fuel. If released, crude oil will flow with the land profile. Flow depends on temperature and viscosity; it can be thick and slow-moving or light and able to move quickly. Crude oil can be flammable and explosive if vapors mix with the atmosphere and an ignition source is present.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) include propane, butane, ethane, and occasionally some other petroleum products like natural gasoline, also known as condensate. NGLs are used by various industries to produce materials such as plastics, refrigerants and tires. NGLs are colorless and will have a steam-like cloud or frost appearance on the ground and have an odor similar to gasoline. NGLs are liquids when inside the pipeline or storage tank but become gaseous if released into the atmosphere. NGLs are heavier than air and stay close to the ground in low-lying areas.

Crude oil and NGLs can be flammable and vapors may ignite when an ignition source is present. Many compounds in crude oil and NGLs can be harmful if they enter the human body through inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption. Exposure to these compounds may cause skin irritation, dizziness, headache or even loss of consciousness. Suffocation may occur if vapors displace the oxygen in an enclosed area.

How do I know where Enbridge pipelines are located?

Pipeline operators, including Enbridge, are required to submit transmission pipeline maps to the National Pipeline Mapping System. You can access these maps at npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Pipeline markers also indicate the approximate location of pipelines and can be found along the pipeline right-of-way and near road and water crossings. All pipeline markers provide the name of the pipeline operator, product being transported and a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies.

What should I do if I suspect a pipeline leak?

If you are in immediate danger, damage the pipeline, or observe or suspect a leak – even if you are uncertain of the severity – take the following steps:

1. If you can do so safely, turn off any mechanized equipment. Move as far away from the leak as possible in an upwind direction, avoiding contact with escaping liquids and gases.
2. Call **911**.
3. Call the toll-free, 24-hour Enbridge emergency number for your area: **800-858-5253**.
4. Follow instructions provided to you by Enbridge and local emergency responders.

You can also report emergencies and other sudden threats to public health, such as oil and/or chemical spills, to the federal government's centralized reporting center, the National Response Center (NRC) at **800-424-8802**.

The NRC is staffed 24 hours a day by personnel who will ask you to provide as much information about the incident as possible.

Please include the following:

- Your name, location, organization, and telephone number.
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident; or name of the carrier or vessel, the railcar/truck number, or other identifying information.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Location of the incident.
- Source and cause of the release or spill.
- Types of material(s) released or spilled.
- Quantity of materials released or spilled.
- Medium (e.g. land, water) affected by the release or spill.
- Danger or threat posed by the release or spill.
- Number and types of injuries or fatalities (if any).
- Weather conditions at the incident location.
- Whether an evacuation has occurred.
- Other agencies notified or about to be notified.
- Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident.

If reporting directly to the NRC is not possible, reports also can be made to the EPA Regional office where the incident occurred.

Michigan is located within EPA Region 5:

U.S. EPA - Region 5
77 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

312-353-2318 (in Region 5 only)

*epa.gov/emergency-response/what-information-needed-when-reporting-oil-spill-or-hazardous-substance-release

What not to do in an emergency situation:

- Do not touch any liquid or vapor that may have come from the pipeline.
- Do not drive into the area or start your car.
- Do not light a match.
- Do not turn on or off anything that may create a spark – including cell phones, telephones, light switches, vehicle alarms, vehicle keyless entry and flashlights – until you are in a safe location.
- Do not operate pipeline valves.
- Do not remain in a building if the smell is stronger inside than outside.

How can I obtain information from Enbridge?

During an incident, Enbridge representatives will work diligently to keep the public informed through local news media. We will also post information about the spill on our website and social media channels.

- Website: **enbridge.com**
- Facebook: **[facebook.com/enbridge](https://www.facebook.com/enbridge)**
- Twitter: **[@Enbridge](https://twitter.com/Enbridge)**

You can also visit the EPA website and use the “Cleanups in My Community” tool to find the EPA's current and past emergency response activities in your community.

- **epa.gov/emergency-response/emergency-response-my-community**