DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Crude Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline

Quarterly Report: July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019

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Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

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Introduction

To enhance crude oil spill preparedness and response in Washington State, on August 24, 2016, Ecology adopted the rule, Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline Notification. The rule establishes reporting standards for facilities that receive crude oil by rail and pipelines that transport crude oil in or through the state.[1] Additionally, the rule identifies reporting standards for Ecology to share information with emergency responders, local governments, tribes, and the public.

This rule is the result of 2015 Legislative direction to provide a better understanding of the changing risk picture for crude oil transported in Washington State as a result of the introduction of crude oil transport by rail and the associated changes in both the volume and properties of crude moving through Washington.

Timely notice of oil movement information is necessary for emergency responders and planners to effectively prepare for and respond to oil spills and other incidents associated with transporting crude oil by rail and pipeline. Providing adequate information about the dates, routes, and properties of crude oil can help protect people living and working near railroads and pipelines, the economy, and environmental resources of Washington State.

Ecology is required to publish information collected under the rule to its website on a quarterly basis. The quarterly reports provide:

- Aggregated information on crude oil transported by rail to facilities in Washington.
- Information about crude oil movement by pipeline in or through the state.
- Reported spills during transport and delivery of crude by rail and pipeline.
- Volume of crude oil transported by vessel.

The reports are intended to inform the public about the nature of crude oil movement through their communities.

The reporting period for this quarterly report is July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019.

[1] Chapter 173-185 WAC, Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline Notification

Crude Oil by Rail Summary

Movement of crude oil by rail in Washington State began in 2012 and has continued to increase since that time. Rail routes transporting crude oil enter the state from Idaho near Spokane and from British Columbia near Bellingham, and Ecology continues to monitor other potential routes. Large segments of the rail routes travel along the I-5 corridor, and cross or run next to major waterways, including the Columbia River and Puget Sound. (See Appendix A for a map of railroad routes in the state.)

Capturing information on the properties of crude oil, the volume transported, and the routes used to transport it allows for proper planning, placement of resources, and opportunities to provide detailed information to responders in the event of a spill, ensuring a more effective overall response. The rule directs Ecology to gather this information by requiring facilities receiving crude oil by rail to report all scheduled crude oil deliveries to be received by the facility each week for the succeeding seven-day period. Facilities enter this information into Ecology's Advance Notice of Transfer (ANT) database.

Information reported by facilities on scheduled crude oil deliveries includes the region of origin of crude oil, the railroad route taken to the facility within the state (if known), scheduled time and volume in barrels (bbls) of the delivery, and gravity of the oil. Ecology uses the standard American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges to define the crude type in the ANT database. (See Appendix B for the API gravity definition and crude type ranges.)

Ecology is required to aggregate the information provided on a statewide basis by route, week, and type of crude oil. Aggregate information from the ANT database is provided in Table 1 for the period July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, representing the 3rd Quarter of 2019. Each week is numbered by calendar week and is aggregated by route and type of crude. The information provided includes:

- Total weekly volume in barrels (bbls) of crude oil transported by rail
- Route
- Region of origin
- Crude type
- Route volume
- Estimated number of railcars per route delivering crude oil (assumes each car holds 680 bbls)

Fourteen calendar weeks are reported in the 3rd Quarter of 2019 starting at calendar week 27 and ending at calendar week 40.

Table 1: Crude oil movement by rail

Calendar week 27

Week 27 consists of only six days of reported ANT volumes due to the dates of the reporting period.

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	198,145	291
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	623,366	916
5	Alberta	Light Crude	15,750	23
Weekly totals			**1,227,261**	**1,803**

Calendar week 28

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	136,654	200
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	455,000	669
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	773,196	1,137
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	116,965	172
5	Alberta	Light Crude	1,890	2
Weekly totals			**1,483,705**	**2,180**

Calendar week 29

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	198,297	291
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	455,000	669
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	622,531	915
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	117,828	173
5	Alberta	Light Crude	11,340	16
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,054	94
Weekly totals			**1,469,050**	**2,158**

Calendar week 30

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	197,931	291
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	625,904	920
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	58,075	85
5	Alberta	Light Crude	9,450	13
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	63,785	93
Weekly totals			**1,345,145**	**1,975**

Calendar week 31

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	197,577	290
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	455,000	669
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	626,716	921
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	119,300	175
5	Alberta	Light Crude	6,930	10
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,225	94
Weekly totals			**1,469,748**	**2,159**

Calendar week 32

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	133,926	196
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	553,935	814
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	116,875	171
5	Alberta	Light Crude	5,040	7
Weekly totals			**1,199,776**	**1,761**

Calendar week 33

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	203,221	298
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	455,000	669
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	693,527	1,019
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	58,228	85
5	Alberta	Light Crude	3,150	4
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,215	94
Weekly totals			**1,477,341**	**2,169**

Calendar week 34

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	204,002	300
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	343,432	505
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	59,476	87
5	Alberta	Light Crude	10,080	14
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,380	94
Weekly totals			**1,071,370**	**1,573**

Calendar week 35

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	137,150	201
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	455,000	669
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	350,933	516
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	116,578	171
5	Alberta	Light Crude	8,190	12
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,240	94
Weekly totals			**1,132,091**	**1,663**

Calendar week 36

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	207,142	304
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	484,069	711
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	58,215	85
1B, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	69,423	102
5	Alberta	Light Crude	8,820	12
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,039	94
Weekly totals			**1,281,708**	**1,881**

Calendar week 37

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	137,386	202
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	489,274	719
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,348	94
Weekly totals			**1,081,008**	**1,588**

Calendar week 38

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	138,090	203
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	276,896	407
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	58,876	86
4, 5	Alberta	Heavy Crude	58,000	85
5	Alberta	Light Crude	7,560	11
Weekly totals			**929,422**	**1,365**

Calendar week 39

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3	North Dakota	Light Crude	208,224	306
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	390,000	573
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	277,055	407
1B, 2, 3	Alberta	Heavy Crude	116,886	171
5	Alberta	Light Crude	8,820	12
5	Saskatchewan	Light Crude	64,078	94
Weekly totals			**1,065,063**	**1,563**

Calendar week 40
Week 40 consists of only two days of reported ANT volumes due to the dates of the reporting period.

Route Segments	Region of Origin	Crude Type	Volume (bbls)	Est # Cars
1A, 2, 3, 4	North Dakota	Light Crude	130,000	191
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5	North Dakota	Light Crude	66,111	97
5	Alberta	Light Crude	4,410	6
Weekly totals			**200,521**	**294**

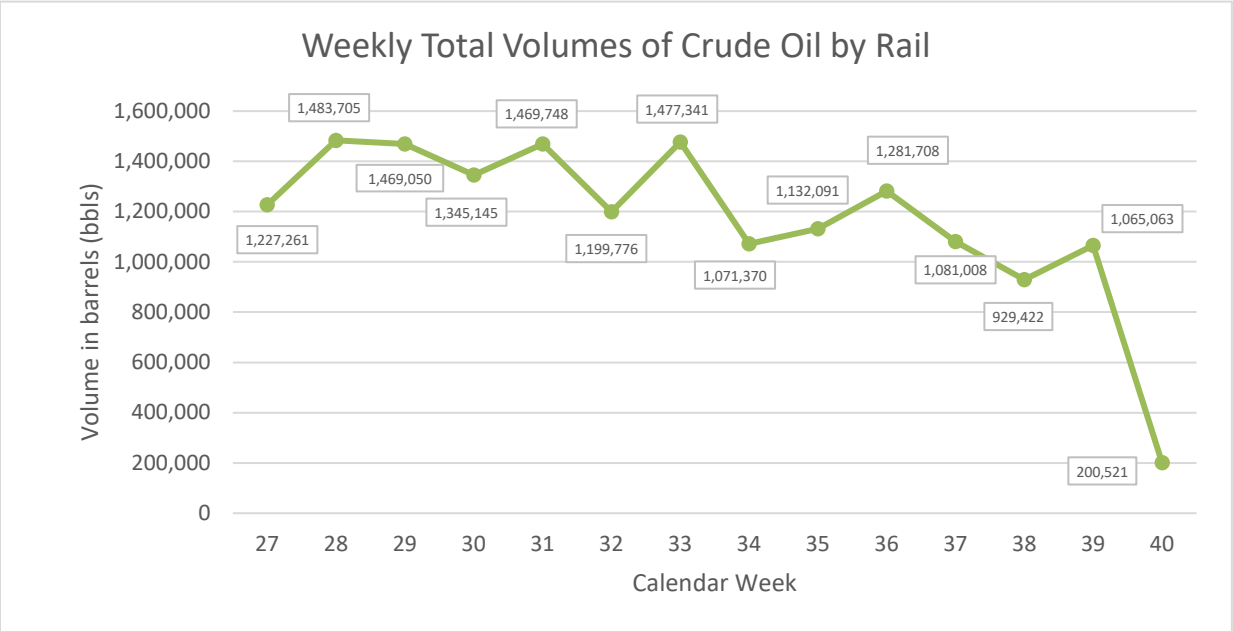
Note: *The data provided in Table 1 was reported to Ecology by the receiving facility into the ANT database as required by Chapter 173-185 WAC. Ecology cannot confirm the data or verify its accuracy.*

2019 Quarter 3 total volume (bbls): 16,433,209

A summary of the data shows:

- Three regions of origin were reported: North Dakota, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.
- Two types of crude oil were reported: heavy and light.
- Routes 1A, 1B, and 2 through 5 were used to transport crude by rail.
- The total volume of crude oil transported by rail during the quarter was 16,433,209 barrels (690,194,778 gallons).
- The average weekly volume of crude oil transported by rail was 1,250,353 barrels (52,514,817 gallons).
- The total number of rail cars moving crude oil by rail was 24,624 cars.
- The average number of rail cars per week moving crude oil by rail was 1,873 cars.
- 93.58 percent of crude oil transported by rail was light crude and 6.42 percent was heavy crude.
- North Dakota was the region of origin for 89.45 percent of crude oil transported by rail. Alberta was the region of origin for 7.04 percent of crude oil transported by rail. Saskatchewan was the region of origin for 3.51 percent of crude oil transported by rail.

Figure 1 shows the weekly total volumes of crude transported by rail for each calendar week in the 3rd Quarter of 2019.



***Note**: Week 27 consists of only 6 days of reported ANT volumes due to the dates of the reporting period. Week 40 consists of only 2 days of reported ANT volumes due to the dates of the reporting period.*

Figure 1: Weekly total volumes of crude oil by rail for the 3rd Quarter of 2019

The lowest weekly volume was 929,422 barrels (39,035,724 gallons) in Week 38. The highest weekly volume of crude transported by rail was 1,483,705 barrels (62,315,610 gallons) in Week 28.

Figure 2 displays crude transported by rail, by route, for the 3rd Quarter of 2019.

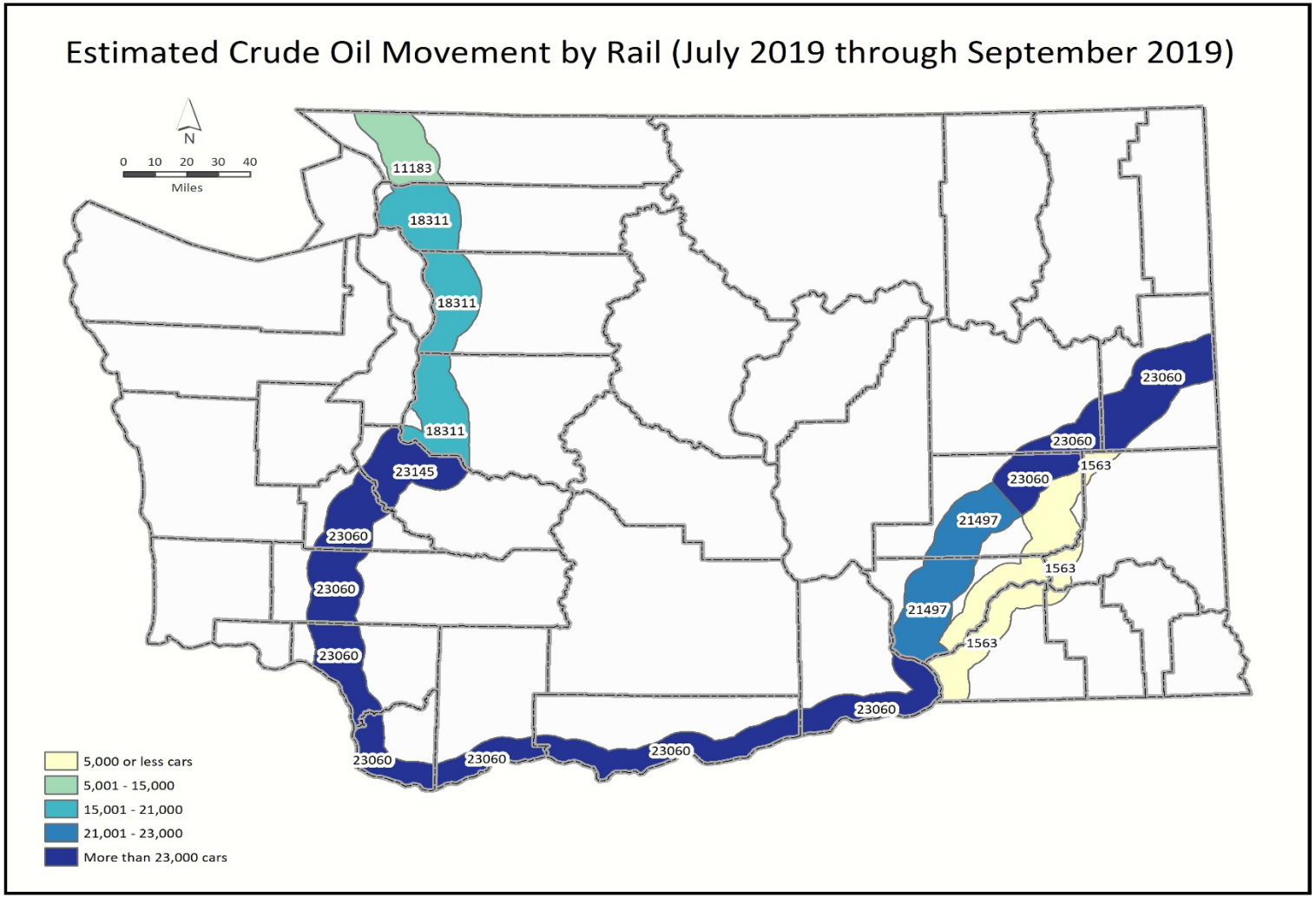


Figure 2: Crude oil movement by route for the 3rd Quarter of 2019

Crude Oil by Pipeline Summary

Pipelines exist inland and may be located near waterbodies and populated areas. Knowing the types and quantities of crude oil transported through pipelines in Washington State helps Ecology properly plan for and execute a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response to a spill.

Under the rule, transmission pipelines that transport crude oil in or through the state must provide Ecology biannual notice of all crude oil transported in or through the state.[2] Biannual notice must be submitted each year by July 31 for the period from January 1 through June 30, and by January 31 for the period from July 1 through December 31. Biannual notice provided by pipelines includes contact information for the pipeline and the total volume of crude oil transported in or through the state during the reporting period by state or province of origin.

The most recent biannual notices from pipelines covered the period from January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019. Table 2 below provides the total volume of crude oil transported in or through the state by pipelines during this period.

Table 2: Crude oil movement by pipeline

Period	State or Province of Origin	Volume (bbls)
January 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019	Alberta	36,184,994

Note: *The data provided in Table 2 was reported to Ecology by the pipelines transporting crude oil in or through the state, as required by Chapter 173-185 WAC. Ecology cannot confirm the data or verify its accuracy.*

The next biannual notices from pipelines will cover the period from July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 and must be submitted to Ecology by January 31, 2020.

Crude Oil Spills – Rail and Pipeline

Oil spills can have significant impacts to the public, environment, and economy. Ecology strives to protect Washington's environment, economy, and public health and safety through a comprehensive spill prevention, preparedness, and response program.

The rule directs Ecology to provide the number and volume of spills to the waters of the state during the transport and delivery of crude oil by rail and pipeline in each quarterly report.[3] For the period of July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, zero crude oil spills to the environment by rail or pipeline were reported. In the event there are spills to report in the future, Ecology will provide this information and include the date of the spill, the county where the spill occurred, the source, material, and volume of the spill.

[2] Chapter 173-185 WAC, Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline Notification
[3] Chapter 173-185 WAC, Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline Notification

Crude Oil Movement by Vessel

In 2006, the state adopted rules for advance notice of oil transfers for vessels and facilities. Ecology has been receiving advance notice of transfer data for all transfers to or from vessels in Washington State since that time.

In order to provide a full picture of crude oil movement in Washington State, a summary of crude oil movement by vessel is provided below, which is in addition to the requirement for this quarterly report as described in the rule.[4]

Table 3 below provides the total volume of crude oil in barrels of inbound and outbound vessel transfers for the period of July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019. Inbound vessel transfers refers to crude oil movement from vessels to facilities, while outbound vessel transfers refers to crude oil movement from facilities to vessels.

Table 3: Crude oil movement by vessel, July – September 2019

Vessel transfers	Volume (bbls)	Volume (gallons)
Inbound	23,835,164	1,001,076,922
Outbound	421,601	17,707,260
Total	**24,256,765**	**1,018,784,182**

Note: *The data provided in Table 3 was reported to Ecology into the ANT database as required by Chapter 173-180 WAC and Chapter 173-184 WAC. Ecology cannot confirm the data or verify its accuracy.*

A summary of vessel transfer data for the quarter shows:

- There were 65 total vessel transfers of crude oil (inbound or outbound).
- The average volume of crude oil transferred to or from vessels per week was 1,845,623 barrels (77,516,187 gallons).

[4] Chapter 173-185 WAC, Oil Movement by Rail and Pipeline Notification

An Overview of Crude Oil Movement in Washington

A broad view of crude oil movement in Washington State can be seen when comparing the movement of crude oil transported into the state by vessel, rail, and pipeline.

Figure 3 shows the estimated percentage of crude oil transported by vessel (inbound only), rail, and pipeline for the last four quarters, covering the period of October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.[5]

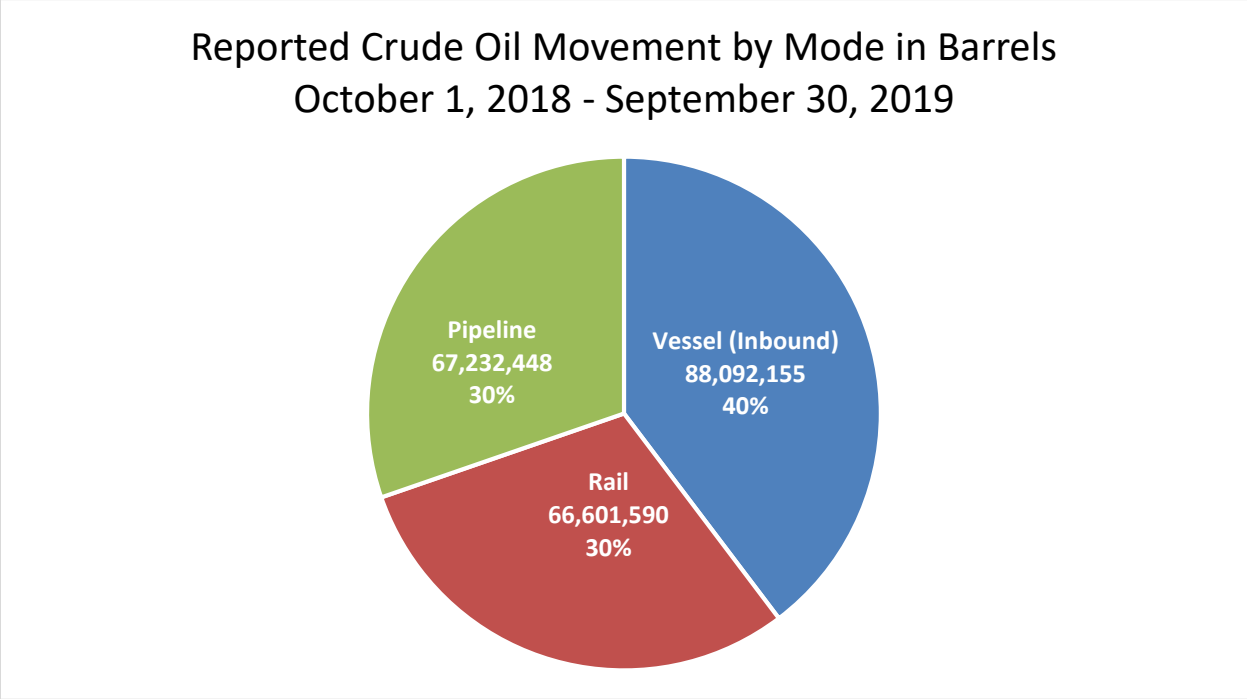
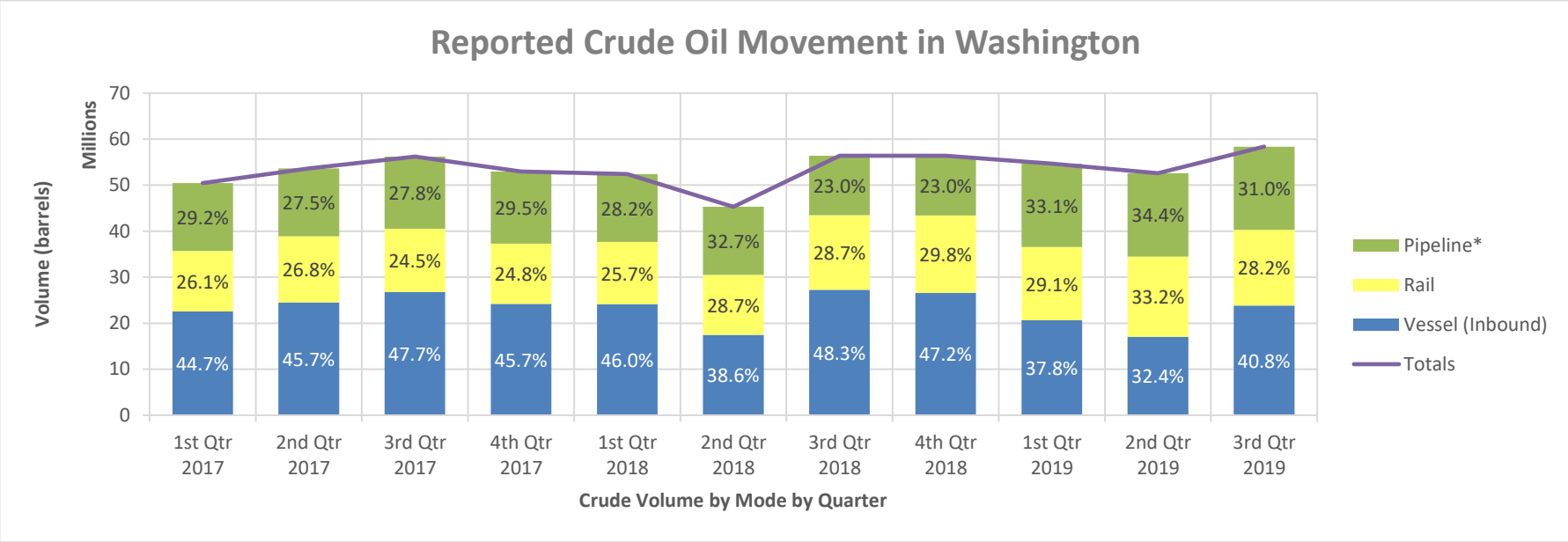


Figure 3: 12-month crude oil movement by mode

Between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019, vessels were responsible for 40 percent of reported crude oil movement into the state, rail was responsible for 30 percent, and pipeline for 30 percent.

[5] The most recent biannual notices from pipelines were submitted to Ecology for the period from January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019. The next biannual notices submitted by pipelines will cover the period from July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, and must be submitted to Ecology by January 31, 2020.

Figure 4 shows crude oil movement, by mode, for each quarter that rail and pipeline crude oil data has been collected, covering the period of January 1, 2017 through September 30, 2019.



Mode	1st Qtr 2017	2nd Qtr 2017	3rd Qtr 2017	4th Qtr 2017	1st Qtr 2018	2nd Qtr 2018	3rd Qtr 2018	4th Qtr 2018	1st Qtr 2019	2nd Qtr 2019	3rd Qtr 2019
Vessel (Inbound)	44.7%	45.7%	47.7%	45.7%	46.0%	38.6%	48.3%	47.2%	37.8%	32.4%	40.8%
Rail	26.1%	26.8%	24.5%	24.8%	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	29.8%	29.1%	33.2%	28.2%
Pipeline	29.2%	27.5%	27.8%	29.5%	28.2%	32.7%	23.0%	23.0%	33.1%	34.4%	31.0%

**Note*: *The most recent biannual notices from pipelines were submitted to Ecology for the period from January 1, 2019, through June 30, 2019. For the most recent quarter, Ecology estimated crude oil movement by pipeline for the period based on data provided in that previous biannual notice.*

Figure 4: Quarterly crude oil movement by mode, January 2017 – September 2019

Ecology will continue to receive information about crude oil movement and use the data to summarize changes over time.

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Appendix A – Washington Railroad Routes

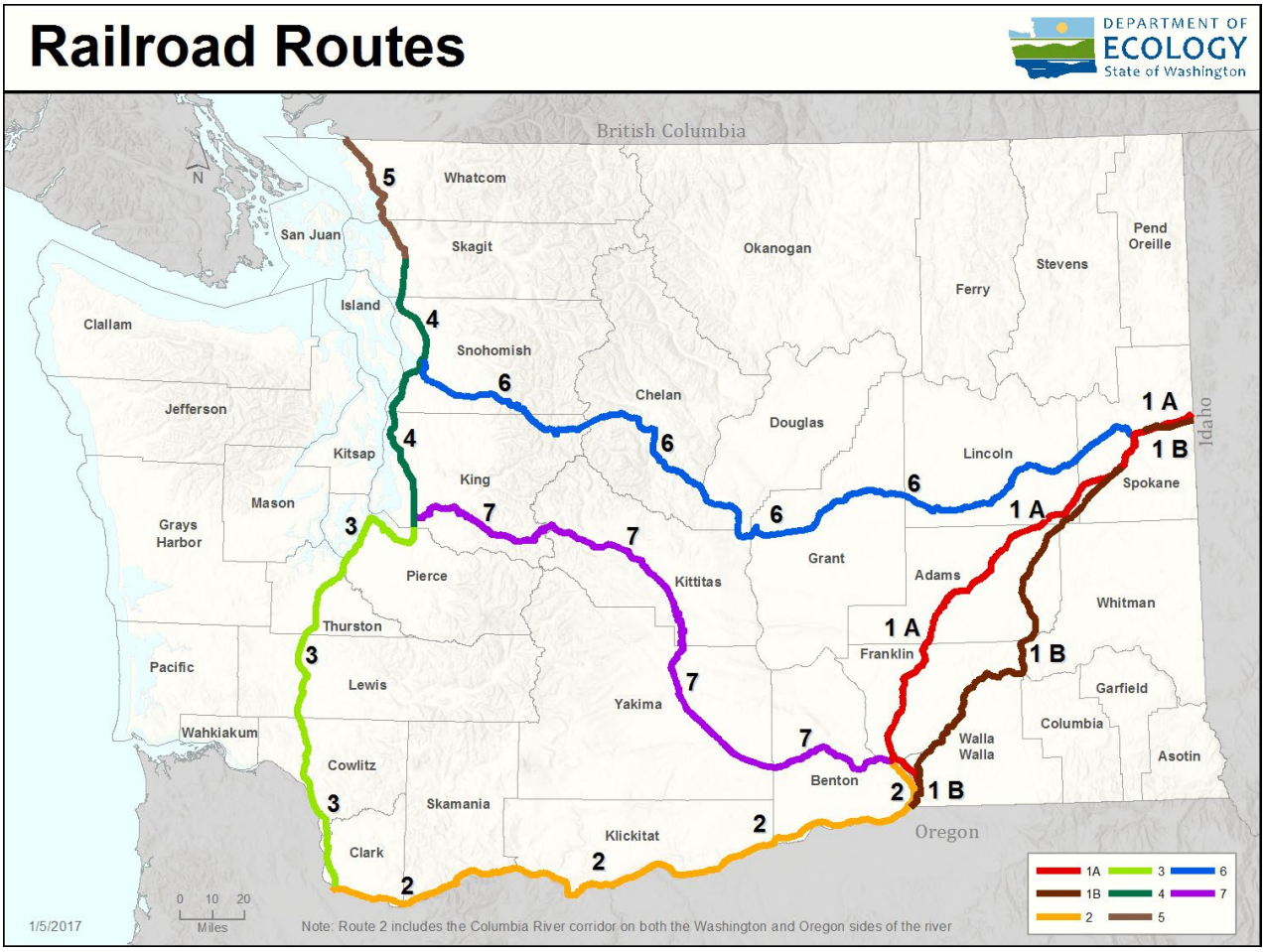

Figure 5: Railroad routes in Washington

Appendix B – API Gravity and Crude Oil Types

Information reported by facilities on scheduled crude oil deliveries includes the gravity of the oil. Ecology uses the standard American Petroleum Institute gravity (API gravity) ranges to define the crude type in the ANT database.

API gravity is the measure of the density of petroleum liquid in relation to the density of water and is used to classify oils as light, medium, heavy, and extra heavy. The lower the API gravity, the more likely it is to sink in water. Crude type by API gravity is shown in the table below.

Table 4: Crude type by API gravity

Crude Type	API Gravity Range
Light Crude	31.2-50 API
Medium Crude	22.3-31.1 API
Heavy Crude	10-22.2 API
Extra Heavy Crude	0-9.9 API