INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pipeline Safety & Public Awareness

ecological resources that are unusually sensitive to environmental damage, and commercially navigable waterways.

Input Data

Motiva utilizes the digital maps of HCAs created by the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) as part of the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS). These maps are located at https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/. The OPS maintains the NPMS and updates it periodically. Additionally, Motiva uses the following public information to determine HCAs:

- Digital data on populated areas is available on U.S. Census Bureau maps.
- The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) database includes commercially navigable waterways and noncommercially navigable waterways. The database can be downloaded from the BTS website at https://www.bts.gov/.

On each pipeline segment, the publicly available data and the HCA definitions are used to ensure that Motiva has identified all HCAs that could be affected by a pipeline segment. Motiva also considers the availability of other data sources which could identify HCAs in addition to the publicly available data. This is of particular importance when changes occur locally to a pipeline segment that are not yet identified in the current version of the publicly available data. For example, a new residential development is added to the pipeline area that meets the definition of Other Populated Area that is not yet currently identified in the publicly available data.

IDENTIFIED SITES

Motiva actively identifies locations considered to be an HCA. An identified site is one of the following:

- An outside area or open structure that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 50 days in any 12-month period. Examples include, but are not limited to, beaches, playgrounds, recreational facilities, camping grounds, outdoor theaters, stadiums, recreational areas near bodies of water, or areas outside a rural a building such as a religious facility.
- Religious facilities, office buildings, community centers, general stores, 4-H facilities, or roller skating rinks or other buildings of the like, that are occupied by 20 or more people on at least five days a week for 10 weeks in a 12month period (the days and weeks need not be consecutive); OR
- Prisons, schools, day-care facilities, retirement facilities, assisted-living facilities, or other facilities occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or who would be difficult to evacuate.

CONTACT US

If you believe your facility or location should be considered an identified site, or if you know of any other facilities or locations that should be considered an identified site, please email us at PipelineSafety@Motiva.com. Motiva will use this information to help prioritize segments of our pipeline system for integrity assessment.

The goal of Motiva's pipeline Integrity Management Plan (IMP) is to provide written guidelines for evaluating and maintaining the integrity of pipelines owned and operated by Motiva Enterprises, LLC on a continuing basis. The IMP ensures that risks associated with pipeline integrity are more effectively managed and that the public, Motiva's employees, and the environment are better protected from pipeline incidents. The processes, programs, and procedures set forth in this program apply to pipelines located within <u>high-consequence areas (HCA)</u>.

OVERVIEW

Motiva's IMP covers the following major topics:

- **High Consequence Areas** Describes the process for identifying which pipeline segments could affect HCAs. Provides details on the process used to determine the ability of covered pipeline segments to impact HCAs.
- **Pipeline Assessment Methods** Describes the baseline assessment plan for Motiva's covered pipelines, specifically describing the methods used to assess the integrity of the pipe. This includes in-line inspections, hydro-testing, external corrosion direct assessment, and other technologies.
- **Risk Analysis** Describes the processes and procedures used for the risk analysis cycle that occurs in accordance with the periodic integrity assessment of each pipeline segment. This section also includes pipe threat likelihood and potential consequences of a pipeline failure.
- Requirements for Digs Describes the actions that Motiva will take to address integrity issues as well as the details behind the in-line inspection process.
- **Continuity** Describes the plan for continuity of integrity management for Motiva's covered pipelines to prevent or mitigate integrity issues when Motiva becomes aware of an issue.
- Preventative and Mitigation Measures Describes how preventative and mitigative measures are determined, used, and applied to protect HCAs. Describes existing and additional preventative and mitigation measures.
- **Performance Measures** Describes the methods to measure the IMP program effectiveness, ensuring that the IMP is effective in assessing and evaluating the integrity of each covered pipeline segment as well as ensuring that HCAs are adequately protected.
- **Key Personnel** Describes specific responsibilities and roles for the Motiva organization to effectively implement, maintain, and ensure proper administration of the program.
- **Records** Describes the types of records that must be maintained for the useful life of the pipeline. Records demonstrate compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Motiva is committed to protecting the public, our employees, and the environment. Accordingly, executive management has approved the processes and procedures within this program and has mandated adherence to them. Employees at all levels of the organization are responsible for leading and engaging in tasks to meet IMP goals and objectives.

Regulatory Applicability

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) finalized the Hazardous Liquid Integrity Management Rule on December 15, 2003, that requires all hazardous liquid pipeline operators institute integrity management programs for high-consequence areas (HCA). This rule resulted in regulations within 49 CFR Part 195 (§§ 195.450 and 195.452) which specify how pipeline operators must identify, prioritize, assess, evaluate, repair, and validate the integrity of hazardous liquid pipelines that could, in the event of a leak or failure, affect HCAs. These HCAs include population areas, areas containing drinking water and February 2021