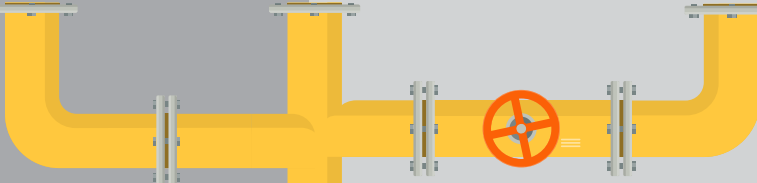




# LOUISIANA PIPELINES: POWERING ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS



In 2017, Louisiana's pipeline industry employed more than 2,500 workers with a total of \$225.6 million in annual wages.



Louisiana's largest manufacturer, the petrochemical industry, is reliant on pipelines for vital feedstocks. The chemical industry provides nearly \$960 million a year in local tax revenue and supports roughly 40% of local school teacher salaries.



Louisiana is one of the largest energy consuming states in the country. Almost 969,000 Louisiana homes and businesses rely on pipelines to provide natural gas energy.



Skilled trade unions, like LIUNA and IUOE Local 406, are committed to training and hiring local residents to work on pipelines across the country and in Louisiana.



Louisiana's oil and gas sector added \$50.7 billion to the state's economy including employee compensation, proprietors' income, income to capital owners from property and indirect business taxes. It also contributed \$699.7 million in taxes to aid in education and infrastructure improvements.

Louisiana has 81,000 miles of oil natural gas pipelines, both onshore and within the state's jurisdiction in the Gulf of Mexico. Louisiana's pipeline network stretches beyond state borders to provide critical energy supplies for most Americans.



Pipelines are the most environmentally responsible and efficient way to move large volumes of energy when compared to other modes of transport, with over 99.999% of products reaching their destination safely. Our system is safe and getting safer. Since 2015, release impacting people or the environment are down 50%.



Louisiana's emissions have fallen by as much as 66 percent since 1990 even as the state's energy demand and pipelines have expanded.



Pipeline operators spend billions on pipeline safety each year. \$22 billion is spent annually to help enhance the safety of natural gas distribution and transmission systems.



Pipelines are the most energy-efficient and cost-effective method to transport large volumes of oil and gas when compared to the energy required to transport supplies via truck, rail, or ocean vessel.

